

—THE FOURTH KINGDOM shall be strong as Iron:—And as Iron that breaketh all these, SHALL IT BREAK IN PIECES AND BRUISE, Dan. (Chap. II. Ver. 40.

THE

R O M A N
H I S T O R Y;

WITH

N O T E S

Historical, Geographical, and Critical;

AND

Illustrated with COPPER PLATES, MAPS, and a great
Number of AUTHENTICK MEDALS.

Done into ENGLISH, from the Original FRENCH of

The Rev^d Fathers CATROU and ROUILLÉ.

VOLUME VI.

From the Year of ROME DCXC. to the Year of ROME DCCV.

To which is prefix'd,

A New and Connected SUMMARY of the WORK.

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MDCCXXXVII



T H E

C O N T E N T S:

O R,

A New and Connected SUMMARY of the
W O R K.



B O O K LXI.

§. 1. **T**HE farther the Dominions of the *Romans* extended, the more warm and active was their Ambition; and the immense Wealth of the Provinces, brought with it a torrent of Vice and Impiety, which overspread the whole State. *Cato* was almost the only Person who still kept up the Remembrance of the rigid Virtue of the first *Romans*. *Pompey* and *Cicero* had indeed a real Concern for the publick Good, but not without a considerable Attention to Self-Interest. Whilst *Crassus* was wholly intent on accumulating Riches; and *Julius Caesar*, *Anthony*, and *Catiline*, waited only for Opportunities to raise Troubles, in order to aggrandize themselves.

The last, §. 2. as has been observed, had formed a Cabal of young 378th Con-
Year of *Patricians*, who had spent their Estates in Debauchery, and had no resource but *fulship*.
ROME in the subversion of the Republick; and on the *Calends* of *June*, in this Year, *Catiline* o-
689. he assembled his chief Confidants, exhorted them in general Terms to revolt; *pens his*
and, this not being Satisfactory, §. 3. he gave them a particular Ac- *Scheme of*
count of his designed Insurrection, and the Method of putting it in execution. *Rebellion to*
Among the rest, there was present *Quintus Fulvius*, who had been expelled the *his Confi-*
Senate for many Crimes, and who, being scornfully treated by *Fulvia*, upon *dents*.
whom he had spent his Estate, endeavoured to recover her Favour by boasting. *Fulviustells*
He told her, *He should soon be rich enough to please her, but would never tell her the Secret to*
how. This raised her Curiosity; and when by her Caresses she had got the *his Mistress,*
Secret out of him, she discovered it to *Cicero*. This Discovery was of great use *who disco-*
to the Orator, who chiefly by the Use he made of it, got the People to declare *vers it.*
him Consul by way of *Acclamation*, choose *Antonius* for his Colleague, and reject
Catiline his Competitor for that high Office.

379th Con- §. 5. As soon as entered on his Office, *Cicero* opposed the dangerous Attempts Year of
sulship. of *Publius Servilius Rulla*, who endeavoured to revive the old Troubles about ROME
the Distribution of Lands, by a new *Agrarian* Law; and so powerful was his 690.

The Power Eloquence, that he even persuaded the Commons to give up their greatest Inte-
of *Cicero's* rests for the Sake of the Publick. This Cause of publick Disturbances being
Eloquence. removed, the new *Consul*, (whom no other ever equalled, either in Address and
Ability, or a steady Courage and Constancy in his Office) next applies himself

§. 6, to draw off his Collegue from the Faction of the *Tribunes* which
he favoured; and succeeded, by exchanging Provinces with him, and giving him
a more gainful one, for another which was less so. This done, he made it his
chief Concern, to prevent any popular Disturbance; and when a Tumult was
raised on account of the new Distinction which the *Tribune Ottho* had given the
Roman Knights at the publick Shows, the Orator interposed, by his sole Autho-
rity appeased it, and harangued the Populace with such Strength and Success,
that he convinced them of their being in the Wrong. Soon after this,

Another In- §. 7, *Julius Cæsar* very unjustly prosecuted *Caius Rabirius*, because he knew him
stance of it, to have great Zeal for the publick Good, and feared he would oppose his am-
bitious Attempts. But the *Consul* protected the Innocent, and got him acquit-
ted. And when the Factious laboured to get the *Syllan* Law repealed, which in-
capacitated the Children of the proscribed, to hold, or stand, for the *Curule*
Offices; the Orator opposed their mischievous Designs with such Force, that
and a third. he prevailed on the Children of the proscribed themselves to drop their Mo-
tion.

§. 8. In the mean Time, *Catiline*, whose Cabal consisted of some of the most
abandoned Men and Women in *Rome*, grew very outrageous at *Cicero's* Success,
resolved to stand once more for the *Consulship*, and prepared for an open Rebellion
in case he should not succeed. The Preparations he made for War at *Fesulæ* in *He-*
the Consul- truria, were made known §. 9, to the famous *Lucullus*; and he made a
ship a third Report of what he had heard to the Senate, and assisted the *Consul* with all his In-
Time, terest in the Prosecution of the Traitor. *Cicero*, at the same Time, kept up a
strict Correspondence with *Fulvia* and *Curius*, was by the latter informed of
every Step the Conspirators took; used all proper Means to render abortive the
indefatigable Pains of *Catiline* to get the *Consulship*; and so confounded him in
the Senate, that he dropped such Expressions, as sufficiently discovered his Inten-
and resolves tions.

§. 10. And now, his Discourses, and the Alarms he gave to
good Men, being no longer Secrets among the People, their Affections began
to assassinate Cicero and sensibly to cool towards him; and he resolved to murder *Cicero* and his Compe-
his Compe- titors, as soon as he should find the Suffrages go against him. But the *Consul*,
titors; who was informed of his Designs, effectually guarded against them; *Catiline* had
but the Con- but very few Suffrages for him, and immediately turned all his Thoughts to War.
sul prevents He sent *Septimius* to *Picenum*, *Caius Julius* to *Apulia*, his Favourite *Manlius*
it. had already formed a Rebellion in *Hetruria*, and he resolved, before he left *Rome*,
He then re- to break into the Senate on the 26th of *October*, and assassinate the *Consul* and
solves to his Friends in the Senate-House it self. On the 19th of *October*, the Day after
massacre the the Night in which this Resolution was taken, the *Consul* assembled the *Fathers*,
Senators and boldly informed them of their Danger in *Catiline's* Presence. The Senate
when sitting, immediately gave him and his Collegue an absolute Power to provide for the
but Cicero publick Safety, and he brought Troops into the City, and prevented that Blow.

§. 11. Soon after this, News was brought to *Rome*, that *Fesulæ* and
guards a- *Aretium* were in Arms; and the City greatly alarmed, sent Generals with Troops
gainst this into several Provinces to keep them in Subjection, and among others, *Q. Mar-*
Blow like- cius Rex to *Hetruria*. This General sent to *Manlius* to lay down his Arms, but he
wise. vindicated the Rebellion, and only waited for the chief Conspirator to begin Hosti-
After so ma- lities. During these Transactions, *Catiline* assembled his Associates in the House of
ny Disap- *Porcius Lecca*, assigned each Conspirator his Post §. 12, in the City and Provinces;
pointments, ordered *Rome* to be burnt and appointed two *Knights*, to murder the *Consul* in his
he resolves Bed, before the Morning. *Cicero* immediately informed of this, refused the As-
to burn sistance into his House; and the next Day, addressed himself to *Ca-*
Rome, and tiline in the Senate (which during these Alarms sate every Day) in his *First Ora-*
assigns to tion against *Catiline*, which has been the Admiration of all Men of Judgment
each Conspi- for these 1700 Years. The Design of this excellent Speech was to make him
rator his leave *Rome*; and the *Consul* applied himself to the Traitor with such inimitable
Post. Spirit and Resolution, that there appeared §. 13, a visible Consternation
Cicero's in his Face. With all his Intrepidity, he could not conceal his Fright, imme-
first Oration diately left the Senate, sent for the chief Conspirators to him in haste, gave them
against Ca- his last Instructions, and fled from *Rome* with precipitation. Then the *Consul*, sen-
tiline, sible that the People were very tender of their Privileges, and that their *Tribunes*
forces him to have *Rome*. might

Year of might exasperate them against him, by suggesting that he had banished a *Roman* *ROME* Citizen without consulting them, resolved immediately to guard against such ill *His second* 690. Impressions. To this end, he assembled the People, and in his *Second Oration* *Oration against Catiline*, informed them of the true State of the Case, and with great Firmness, assured them of the Continuance of his Care, to secure them against the line, Rebels.

§. 14. Whilst the *Consul* was thus haranguing the People, *Catiline* repaired to the Camp of *Manlius*, and wrote a Letter to *Quintus Catulus*, the *Prince of the Senate*, wherein he avowed his Rebellion. *Catulus* laid this Letter before the Senate, and then the *Fathers* declared him an Enemy to his Country, and pronounced all guilty of High-Treason against the State, who should join him. But this Decree, §. 15, did not prevent a Concourse of Malecontents to the Camp at *Fesulæ*. Among others, the Son of *Aulus Fulvius*, a venerable Senator, set out for the Army of the Rebels; but his Father sent after him, brought him back, and by his paternal Authority condemned, and had him executed. Nevertheless great Numbers of the *Roman* Youth repaired to *Fesulæ*; the Spirit of Rebellion daily spread in the Provinces; and *Cicero* sent out Forces to proper Places to secure them. But his chief Concern was, to watch the Conspirators who continued in *Rome*, and were still bent on setting Fire to it, and opening the Gates to *Catiline*. Some of the Senators of the greatest Integrity, §. 16, assisted the *Consul* with their Advice; and *Q. Fabius Sanga* in particular, was of the greatest Service to him, by the following Discovery. The Conspirators endeavoured to draw some Ambassadors from the *Allobroges* into their Plot, in order to gain Assistance from *Transalpine Gaul*; the Ambassadors acquainted *Sanga*, who was the Protector of the *Gauls*, with it; and *Sanga* brought them to the *Consul*, who prevailed on them, to pretend a liking to the Plot, in order to procure undeniable Proofs of it. Accordingly, §. 17, the *Allobroges* made no difficulty of closing with the Proposals of the Conspirators, but insisted on a written Treaty as their Credentials to their Countrymen, and informed *Cicero*, that they were to set out for their own Country with it, on the *Third of the Nones of December*. The *Consul* posted Troops in the Way, who stopped and brought them back to the City; and then he seized *Lentulus*, *Gabinus*, *Cethegus*, and *Statilius*, the chief Conspirators, in their Houses. These were sent §. 18, to the public Prisons; but, agreeably to the tenderness the *Roman* Laws shewed to Citizens, tho' suspected of the greatest Crimes, were only put under a Guard of some of the most illustrious Senators; and when the *Consul* had got more Proofs, by ordering the House of *Cethegus* to be searched, he assembled the Senate in the Temple of *Concord*. There he produced his Evidence, confronted the Witnesses with the Criminals, brought the latter to a Confession of their Crimes, and received very great Honours from the *Conscrip*t *Fathers*, some of whom gave him the glorious Appellation, of *Father of his Country*, which he had saved from Destruction. The next Day, §. 19, *Cicero* assembled the Senate again, and among many others, *L. Tarquinius* came and confessed his Guilt, and accused *Marcus Crassus*, the richest Man in *Rome*, of being concerned in the Conspiracy. But *Crassus* was too powerful a Criminal to be punished. The Senators declared for him, *Tarquinius* was punished for a just Accusation, and *Crassus* never forgave *Cicero*, whom he without any just Cause suspected of setting his Accuser to work. During these Delays in giving Sentence on the four great Criminals, §. 20, their Friends and Dependents assembled, in order to take them out of Prison; and then the *Consul* displayed in a strong Light, the Fortitude and Zeal of a true Patriot. Tho' many Inconveniencies and Dangers to himself, might very probably be the Consequences of bringing four great Citizens to execution, and he might easily avoid those Dangers, by postponing it, till after his Office expired, which would be very soon; yet he chose to run the hazard of any Mischiefs to himself, rather than suffer his Country to be exposed to Ruin. He assembled the *Fathers* on the *Nones of December*, and called for their Votes. The old Senators, who were past Offices and spoke first, condemned the Conspirators to die; but the young Senators, who were called *Populares*, (from the Court they payed to the People, in order to get into Offices) were for sparing them. Among the rest, *Julius Cæsar*, who was yet only *Prætor* elect, and aspired at the *Consulship*, made a famous Speech, which has ever since been much admired, as a most artful Piece of Rhetorick, and endeavoured to save the Lives of the Factionous, whose Cabals he favoured. This Speech §. 21, had a great Effect on the Assembly, and many, who foresaw the Dangers the *Consul* would run by a severe Sentence, in regard to him, declared for the more mild one. But *Cicero* himself, with the true Magnanimity of an Hero, addressed himself to the Senate, in his *Fourth Oration against Catiline*, *stance of*

unanimity in and most earnestly pressed them to have no regard to any Thing he could suffer, Cicero. when the Welfare, nay, the very Being, of themselves and the Republick was at Stake. This said, he called for *Cato's* Vote before it was his Turn, and the old *Cato's* Senator, in a very severe and vehement Speech, declared for the Execution of *Speech.* the Criminals. When *Cato* had concluded, §. 23, the Sentence of Death *The Crimi-* was decreed without any Opposition, except from *Cæsar* only. He opposed *nals con-* *Cato* with such Clamours, that the Guards at the Door came into the Senate, *demned.* and thinking him a Conspirator, would have killed him, if *Cicero* and *Curio* had not *Cæsar nar-* prevented it. Nevertheless, this did not prevent his being strongly suspected of the *rowly e-* Plot, and *Curius* undertook to prove him guilty of it. But he appealed to *scapes* *Cicero*, who dared not include him among the Guilty, without express Proof, *Death,* tho' he did not think him innocent, and by the *Consul's* Means he was acquitted: *is accused* And soon after, he revenged himself on *Curius*, whom he represented in such *of the Plot,* odious Colours to the Senate, that instead of receiving the Reward he deserved *acquitted,* for discovering the Conspiracy, he, with some difficulty, escaped being condemn- *and reven-* ned to Banishment. §. 24. As soon as the Decree for the Execution *ges himself* was passed, *Cicero*, tho' it was late in the Day, went directly from the Assem- *on his Accu-* bly to the Prisons; and to prevent a Rescue in the Night, had the Criminals ex- *fer.* ecuted in his own Sight; then immediately proclaimed it to the People, and the *The Crimi-* whole City rung with Joy and Acclamations. This great Credit §. 25, *nals are ex-* among the People, raised *Cæsar's* Jealousy; and he entered into a Plot with the *ecuted.* *Tribunes of the People*, to humble this zealous Republican, whom he thought the *Cæsar's jea-* most formidable Enemy to his ambitious Designs, of making himself absolute *lousy of Ci-* in the Republick. In pursuance of this Scheme, the *Tribunes* openly affronted *cero.* him at his going out of his Office, but the People gave him the Applauses which were due to a Magistrate, who had done his Country as important Services, as she had ever received from any *Consul* since the Birth of the Republick.

380th Con- §. 26. The next Year, *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Licinius Murena*, were pro- Year of
 sulship. moted to the *Consulate*, *Cæsar* to the *Prætorship*, and *L. Bestia*, *Q. Metellus*, and ROME
 Q. Metel- *Cato*, to the *Tribuneship of the People*. *Metellus*, to rob *Cicero* of the Honour of 691.
 lus and Cæ- putting an end to the Rebellion, resolved to make a Motion for recalling *Pom-*
 far raise a pey to march against *Catiline's* Army; and *Cæsar* supported him in it, that
Tumult in he might have a Precedent of a victorious General's keeping the Command of
the Forum, his Troops in *Italy*. On the Day of the *Comitia*, *Cato* with great Intrepidity
for which opposed the Motion; but his seditious Collegues and *Cæsar*, raised such a Tu-
they are de- mult, that he was driven from the *Rostra* by Violence, and narrowly escaped
prived of with his Life. Nevertheless, the People §. 27, after some little Time,
their Offices. returned to the *Forum*, supported *Cato*, and prevented *Metellus's* reading the
 Motion; and when the Senate was informed of his Violences, and those of
Cæsar, the *Fathers* deprived them both of their Offices. *Metellus* left *Rome*,
 threatening to complain to *Pompey*; but *Cæsar*, tho' the People offered to re-
 store him, refused it, without the Consent of the Senate; and the latter were
 so pleased with this Moderation, that they reinstated him in his *Prætor-*
ship.

Cæsar is §. 28. During these Transactions at *Rome*, *Catiline* kept himself in continual
restored. *deavours to* Motion with his Army, till he heard of the Execution of his Accomplices. But
Catiline en- *after that Time*, he made it his whole Business to lead his Army into *Transal-*
deavours to *pine Gaul*, where the whole Nation seemed ready to declare for him. To pre-
march to vent this, *Metellus Celer* posted himself with an Army at the Foot of the *Alpes*,
Transal- and the *Consul Antonius* followed *Catiline* in the Rear. In this Situation,
pine Gaul; *is intercept-*
ed, §. 29, the Rebel resolved to attack the old *Consul*, who acted but faintly against
 him, and made a Speech to his Troops, exhorting them to behave themselves
 valiantly. Then §. 30, he drew out his Army, and marched a great
 way from his Camp; but *Antonius* declined the Engagement his Troops desired,
 and devolved the Command of them on *Petreibus*. This brave and experienced
 General, exhorted the *Legions* to behave themselves well, marched on to the Ene-
 my, and after a very sharp Battle, in which *Catiline* was slain, killed 3000 of
 the Rebels, and gained an entire Victory over them. And now §. 31,
 as nothing more seemed wanting, with regard to the Conspiracy, than to punish
Catiline's Accomplices, *L. Vettius* a Roman Knight became their Accuser, and in-
 cluded *Cæsar*, now *Prætor*, in the Number. But *Cæsar* cited him to appear
 before his Tribunal, degraded him, seized his Effects, and imprisoned him. Af-
 ter this, several Decrees were passed on the rest of the Conspirators, and such
 effectual Care was taken of the publick Peace, that in all the *Provinces* where
 any Disturbances had happened, the seditious were suppressed, and the guilty
 punished.

and the rest
of his Ac-
complices are
punished.

§. 33. In the mean Time *Cæsar*, now *Pontifex Maximus* as well as *Prætor*, *Cæsar* made was so fast advanced to Honours, that he might well have been deemed the most *Pontifex* fortunate of the *Romans*, had not domestick Misfortunes allayed his Happiness. *Maximus*; But his Wife *Pompeia* had an Intrigue with *Publius Clodius*, and to carry it on his Wife with the more Secrecy, they agreed on a Meeting at one of the most solemn religious Services ever performed by the *Romans*. They agreed that *Clodius* should intriques come to the Sacrifice, which was annually offered up to *The Good Goddess* by the *with Clodius Vestals*, in the Habit of a female Musician; and he did so. But he was accidentally discovered, the virtuous *Aurelia*, *Cæsar's* Mother, who assisted at the is discovered Sacrifice, was greatly shocked at the Prophanation, and *Cæsar* divorced *Pompeia* and divorced without a Trial. He said, *It was not enough for Cæsar's Wife to be innocent, she ced. ought to be free even from Suspicion.*

Year of §. 34. The next Year *M. Pupius Piso*, one of *Pompey's* Generals, and recom- 381st Con-
ROME mended by him, was first chosen *Consul*, and after him *M. Valerius Messala*, a *fulship*.
692. prudent honest Man, who had shewn his Zeal for his Country in *Catiline's* Affair.

Immediately after their Election, News came that *Pompey* would soon return to *Italy*. After he had taken *Jerusalem* in 690, and made what Regulations he thought proper in *Syria*, he came to *Amisum*, the Capital of *Pontus*. There he received Presents from *Pharnaces*, who had killed his Father *Mitbridates*, and sent his Body embalmed to the *Roman* General.

§. 35. There he appeared in great State, attended by the Princes and petty Sovereigns he had subdued; disposed of Towns, Cities, and Provinces as he pleased; and there got together the Riches of *Mitbridates*, whose Gold Vases and precious Stones only were so numerous, that the *Quæstor* was thirty Days in counting them. *Pompey goes to Amisum, and appears there in great splendour;*

§. 36. As soon as it was known at *Rome*, that *Pompey* was preparing to return, some who were Friends to their Country, feared lest he should turn his Arms against her, as *Sylla* had done, and were for guarding against it. But the General had no such Design. He entertained himself as he came along, with the Performances of the Poets at *Mitylene*, the Declamations of the Sophists at *Rhodes*, and the Conferences of the Philosophers at *Athens*. Whilst he was at Sea, he sent Orders before him to divorce his Wife *Mucia* for her Intrigues with *Cæsar*; and resolved on a Scheme of Conduct very different from what was dreaded. Not that he had no Intentions to make himself absolute in the Republick; he fully resolved it. But he was weak enough to imagine, that he could attain and preserve this arbitrary Power, by such gentle Means, as would carry no Odium with them; and he determined to pursue it that way. Agreeably to this Scheme, *is entertained by Poets and Philosophers; divorces his Wife; forms a silly Scheme of assuming Power;*

§. 37, he disbanded his Troops as soon as he landed at *Brundisium*, and proceeded to *Rome* with as small a Train, as if he had been returning from a Journey of Pleasure. The People therefore increased their Numbers, and doubled their Acclamations as he passed; and when he came to the Suburbs, and was there waiting for his *Triumph*, he resolved to try his Power, by proposing one of his Lieutenant Generals to be chosen *Consul* for the next Year, and he was chosen. But to *Pompey's* great Mortification, he found he could succeed no otherwise, than by dint of Money; and *Cato* gained a Point of him in the Senate. To soften him therefore, and secure him to his Interests, the General offered to marry one of his Daughters; but the rigid Republican refused the Offer, and thereby probably rejected the Means, of saving the Republick from its approaching Destruction. *disbands his Troops;*

§. 38. When all Things were ready, *Pompey* entered *Rome* with as much, if not more Pomp and Magnificence than any triumphant Victor had ever done, and brought more Wealth to the Treasury. His Procession lasted two Days; the Silver Vases only which he produced, were worth a great deal above three Millions *Sterling*; and his Riches *Triumphs,*

§. 40, that he gave every Soldier in his Army to the Value of near 50 Pounds *Sterling*, and his Officers in proportion. After this Solemnity, he reduced himself to a private State, and from a pretended Modesty, declined even the use of those Titles and Privileges with which he had been honoured. His Aim was to assume a sovereign Authority in the State, without appearing to desire it; and he made no doubt of succeeding, by an artful Management of both People and Senate. But he soon found, that it was easier to give Law to Subalterns in a Camp, than to govern the Minds of a Body of Equals in the State, without Force. He had his Enemies among the great Men. *and pursues his idle Scheme of Power.*

§. 41. As soon as *Pompey* had triumphed, *Clodius*, now *Prætor* elect of *Sicily*, *Clodius* is was brought to his Trial, for his Prophanation of the Mysteries of *The Good Goddess*. The Fact was notorious; and among others, *Cicero*, at the Instigation *Cicero* appears against him, of his Wife *Terentia*, who was justly jealous of the Philosopher's frequent Visits to the Sister of *Clodius*, appeared as a Witness against him. But the Orator had incurred by this Act the implacable

but he is ac- placable Hatred of *Clodius*, and drew on himself all the subsequent Misfortunes
quitted. of his Life. §. 42. The Criminal was acquitted, by a Majority of 31 of
his Judges to 25. All kinds of Iniquity were now much in fashion at *Rome*. The
Roman Women could prostitute their Honour, and the Men sell Justice without
a Blush. No wonder therefore, that such an Inundation of Vice should be fol-
lowed by the Destruction of a State which owed its Grandeur, to a most strict
and zealous Regard for Virtue.

BOOK LXII.

382d Con- §. 1, 2. WHEN *L. Afranius* and *Q. Metellus* succeeded to the Consulship, Year of
sulship. the State of the Provinces was very different from that of *Rome*. ROME

They seemed to sit down very peaceably under the Administration of the Re- 693.
publick, which was very restless at Home. *Pompey*, depending on the Consuls,
who had been his Officers, and raised to their present Dignity by him, was
wholly intent on making himself Master of the Universe; but he had more
Difficulties to contend with than he imagined. *Lucullus*, *Crassus*, *Cato*, *Cicero*,
stood in his Way; *Cæsar* was already his most formidable Adversary; and one
of the Consuls was §. 2, a very weak Man, and the other his secret Ene-
my. However, he resolved to try his Interest, by proposing to the Senate,
That Lands should be given to his Soldiers, and all his own Acts in *The East*

Pompey gets his Re- approved by one Decree; and to his great Confusion, the Motion was rejected
quest propo- by *The Fathers*. Then he prevailed on *Flavius Nepos*, one of the Tribunes of the
sed to the People, to propose his Request to them, hoping that they would grant it. But
but cannot he met with great Opposition to his Petition. *Lucullus* §. 3, inveighed
get it grant- greatly against confirming what *Pompey* had done in the East, before they knew
ed; it; and no one laboured more to get the Petition rejected, than the Consul *Me-*
is convinced tellus. These Oppositions produced a Tumult in the Forum, and *Flavius*, to
of the Folly put a stop to it, sent the Consul *Metellus* to Prison, and placed his Seat at the
of his Prison-Door, to prevent the Senators coming to him. This convinced *Pompey*,
Scheme; that to pretend to reign in a Republick otherwise than by Force of Arms, was a
yet pursues it very chimerical Project; and he, under Pretence that *Metellus* desired it, order-
and joins ed him to be set at Liberty; but could not conquer his Thirst of Power.

the most a- §. 4. He made it his whole Business to get himself better Supports than the Con-
bandoned suls; and to this end, demeaned himself so far, as to join a Company of factious
Men, young Men of the worst of Characters, at the Head of whom was the infamous
particularly *Clodius*, now returned from his *Prætorship* of *Sicily*. This *Patrician* was wholly
Clodius. intent on getting the *Tribuneship*, to enable him to revenge himself on *Cicero*; and
Pompey gave up his Friend to him, and countenanced him in his mean Design
of renouncing his Nobility, and getting himself adopted by a *Plebeian*, to qua-
lify himself for the *Tribunate*. The Senators indeed, disannulled the Adoption,
but that did not make *Clodius* desist from his Revenge, which he resolved to gra-
tify on the first Opportunity.

Julius Cæ- §. 5. In the mean Time, *Julius Cæsar*, who declared he had rather be the first
sar's Ambi- Man in a Cottage, than the second in *Rome*, was in his Province of *Spain*; and to
tion, find himself Work there, very unjustly made War on the innocent *Spaniards*,
and unjust and after some feint Resistance of the *Herminii*, subdued all that had been left
Oppressions. unconquered in that whole Continent. §. 7. Then he returned to *Italy*,
He returns fully intent on a *Triumph* and the *Consulate*; but finding he could neither observe
to Rome; the Forms necessary to obtain both, nor be dispensed with for omitting any, he
forms the gave up the former for the sake of the latter, and entered the City, to make
Triumvi- his Interest. §. 8. The two greatest Citizens there, were the Rivals
rate; *Pompey* and *Crassus*, whom he undertook to reconcile, to make them both In-
strumental to his own private Views; and he succeeded in forming the famous
League between them and himself, which was the Foundation of all the Intrigues
and Wars which followed, and changed the Republick into a Monarchy.

is chosen §. 9. The first Benefit he reaped from his Association, was at the Election for
Consul. the *Consulate*, in which he succeeded himself, tho' he could not get the Collegue
he desired. §. 10. After his Return to *Rome*, the Republick had scarce

The Helve- any Wars to carry on; but *Orgetorix*, one of the Chiefs of the *Helvetii*, was
tii resolve to forming a Design to make himself Master of *Transalpine Gaul*. To this end,
make an At- he made all proper Alliances, and raised Troops for the Expedition, and tho'
tempt upon he died suddenly, the *Helvetii* and others, resolved to put his Scheme in Exe-
Gaul. cution,

cution, and ordered above 400 of their Villages to be burnt, to prevent the Return of their People Home, after they were set out, on this Enterprize.

Year of §. 11. Such was the Situation of *Gaul*, when *Cæsar* and *Calpurnius Bibulus* 393d Con-
ROME entered on the *Consulate*; and finding that the *Gauls* could not begin their At-fulship.

694. tempt till the next Year, this gave *Cæsar* Hopes of being able to govern *Rome*, *Cæsar* be-
in his *Consulate*, of obtaining *Gaul* for his Province afterwards, and of making gins his
himself Master of the Republick and the World, by the Subjection of the *Gauls*. Consulship
With these Views he began his *Consulate*, or rather *Reign*, and acted at first with mode-
with great Moderation and Temper. But that his *Consulship* might not pass ration;

over without laying the Foundations of his future Grandeur, he resolved to gain
the Affections of the *Roman* People. To this end, he drew up an *Agrarian* gains the Af-
Law, and with such wise Restrictions and Provisoos, §. 12, that the Se-fections of

nate themselves could not justly object to it. But nevertheless, as they foresaw the Com-
the *Consul's* ambitious Views in it, they delayed giving their Assent to it from mons by an
Time to Time; and when at last, *Cato* openly opposed it, *Cæsar* ordered his Agrarian
Lictors to carry him to Prison, and afterwards sent private Orders to release him. Law;

Then *Cæsar* §. 13, declared to the Senate, that since they would not pass his
Law, he would bring it before the People; and with the Consent of his Associates,
Pompey and *Crassus*, did so. His Collegue *Bibulus* opposed it with great Courage,
but the People treated him with the most shameful Indignities; and when they
had given their Consents to it, the majority of the Senate durst not refuse to con-
firm it. And now, §. 14, the Suspicions entertained of the Confederacy

between the *Triumviri*, were confirmed, by *Cæsar's* marrying the incomparable *Pompey*
Julia to *Pompey*, after he had promised her to another; and *Cæsar* became already *marries his*
by this Step absolute Master of *Rome*. *Pompey* loved his Wife, who was Daughter;
wholly under the Directions of her Father, and *Crassus* was obliged to acquiesce
in their joint Will and Pleasure. Nevertheless *Cato* still continued inflexibly to
oppose *Cæsar's* Law, tho' threatened with Banishment, till *Cicero* told him, That *Cæsar*
if *Cato* did not want *Rome*, *Rome* wanted *Cato*; but upon this Consideration he threatens
acquiesced, and the Law was established in full Force. §. 15. After *Cato* with

this Victory over the Senate and his Collegue, *Cæsar* resolved to gain the Af- Banish-
fections of *The Knights*, as he had done those of the People; and effectually did ment;
so, by sinking the Rents of the Revenues which they farmed of the Republick, gains the
to two thirds only of the former Price. Then he passed *The Julian Laws*, which good-will of
tho' good in themselves, none but an arbitrary *Consul* could have done; and did the Knights.
in a manner, what arbitrary Things he pleased, the Senate only absenting them- The JULI-
selves from their Assemblies, and not daring to withstand him. §. 16. AN LAWS.

Cicero indeed exclaimed bitterly against him and the whole *Triumvirate*, and *Cicero* ex-
by his severe Jestis and Reflections, sunk them much in the Esteem of the People. claims a-
For this Reason, they resolved to destroy him; and since the false Accusation gainst the
which *Vettius* brought against him, at *Cæsar's* Instigation, did him little harm, whole Tri-
they determined to ruin him more effectually another way. §. 17. Both umvirate;

Pompey and *Cæsar* ascribed to him some Affronts, and Coldnesses which they had who resolve
received from the People; and the latter not only procured a Decree from the to ruin him,
People for accepting the Adoption of the Orator's Enemy *Clodius*, which had by enabling
hitherto been denied him, but likewise got him nominated *Tribune of the People*. his Enemy

§. 18. This done, *Cæsar* applied himself to his own private Interest, and *Clodius*, to
the better to guard against being the next Year overpowered by the *Consuls* elect, do so.
who were *Pompey's* Friends, he married *Calpurnia*, the Daughter of *Calpurnius* *Cæsar* mar-
Piso, and thereby secured his Credit at *Rome* during the next *Consulship*. Then ries *Calpur-*
he applied himself both to Senate and People, and with *Pompey's* Assistance, pro- nia,
cured of them the Governments of *Illyricum*, *Transalpine*, and *Cisalpine Gaul*, and gets 3
contrary to all Law, for five Years together, and thereby furnished himself with great Pro-
an Army, to conquer the World. vinces for 5

Year of §. 19. Under the next *Consulship* of *Calpurnius Piso*, and *Gabinus Nepos*, the Years toge-
ROME *Triumvirate* still continued to govern in *Rome*, by the *Consuls* themselves, who ther.

695. were their Creatures. *Lucullus*, *Cato*, and *Cicero*, were almost the only digni- 394th Con-
fied Men, who adhered steddily to the Interests of the Republick; and the Con-fulship.

suls now gave *Clodius* full Liberty, to vent all his Fury on the latter. Never- *Clodius*, to
theless, the *Tribune* was forced to have recourse to Craft and Cunning to compass ruin *Cicero*,
his Ruin; and his first Step §. 20, was to gain the Affections of the Peo- pays Court

ple. This he did, by passing Laws favourable to them; then he obliged both to the Peo-
Knights and Senators, by lessening the Power the *Censors* had of degrading them; ple,
and in the last place, paid his Court to the *Consuls*, by procuring them large then to the
Provinces. *Cicero* had too much Sagacity not to see the Tendency of all this, Knights
and secured himself a faithful Friend in *Ninnius*, another of the *Tribunes*, who so and Senate.

Ninnius *op- effectively opposed all the Attempts of Clodius, that he could not proceed. Cæ-
poses Clodi- far therefore and Pompey both basely condescended to assure the Orator, that
us. Glodius would not hurt him; Clodius himself confirmed it; and Cicero was so
Pompey much deceived by these false Assurances, that he desired Ninnius to desist, and
and Cæsar slept in Security. §. 21. In the mean Time, his Enemy returned to his
join in base- old Game, and got a Law passed, which prevented the Priests and Augurs from
ly deceiving interrupting him in his Designs. And now, all Things being ready, he got the
Cicero. Law accepted, at which all these Preparations aimed, viz. That whoever had
Clodius been concerned in the Death of a Roman Citizen, before the People had passed Sentence
passes the on him, should be deemed guilty of Treason, and punished as a State Criminal. Cicero,
Law aimed tho' not named, was plainly the Person aimed at in this Law, and he put
at Cicero, on Mourning; young Crassus, the Son of the Triumvir, attended him at
the Head of 20000 young Romans; the Knights declared for him; and the Se-
nate were very near passing a Decree, ordering the People to appear in Mourn-
ing, as in a Time of publick Calamity. But Clodius opposed all this, at the
Head of a great Army of Banditti; and the Orator debased himself greatly,
who de- by shewing too much Meanness of Spirit, and condescending to too mean Appli-
means him- cations. §. 22. Among others, he asked Advice of Cæsar, who offered
self on this to take him with him into Gaul, as his Lieutenant General, which would have
Occasion. secured him; and afterwards applied himself to his old Friend Pompey, who
Pompey treache- treacherously advised him to reject Cæsar's Offer, and rely on himself. This
rously advi- flattering Counsel, induced him to reject Cæsar's Offers, who thereupon decla-
ses him to re- red himself an open Enemy; and when, after Clodius had silenced and subdued
ly on him, all the rest of his Friends, he had recourse to Pompey, as his last Resort;
and then §. 23, the perfidious Triumvir basely gave him up, and refused to support
basely gives him. Clodius had therefore nothing to do, but get his Law, (which had been
him up. only clandestinely passed) confirmed; and make the Application. Accordingly,
he assembled the Comitia without the Gates of Rome, that Cæsar might be present
at them, and there it was confirmed without Opposition. This convinced
He flees Cicero. that his Ruin was resolved on, §. 24, and having called together
from Rome his Friends, according to the Advice of some of them, left Rome at Midnight,
in the Night, and resolved to retire to Sicily, to the Prætor Vigilius, who owed his Fortune to
Vigilius is him. But the ungrateful Governour refused him admittance into the Island;
ungrateful, and then he went to Dyrrachium, where he discovered so much dejection and
and he re- meanness of Spirit, as were a Reproach to his great Abilities, and the Philosophy
pairs to he professed. In the mean Time, Clodius got him condemned for Contumacy;
Greece, confiscated his Effects, (which to the immortal Honour of the Exile no body
is con- would buy, when exposed to sale) burnt his Houses, and consecrated the
demned, and Ground on which his City-House stood, to the Goddesses, Peace and Li-
bis Houses berty.
burnt. §. 25. Thus Clodius triumphed at Rome, but Cato still thwarted him in his
Rome pernicious Attempts; and therefore he resolved to banish from thence, this
most unjust- rigid Republican likewise. In the first place, he got the People of Rome to
ly deposes the pass the most unjust Decree possible, purely to gratify a private Resentment of
King of his; and then another, to oblige Cato to put the first in execution. These vir-
Rhodes; tuous Romans, without the least Pretence of Right to them, ordered the King of
and Cato Cyprus to be deprived of his Dominions; and the rigid Cato had so little Sense
takes possessi- of Justice to Foreigners, as to obey, and execute those wicked Orders.
on of his §. 26. When Cicero and Cato were gone, the Triumviri reigned without con-
Kingdom. troul; and Cæsar repaired to Gaul in such haste, that he is said to have reached
Cæsar goes the Banks of The Rhone in eight Days. The Helvetii sent an Embassy to him,
to Transal- to desire leave to pass through the Country of the Allobroges, and he gave them
pine Gaul. an ambiguous Answer, in order to gain Time to fortify himself, and then de-
nied their Request. They therefore appeared in a Body to force their way, and
then unable to resist them with the few Troops he had, Cæsar hastened into Italy,
and brought from thence five Legions. With these, §. 27, he attacked part
of the Helvetian Army, as it was passing The Saone, and defeated it. Then he
defeats the crossed that River, and marched after the rest, who desired Peace with him;
Helvetii; but upon demanding Hostages they retired, beat the Roman Cavalry which ha-
rassed them, and after some Time, the Roman Army began to want Provisions.
Cæsar had none but the Ædui, the faithful Allies of Rome, to depend on for
them; and there was now among those People, §. 28, a young Lord,
named Dumnorix, who designing to make himself Sovereign in his Country,
and destroy the Roman Army, had raised the Price, and increased the Scarcity
of Corn, by removing it out of the Province: Cæsar, upon Enquiry, discovered
Treachery of the Secret, and pardoned Dumnorix, at the Intreaty of his Brother Divitiacus.
Dumnorix; Then he retired §. 29, towards Bibracte, the Capital of the Ædui, to
facilitate*

facilitate the Conveyance of Corn to him, and the Enemy seeing him retreat, followed and attacked him. But he gained an entire Victory over them, in which he killed near 130000 of their People, and then permitted the rest, the *Boii* only excepted, to return home, with Orders to rebuild their Houses. Congratulations were brought to *Cæsar* from all Parts, and the *Ædui*, §. 30, desired his Protection against *Ariovistus*; King of the *Suevi* in *Germany*, who was come into *Gaul*, and intended to conquer it. *Cæsar* sent him an Order to come to him; and upon receiving a haughty Answer, marched to *Vesontio*, the *Capital of the Sequani*, to prevent its being surprized by the German King. *Marches against Ariovistus*.

§. 31. There the *Roman Troops* received such Accounts of the formidable Structure and Looks of the *Germans* as terrified them. *Cæsar* therefore called a Council of War, and so strongly reproached them with their Fears, that they were ashamed of them, and when he was come within six Miles of *Ariovistus*, the King desired an Interview, which was readily granted. §. 32. At this Interview, both the *Roman* and the *German* shewed great Haughtiness to each other; nevertheless the King desired that Deputies might be sent him, to treat in an amicable Manner, and *Cæsar* sent them. But as soon as they came to his Camp, *Ariovistus* treated them as Spies, immediately decamped, and posted his Troops so as to intercept the *Roman Convoys*. This obliged the *Pro-Consul* to divide his Troops, and pitch a second Camp, which he fortified in spight of the Enemy. Soon after this, §. 33, he marched all his

Legions up to the *German Trenches*, which forced *Ariovistus* to come to a Battle, in which he was intirely defeated, his Troops cut in Pieces, and had much Difficulty to escape cross the *Rhine*. After this Victory *Cæsar* returned to *Cisalpine Gaul*, and there made his Preparations for the next Year. *entirely defeats him, and returns to Italy.*

§. 34. At *Rome*, *Clodius*, sensible of the Superiority *Cæsar* was gaining over *Clodius Pompey*, insulted him, and talked of disannulling his Acts, during his Administration in the East. He also took *Tigranes* out of the Hands in which *Pompey* had placed him, and the *Asiatick Prince* was gone for *Armenia*, where he would probably raise new Troubles. These Things roused *Pompey* out of his Lethargy, who was grown so uxorious, that he neglected every Thing for the Company of his beloved *Julia*; and his own Interest now led him to think of recalling his old Friend *Cicero*, whom he had so basely deserted. This could no otherwise be done than by a Decree of the Senate, or of the People; and the latter being impracticable, as long as *Clodius* tyrannized over the Commons, he made it his Business to seek out all the Friends he could to *Cicero* among the Senators. These were very numerous, but the Opposition of the *Consuls* was so great, that they could do nothing for the Exile this Year, which was remarkable for the Profusion of *Æmilius Scaurus*, the *Ædile*, who squandered away the immense Sums his Father had left him, in a magnificent Theatre. It was built in a new Form, with a Magnificence not before known in *Rome*, and large enough to hold 80000 Persons. *who for his own sake, thinks of recalling Cicero.*

Year of *ROME* 696. The next Year, §. 36, the first Thing the new *Consuls Lentulus* and *Cæcilius* proposed in the Senate, was the recalling of *Cicero*, which met with a general

Approval; but when the Affair was brought before the People, *Clodius* appeared armed in the *Comitium*, at the Head of a Company of *Gladiators* to oppose it with open Violence. Then *Milo*, §. 38, the Head of the *Tribunes* hired another Company of *Gladiators*, to repel Force with Force; the *Consul* *Cicero* is *Fathers* passed the Decree, with every Circumstance of Honour to the illustrious Exile which could be contrived; and when it was brought before the People to confirm it, they readily did so, notwithstanding the warm Opposition of *Clodius*. *recalled;*

§. 38. In the mean Time, *Cicero*, informed of what passed at *Rome*, came to *Dyrrachium*, was received with the highest Marks of Distinction, and conducted, both on the Road and into the City, with a much more glorious Kind of Triumph than that of insulting over the Miseries of unfortunate Captives. *returns to Rome with great Honour;*

§. 39. After his Return, he soon began to assume his former Ascendant, procured *Pompey* a Commission over all the Ports of *The Mediterranean* for five Years, and got himself restored to his Repose, his Dignity, and his Estate, with almost the unanimous Consent of all Orders of Men; but chiefly by the Assistance of the *Consul Lentulus*, of *Pompey*, and of *Milo*. *and is restored to his Dignity.*

§. 40. During these Transactions at *Rome*, *Gabinus*, who governed *Syria* as *Pro-Consul*, had found *Judæa* in a Flame. *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, was repairing the Walls of *Jerusalem*, which *Pompey* had demolished; and the *Pro-Consul* joined *Hyrchanus*, defeated *Aristobulus*, and after he had divided *Judæa* into five Districts, settled it in Peace. But the Transactions abroad, *defeats Aristobulus.*

§. 41, which most engaged the Attention of the Republick, were those of *Cæsar*. He, not content with the Possessions and Alliances which *Rome* had in *Gaul*, resolved

Cæsar un-resolved to subdue that whole Continent; and began with the People who were justly attacks at the greatest distance from Italy, the most numerous and warlike in themselves, the Gauls, and seemed to be most out of his reach.

§. 42. Early in the Spring, his Lieutenant Labienus sent him Word, That all the Nations of Belgic Gaul had conspired against Rome. His Victories had given them umbrage; and they, fearing to be attacked, entered into Measures for their Defence. Indeed the Rhemi, upon Cæsar's Approach, submitted; but the rest of the Belgæ chose Galba King of the Sueffones their Generalissimo, assembled an Army of near 150000 Men, and Galba

§. 43, came and attacked Bibrax, a City of the Rhemi, for submitting to Cæsar. The Pro-Consul, upon this News, sent Troops thither who raised the Siege; and afterwards came to a Battle with Galba, in which he defeats Gal- so entirely defeated him, that the Gallic King called a Council, in which it was ba; agreed, to disband the Army, and return every one to his own Country. Soon after this Victory,

§. 44, Cæsar appeared before Noviodunum, a City of the Sueffones, and the Inhabitants were so terrified at the Sight of his Machines, takes Novi- that they surrendered. The Bellovaci also gave way to the Storm, and implored odunum; the Clemency of the Conqueror, as soon as he appeared before their Capital; and the Ambiani voluntarily surrendered; but the Nervii, a fierce Nation, joined the Atrebatæ and Veromandui, and when they had secured their Wives and Children in inaccessible Places, stood on their Defence. In the mean Time,

§. 45, this Destroyer of Mankind, the invincible Cæsar, marched towards the Nervii, and had he not changed the Order usually observed by the Romans in a March, he would very probably have been defeated by them. They attacked reduces the him with the Fury of brave Men whose All was at stake, and reduced him to Nervii; very great distress; but at last he prevailed, after almost all this warlike Race had perished in the Battle; and then their old Men, and Women, and Children, gave up their Cities and Liberty to the Conqueror. From them

§. 46, the renowned Hero marched against the Advatici, who pretended to deliver up their Arms and submit; but treacherously kept back some of them, and made an attack on the Romans in the Night. This so provoked the mighty Cæsar, that he broke down their City-Gates the next Day, slew as many of the Inhabitants as he

kills and en- thought proper, and sold the rest of them, amounting to no less than 53000 slaves the Souls, into Slavery. At the same Time, P. Crassus, one of his Lieutenants, Advatici; subdued no less than seven other Nations, and took Possession of their Cities; and the Fame of this, brought the Pro-Consul Ambassadors with Offers of Sub- mission from the Nations beyond The Rhine.

§. 47. At Rome, his Exploits raised his Reputation, and his Party visibly employs the Money, of increased. He employed the prodigious Sums he had heaped up in Gaul, chief- which he ly by robbing the Temples of their Treasures, in purchasing himself Friends in had robbed Italy. His most obstinate Enemy was the rigid Cato, whose Love of his Coun- the Temples, try, and strict Regard to Virtue was such, that he had very unjustly plundered in Bribery. the Cypriots to the Value of almost a Million and a half Sterling, and brought it Cato's great very scrupulously to the publick Treasury, without taking any Thing to him- Justice. self. When he was ready to land, he sourly declined the Honours the People would have done him, and afterwards had some Contest with Cicero; but his Regard for the publick Good soon reconciled him to the Orator.

§. 48. His Weight and Interest were likewise increased, by the Accession of Marcius 396th Con- Philippus, his Wife's Father, and his avowed Friend Cornelius Lentulus, to the sulship. Consul; in which, their most important Business was, settling the Affair of Auletespre- the King of Egypt. Ptolomy Auletes, a weak Prince, had begun his Reign there vents his be- in 690, and the ambitious Republick had formed a Design of reducing his King- ing detbro- dom to a Province. Auletes had prevented this by buying Cæsar and Pompey; Romans, and being obliged to oppress his People, to raise the Money he had given his by buying Patrons, the Alexandrians had driven him from the Throne, and he had fled to Cæsar and Rome for Refuge. There he could do nothing for want of Money, and he Pompey; therefore had gone to Cyprus to Cato, who gave him good Advice, but he re- in vain has fused to follow it. In the mean Time,

§. 49, the Alexandrians had gi- recourse to ven their Crown to Berenice his Daughter; and the Question at Rome now was, them when who should be appointed to go and restore Auletes. Pompey and Lentulus Spin- his Wealth ther contended for it; but Porcius Cato, a Tribune of the People,

§. 50, prevented any Appointment of that sort, by producing a pretended Prophecy was exbau- out of the Sybilline Books, to the contrary.

§. 51. Auletes therefore, but prevails when thus disappointed, applied himself to Gabinus, then Pro-Consul of Syria, on Gabinus and by Promises of great Sums, prevailed on the Roman to undertake his Re- by great itoration. He marched to Egypt, and through the Assistance of the famous Promises, Mark Anthony, who first distinguished himself as a Soldier in this Expedition, defeated

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defeated and killed *Archelaus* the Husband of *Berenice*, who commanded the *Egyptian Army*, and placed *Auletes* on the Throne.

§. 52. In the mean Time, *Galba*, one of *Cæsar's* Lieutenants in *Gaul*, was *Galba kills* attacked in his Winter Quarters at *Obodurus*, by the *Gauls*; but he killed above 10000 10000, burnt *Obodurus*, and marched into the Country of the *Allobroges*, to spend *Gauls* the rest of the Winter there. During these Expeditions, *Cæsar*

§. 53. *Cæsar rejoices* visited *Illyricum* which was a Part of his Province; and there received the joyful News, that a War was broke out in *Celtic Gaul*. The *Veneti*, and some the *Veneti* other Nations near them, first endeavoured to recover their Hostages, and then declare for declared for War. *Cæsar* therefore, knowing their chief Strength consisted in War; their Ships, ordered a Fleet to be fitted out to oppose them, went thither him- beats them, self, and when he had beat them in a bloody Fight at Sea, and reduced them, and executes he put their Senators to Death, and sold the rest for Slaves.

§. 54. At the their Sena- same Time, *Titurius Sabinus*, whom he had detached against the *Unelli*, defeated tors. *Viridorix* their Chief, and subdued them and the *Aulerci* and *Lexovii*: And *Crassus*, The *Unelli* whom he had sent to *Aquitain*,

§. 55, besieged the Capital of the *Soci*-subdued by ates, who submitted, and delivered up their Arms. But a Lord of the Coun- Titurius. try coming unexpectedly to their Relief, they fell on the *Romans*, and *Crassus*, The Genero- after he had reduced them, was so generous, as to pardon the hasty Rage of these sity of Cras- brave Men, who were reduced to despair. Nevertheless, the rest of the *Aquitani* still sus, refused to submit; *Crassus* therefore marched against them, killed almost 30000 who reduces *Gauls* and *Spaniards* in one Battle, and by this single Victory, reduced all *Aqui*-all *Aqui*-tain. §. 57. And now, the *Morini* and *Menapii*, being the only Na- tain.

tions in *Gaul* who were not disarmed, *Cæsar* himself marched against them. But they retired to inaccessible Fastnesses, like wild Beasts to their Dens; and there- fore all he could do, was to burn and ravage the whole Country; after *Cæsar re*- which, he repassed *The Alpes*, as usual, to spend some Months in *Cisalpine turns to Cis*-alpine *Gaul*, *Gaul*.

§. 58. From thence he influenced all Affairs at *Rome*, and was the chief Au- and excites thor of all the Disturbances there. He encouraged his chief Agent *Clodius* in *Clodius to* his Attempt to pull down *Cicero's* new House by Violence; and tho' the Orator, commit Vio- through *Milo's* Assistance, prevented it, he either thought it not safe, or not lences in prudent, to extend his Invectives to the *Pro-Consul*, who set the audacious *Tri*-Rome. *bune* at work. As for *Pompey*, §. 59, whose Glory began to be eclipsed by that

of *Cæsar*, Policy only, and the Influence of *Julia*, kept him from an open Breach with his Father-in-Law. Nevertheless, as both he and *Crassus* were de- Pompey ficious of the *Consulship*, they came even to *Cæsar's* Camp, to desire his Concur- and *Crassus* come to his rence and Assistance; and *Cæsar* gladly closed with the Proposal, to keep out Camp, to *Domitius Ænobarbus*, who had openly declared himself his Enemy. And accord- desire his As- ingly, he managed Matters so well with his Money, §. 60, that after a sistance in

Tumult raised by *Clodius*, on the Day of the *Comitia*, in which *Ænobarbus* nar- getting the rowly escaped with his Life, an *Interregnum* ensued; and soon after that, *Crassus* Consulship. and *Pompey* were declared *Consuls* without Opposition, and took Possession of 397th Con- their Office the same Day. sulship.

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BOOK LXIII.

§. 1. UNDER these *Consuls*, *Cæsar* was no longer apprehensive of being recalled from *Gaul*, and he went thither to oppose the *Usipites* and *Tenchtheri*, two *German Nations*; who being driven out of their own Country by their Neighbours the *Suevi*, had crossed *The Rhine*, and were going to settle themselves in *Belgica*. As soon as he appeared, the *Germans* sent him a Depu- tation, offering to join him, if he would assign them Lands; to which he cold- ly answered, that all he could do was, to desire the *Ubii* to give them a Settle- ment. Then they desired Time to treat with the *Ubii*, and in the *Interim*, trea- cherously attacked the *Roman Squadrons*, and killed 74 Men. In this Action, The Hero- two *Gauls*, Brothers, of the *Roman* side, behaved themselves very heroically in i/m of two defence of each other; and one was killed over the other's Body.

§. 2. *Gauls*. *Cæsar* exasperated at this Perfidiousness, immediately marched after the *Usipetes* *Cæsar sub*- and *Tenchtheri*, and made such a Slaughter of them, that of 400000 Souls very dues the few escaped. After this, he resolved to make an Incurſion into *Germany*, threw *Tench*- a Bridge over *The Rhine*, plundered and sacked the Country of the *Sicambri*, theri, terrified the *Suevi*, and finished this famous Expedition in 18 Days. And now, and enters

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§. 3, *Germany*.

goes into
Britain.

§. 3, as the Nations of the *British* Islands had declared themselves against him, almost as much as the *Germans*, he determined to punish them likewise. To this end, he got a Fleet ready, sailed over to *Britain*, got the better of the Inhabitants, who with great Bravery opposed his Landing, defeated them again, ordered them to send him Hostages, and returned to *Gaul*. There he put his Troops into Winter-Quarters, and then repassed the *Alpes*, and came to *Insubria*.

The Trebo-
nian Law,

opposed by
Cato and
Cæsar,
but after-
wards pas-
sed.

§. 4. Whilst *Cæsar* was thus employed in *The Gauls*, *Pompey* and *Crassus* governed at *Rome* very arbitrarily, without regard to either Senate or People; and *C. Trebonius* proposed it to the *Tribes*, to put these *Consuls* upon a level with *Cæsar*; by making *Crassus* Governour of *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Macedon*, and *Pompey* of the two *Spains* and *Africa*, for five Years. *Cato* opposed this pernicious Proposal, till he was sent to Prison; and then *Cæsar's* Party, who saw it tended to oppress him, whose Commission was near expiring, continued the Opposition, till they had got a Prolongation of his Government of the *Gauls*, for five Years longer. Then

§. 5, the *Trebonian* Law passed without further difficulty; and *Pompey*, whose Pride and Vanity were greatly soothed, by the Court that was paid him at *Rome*, chose to stay there during his *Consulate*, and sent some Lieutenants into the *Spains*, to govern them in his Absence. But *Crassus*

Crassus goes
to Asia.

The Consuls
attempts to
reform the
Romans.

§. 6, was much intent on going to *Asia*. He was extremely desirous of engaging the *Parthians*, which the artful *Cæsar* pressed him to do, and thereby drew him into a Snare. He embarked at *Brundisium*, made a Port of *Gallia*, and advanced to the further end of *Asia*. However, before his Departure,

§. 7, the *Consuls* undertook to reform some great Enormities at *Rome*. The first was, the notorious Corruption of the Judges; and their Edicts on this Head, did them Honour. Another Evil they pretended to rectify, was the selling of Suffrages; but this they did with a very ill Grace, because they were known to have bought them. And the third Law they proposed was, to reform Luxury; of which they were so notoriously guilty themselves, that the People laughed them out of their Attempt. Nor was this all. These Airs of a Reformer

Pompey's
Theater.
The Barba-
rity of the
Romans in
their Diver-
sions.
Pompey's
idle Amuse-
ments.

§. 8, began to sink *Pompey's* Credit; and in order to recover it, he built a magnificent Theater of Stone, and had recourse to those Shows, of which the *Romans* were excessively fond. This People, who so contemptuously stilled all other Nations barbarous, greatly delighted in the most savage Barbarities; the seeing wild Beasts and Men, devour and butcher one another for their Diversion; and on this Occasion, *Pompey* produced 500 Lions and 18 Elephants, to be mangled and killed for their Entertainment. Thus he spent his *Consulate* in Amusements, always well pleased, as long as he could rule in the Senate, and the *Comitium*; and without regard to Law, or Precedents, raised an Army, and kept it up in *Italy*, to put himself on a level with the two other *Triumviri*.

398th Con-
sulship.

§. 9. The next Year, *Domitius Ænobarbus*, and *Claudius Pulcher*, succeeded Year of
to the *Consulship*. The former was an avowed Enemy to all the *Triumviri*, and *ROME*
Cato, now *Prætor*, was in a Condition to assist him. But as *Pompey* had an Ar- 699.
my at the Gates of *Rome*, *Cæsar* another in the West, and *Crassus* a third in the East, they were out of the Reach of the *Consul* and *Prætor*; and the Attention of the *Romans* was chiefly fixed, on the two Generals in the East and West. In the East,

Crassus
takes *Zeno-*
dotia.

Gabinus
accused.

Cicero pro-
stitutes his
Character.

Gabinus
banished.

The Sacri-
lege of *Cras-*
sus.

§. 10, *Crassus* marched into *Mesopotamia*, subject to the *Parthians*, a very brave and warlike People; and many Cities surrendered to him there. The only one which made any Resistance, was *Zenodotia*, which pretended to receive a *Roman* Garrison, and as soon as they entered it, cut them in pieces. *Crassus* therefore took the City by Assault, punished the Governour as he deserved for his Treachery, and made his Soldiers give him the Title of *Imperator*, for this single Conquest. Then leaving only 7000 Foot and 100 Horse in *Mesopotamia*, he went to *Antioch* to take Possession of his Government, and drove his infamous Predecessor *Gabinus* from thence.

§. 11. *Gabinus*, as soon as he returned to *Rome*, was warmly accused by *Cicero*, for restoring the *Egyptian* King without Orders; but being protected both by *Pompey* and *Cæsar* he was acquitted. Nevertheless, he was prosecuted a second Time at the Tribunal of *Cato* the *Prætor*; and tho' *Cicero* prostituted his Character, by appearing an Advocate for a Villain, whom he had just before charged with the greatest Crimes, he was condemned, and banished.

§. 12. But this did not terrify his Successor *Crassus*, in *Syria*. Tho' rich almost to a Proverb, his Love of Money increased with his Wealth; and he sacrilegiously robbed the Temple of God at *Jerusalem*, and that of *Hierapolis* in *Cælo-Syria*, and used all kinds of Oppression, to get more.

§. 13. Whilst *Pompey* was unlearning the Art of War at *Rome*, wholly intent on pleasing the People, and his Wife *Julia*; and whilst *Crassus* was dishonouring himself in *Syria* by his Oppressions; *Cæsar* was intent on another Expedition to the *British* Islands. This was first retarded by *Indutiomarus*, a Chief of the *Treviri*, who raised an Insurrection among them, but submitted as soon as *Cæsar* drew near him; and afterwards by the Revolt of *Dumnorix*, an *Æduan* Lord, who was pursued and killed by the *Roman* Cavalry. But after these two Obstructions were removed, *Cæsar* embarked with five *Legions* and 2000 Horse, turns to *Britain* and landed in *Britain* without Opposition. There, §. 14 as soon as he tain; had found a proper Place for his Camp, he sent out to discover the Enemy, found them, put them to flight, and drove them from their Entrenchments in a large Wood. Then, *Cassivelaunus*, the King of a Country on the North side *defeats* *Cæsar* of *The Thames*, appeared with a larger Army than *Cæsar* had yet seen in the *Isle* of *Wight*, and fought several fierce Battles with him. But at last, the *Pro-Consul* defeated them, and resolved to penetrate into the Dominions of *Cassivelaunus*.

§. 15. To this end, he bravely forded *The Thames* in spite of all the Opposition of the *Britons*; and *Cassivelaunus* immediately dismissed his Army, and kept only 4000 of his Charioteers with him. But with these he harassed the *Romans* to so great a degree, that *Cæsar* would probably have found it very difficult to have subdued him, had it not been for *Mandrubatius*, a Prince of the *Trinobantes*. This Prince, whose Father *Cassivelaunus* had killed, joined the *Romans*; and then *Cassivelaunus*, after some Resistance in *Kent* without Success, submitted to become tributary, and gave Hostages. In the mean Time, §. 16, the excellent *Julia*, who was in a manner the Support of the Republick, died in Child-Bed at *Rome*; and the News of the Loss of his Daughter greatly abated *Cæsar's* Joy at his Conquest; and he returned to *Gaul*. At his Return, §. 17, he found a Famine in *Gaul*, which obliged him to divide his Troops, and put them in different Quarters, for their better Subsistence. This gave the *Eburones* an Opportunity to make an Insurrection against *Sabinus* and *Cotta*, whom *Cæsar* posted in their Country, with only one *Legion*, and five *Cohorts*; and they besieged the *Roman* Camp. At the same Time, *Ambiorix* a *Gallie* Chief, pretending Friendship, told them, that all the *Gallie* Nations were coming upon them, and offered to conduct them safe through his Dominions, to *Cæsar* or *Labienus*. The *Romans*, in this Distress, accepted the Offer, put themselves under his Guidance, and he treacherously led them into an Ambuscade, and they were almost all cut in pieces. §. 18. *Ambiorix*, elated with this Success, proclaimed it in the neighbouring Nations, and then the *Advatitici* rose, and came to attack *Quintus Cicero*, whom *Cæsar* had posted among them, with one *Legion*. *Cicero* defended himself with great Gallantry, sent *Cæsar* Word of his Danger, and bravely stood a formidable Siege, till the *Pro Consul* came to his Relief, and defeated the Enemy. §. 19. The News of this Victory soon reached *Labienus* *Labienus*, who was likewise in Danger from the *Rhemi*, (among whom *Cæsar* is insulted by had quartered him, with a *Legion*) and encouraged him to stand on his Defence, *Indutiomarus*, whom the *Senones* had joined, came and insulted him in his Camp. But the *Roman*, after pretending Fear for some Time, made a Sally on the Enemy, put them to flight, and killed *Indutiomarus*. And this gave *Cæsar* a little more quiet during the rest of the Campaign, which was the most difficult, as *Pompey* well as most glorious, of any he had made in *Gaul*; and in which he lost so many Men, that he was forced to have recourse to *Pompey*, who was weak enough to send him two of his *Legions*.

§. 20. *Pompey* was blind to *Cæsar's* Success; but *Cato* foresaw the Evils he was bringing on the Republick, tho' it was out of his Power to prevent them. All he could do, was to discourage and discountenance Luxury, and to endeavour to prevent the buying of Votes at Elections. This he did by a Law for that purpose, and thereby incurred the Hatred of the ambitious Rich, whom he was labouring to deprive of a sure Way of obtaining Honours; and of the lazy Poor, whom he would have deprived of a Means of living without Labour. Neither did the Law itself put a Stop to the Evil, §. 21, when the Election of *Tribunes* come on, the Candidates found Means to buy Suffrages but in vain. a new way, to evade the Law; and would have succeeded by it, if *Mutius Scævola*, a true Republican, had not found Means to put off the Elections till the *Consular* Year was expired, and then a long *Interregnum* ensued.

§. 22. During these Transactions at *Rome*, *Crassus* advanced towards *Mesopotamia*, where the *Romans* he had left behind him had been beaten by *Surenas*; and in spite of the Remonstrances of his Officers, resolved to march into *Parthia*, and rejected the Advice of *Artabazes* King of *Armenia*, which was, that he should enter *Parthia* by the Mountains of *Armenia*. §. 23. He came

came to *Zeugma*, on *The Euphrates*, and passed that River ; and then wholly committed himself to the Guidance of two *Asiatick* Princes, who betrayed him. They led him into barren and desert Plains, where his Troops would have perished with Hunger if they had had no other Enemy, and then brought *Surena* Princes,

§. 24 upon him. The *Parthian* General came, and attacked him in the *Parthian* Manner of Fighting, and made a great Slaughter of the *Legionaries*, who could neither stand their Ground nor pursue the Enemy. §. 25.

At last the *Pro-Consul*, tired with seeing his Men thus cruelly butchered, ordered his Son to pursue the Enemy with 1000 *Gallick* Horse, which he had brought with him, and they did so with the utmost Bravery. Because they could not otherwise affect the Enemy, whose Horses were armed as well as themselves, they crept under the Bellies of their Horses, in order to wound them there, and make them throw their Riders. But it being all to no Purpose, young *Crassus*, who was wounded, ordered his Attendant to kill him ; some stabbed themselves, and the rest were almost all cut in Pieces. After this, the perfidious *Abgarus*, one of the *Asiatick* Princes in whom *Crassus* had confided, fell on the *Romans* which *Crassus* had with him, and when the Night came on, the Enemy retired to their Forests.

§. 26. In this melancholy Situation, *Crassus* and his Officers thought it most adviseable to retire, if possible, to *Carrhae*, a neighbouring City, with the Remains of the Army ; and *Crassus* and *Cassius* reached that Place with some of the Troops. In the mean Time *Surena* pursued them thither, and treacherously pretended to offer a Peace, which the *Romans* rejected, and thought it necessary to retreat to a more safe Asylum. But *Crassus*, in order to this, committed himself to the Guidance of one *Andromachus*, who was now become his Favourite ; and he proved a Traytor as well as *Abgarus*, and led the Infantry in the Night to a Place where they were up to the Knees in Mire.

In this Situation §. 28, *Surena* invested them with his Cavalry the next Day ; *Crassus* was killed, and the rest either surrendered or were put to the Sword ; and the *Parthians* brought the Head of *Crassus* to their King, who ordered melted Gold to be poured into his Mouth. Thus perished the avaritious *Pro-Consul*, whose Loss was great to the Republick, because he was the Cement of the Union between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*. After his Death *Pompey* would bear no Rival, *Cæsar* would admit of no Superior.

§. 28. *Pompey* fomented Discord to such a Degree at *Rome*, that he got the Elections of the great Officers postponed for seven Months, and thereby changed the whole Form of the Government. There were no *Consuls* to give Law to the whole Republick ; no *Prætors* to administer Justice to particular Persons ; no *Tribunes of the People* to govern the *Comitia*. And then he got *Luccius*, one of his Creatures, to propose it to the People to make him *Dictator*. This *Cato* vehemently opposed ; and then *Pompey*, for fear of creating Odium to himself, got *Domitius Calvinus* and *Valerius Messalla* chosen *Consuls*. But this did not restore Peace, the five remaining Months of their Administration were spent in

Factions and Massacres. §. 29. *Cæsar*, on the other hand, was securing his Conquests in *Transalpine Gaul* ; *Ambiorix*, the *Nervii*, *Adriatici*, and *Menapii*, had revolted, at the Instigation of the *Treviri*, and the Revolt had spread to other Nations. He therefore successively reduced the *Carnuti* and *Menapii*, and then marched to the *Treviri* and *Eburones*. The former he found already subdued by *Labienus* ; and, after he had crossed *The Rhine* to punish the *Germans*, he returned in Quest of *Ambiorix* King of the *Eburones*, whom he endeavoured to surprize. But *Ambiorix* made his Escape, and ordered all his People to retire to the Woods and Marshes, whither no Army could follow them. Then *Cæsar* assembled the *Celtae*, and persuaded them to destroy the *Belgae*, and when the former were ready to drive the latter out of their Hiding-Places,

§. 30, 2000 *Sicambri* crossed *The Rhine* and came and attacked *Q. Cicero* with such Fury, that the *Legionaries* had great difficulty to preserve their Camp. However, they at last repulsed the Enemy, and when *Cæsar* had removed their Fears of the *Germans*, he returned to *Insubria*, there to guard against more important Evils to himself. He was afraid *Pompey* would gain such a Superiority, as it would not be easy for him to conquer.

§. 32. *Rome* was now in a manner a Seat of War between the Candidates for Offices, who had each his little Army of Friends attending him, and committed continual Outrages. During these Disturbances, *Clodius* and *Milo* met on the Road, and a Slave of the latter, stabbed the former, who was carried by his Servant to a neighbouring Inn, and *Milo* came himself and dispatched him there. His Friends carried the Body to *Rome*, and placed it first near the *Rostrum*, and afterwards in the *Senator's Hall*, where the Populace put a sort of Funeral-Pile under

Year of 700.

Rome little better than a Seat of War. *Clodius* is killed by *Milo*.

under it, and the Hall and some neighbouring Houses were burnt with it. Then the Senate §. 33, to put a stop to these Disorders, chose Pompey sole Consul, and gave him an absolute Authority; that is, they made him Dictator in every Thing but in Name. Nevertheless, Cæsar had more Interest with the People than his Rival, as appeared on this critical Occasion. Pompey proposed a Law which would have been to Cæsar's Prejudice, but was forced to take off the hurtful Part of it, before he could get it passed. §. 34. Then he ordered Milo to be tried for the Death of Clodius; and, that he might appear impartial, the Clodian Faction also to be tried, for their Violences and Seditions. On the Day appointed for the Trial §. 35, Milo's Accusers were heard; and when Cicero came to speak in Defence of his Friend, he was so intimidated by Pompey's Presence, and the Soldiers about him, that he could scarce open his Mouth; and Milo, for want of a proper Defence, was condemned to Banishment, and retired to Marseilles. Thither Cicero sent him the Speech he had made for him, and upon reading it he said, That if the Orator had been himself when he spoke it, he should not have eaten so good Fish at Rome as he did there. And now, §. 36, Pompey married the charming Cornelia, the Daughter of Cæcilius Metellus, and was as fond of her as he had been of Julia. This appeared by his rescuing her Father out of the Hands of his Judges, when accused of Seditions and Murder, when at the same Time he shamefully refused the same Favour to his old Friend Hypsæus, who was included in the same Prosecution; and by his associating Metellus with himself in the Consulship. However, Pompey §. 37, was respected greatly in Rome, during his Consulship, and his Arms feared. But he was only enjoying the Pleasures of a transient Authority over an inconsistent People, whilst his Rival was acquiring more solid Glory. §. 38. Cæsar, having tarried longer than usual in Insubria, the Gauls took up Arms in his Absence, made Vercingetorix, a young and brave Prince, their Generalissimo, and almost all the Nations bordering on the Ocean, joined in the Revolt. §. 39. Upon Advice of this, the Pro-Consul repassed The Alpes, and flew with incredible Expedition to Narbonne, from thence through Snow six Foot high, to the Nervii, and from thence to Viennæ; placed Garrisons in proper Places; and gathered his scattered Troops together, with surprising Resolution and Conduct. §. 40. Vercingetorix marched to Gergovia, a City which Cæsar had given to the Ædui, and he resolved to relieve it. In his Way he took Vellaunodunum, a City of the Senones, in three Days; soon after Genabum; and then laid Siege to Noviodunum of the Bituriges. This brought Vercingetorix to its Defence, but when arrived, the Inhabitants were evacuating the Place. §. 41. Then Cæsar ordered his Horse to fight those of Vercingetorix, and after he had supported them with 600 Germans, they put the Arverni to flight. His next Attempt was on Avaricum, one of the strongest Cities in Gaul, tho' Vercingetorix had destroyed the whole Country by Fire for twenty Miles round; and after the Romans had been some Time before it, they had neither Bread, Flesh, nor Provisions of any Kind for several Days. Nevertheless §. 42, they persevered in the Siege, and notwithstanding a very brave Resistance, took it by Storm, and made such a Slaughter of the Garrison, that 40000 Men scarce 800 escaped. §. 43. The next Day Vercingetorix to encourage his Troops, told them that he should soon draw off the rest of the Gallick Nations from the Romans, and did so. The Nitiobriges revolted; the Ædui formed a treacherous Scheme of carrying off to Vercingetorix 10000 Men, whom they were to send to the Romans; and Cæsar §. 44, informed of this, left Fabius to guard his Camp before the City of Gergovia, the Capital of the Arverni, which he was besieging in Sight of Vercingetorix; and went to meet the 10000 Ædui. §. 45. When he came to them they begged for Mercy, and were incorporated among the Roman Auxiliaries; but soon after the whole Nation of the Ædui shook off the Roman Yoke, and massacred all the Italians in their Capital. This made Cæsar uncertain what Measures to pursue; but observing that a Part of the Enemy's Camp was deserted, §. 46, he attacked it, and the Assailants, contrary to his Orders, from thence made an Attack on the Town; but Vercingetorix defended it so effectually, that Cæsar lost 700 Men in the Attack, and was forced to raise the Siege. From thence he hastened to Noviodunum, where he had left his Military Chest, Baggage, and Provisions; but the revolted Ædui had seized all, and set the City on Fire. Then Cæsar resolving, if possible, to join his Lieutenant Labienus, forded the Loire, and marched to Agendicum. §. 47. Labienus had left his heavy Baggage there, taken Metiosedum, and forced the Gauls to burn Lutetia; and upon a Report of Cæsar's Distress, he resolved to march back to Agendicum, and conducted his Retreat with a Skill and Bravery which were much to his Credit. Vol. VI. c dit. Retreat.

dit. *Camulogenus*, the *Gallick* General, attacked him with great Courage, but the *Roman* defeated him, reached *Agendicum*, and from thence went to meet *Cæsar*. §. 48. But notwithstanding this Defeat, almost all the Nations in *Celtica* joined in the Revolt, and *Vercingetorix* had the Resolution to come and attack *Cæsar*, who defeated him, and he was forced to retreat to *Alesia*, a Town of the *Mandubii*. *Cæsar* pursued him thither, and laid Siege to the Place.

Cæsar besieges Alesia. §. 49. It was very advantageously situated, and *Vercingetorix*, when he had sent out Messengers to raise an Army for his Relief, shut himself up in it with 80000 Men. *Cæsar* surrounded it with a double Circumvallation, and guarded his Camp both inwards and outwards, with all possible Art and Care, intending to starve the Enemy; and the Messengers of *Vercingetorix* raised an Army of 160000 Men to raise the Siege.

His Inhumanity; §. 50. In the mean Time, *Vercingetorix* began to be hard pressed by Famine, and after a Council of War had been held, he drove out all the useless Mouths from the Army and City; and *Cæsar* very inhumanly suffered the poor Wretches to perish within his Circumvallation, rather than accept of their Surrender. At length, the *Gallic* Army arrived, and they and *Vercingetorix* from the Town, made an attack on *Cæsar's* Trenches, but in vain. After this, §. 51, the *Gauls* made three different Attacks, and fought three different Battles, at once; but the *Roman* with much Difficulty was victorious in all. And then, §. 52, *Vercingetorix* despairing of Success, surrendered, and *Cæsar* reduced all the *Gauls* in his Army, except the *Arverni* and *Ædui*. By sparing them, he hoped to reduce the two chief *Celtic* Nations to Obedience, and succeeded in it. Thus ended this Campaign; in which *Cæsar* is said to have gained immortal Glory, by murdering, starving, and enslaving, almost Millions of People, for standing up in defence of those Rights and Liberties, which he had before unjustly deprived them of.

he takes Alesia;
his Glory.

B O O K LXIV.

§. 1. **I**N the East, the King of *Parthia* had put *Surena* to Death out of Jealousy, and sent his Son to the Gates of *Antioch* with a numerous Army. *Cassius*, with the 500 *Romans* he had left, and some *Asiatic* Levies, fought the *Parthian* General, and drove him as far as *Antigonia*, and afterwards drew him into an Ambuscade, and killed him.

Cassius kills the Parthian General. §. 2. At *Rome*, all due Preparations were making for the Election of new *Consuls*. One of the Candidates was the Philosophic *Cato*; who, when opposed by one who was under the greatest Obligations to him, said, *It is not at all strange: Men are governed by their Passions*. But the People preferred before him, *Claudius Marcellus* and *Sulpicius Rufus*, who were both in *Pompey's* Interest.

401st Consulship. §. 3. *Marcellus* particularly was so entirely and blindly devoted to him, that he even proposed it to the Senate, to recall *Cæsar*, before his Time expired. And when *Pompey* himself exclaimed against so unjust an Attempt, *Marcellus* scourged

Marcellus an open Enemy to Cæsar. §. 4, a *Colonist* of *Novocomum*, who was exempted from that Punishment by his Right of *Latinity*, to shew his disregard to *Cæsar*, who had founded that Colony. But *Cæsar* despised these Indignities, and applied himself to two Things, which were of great Consequence to him; one to get the Time of his Governments prolonged, at least till he could get the *Consulship*; and the other so to attach his Soldiers to him, as to have them entirely at his disposal; and these Points he pursued with an Address and Ability worthy of himself. Almost all his Officers were entirely devoted to him. The only one who left his Camp, was *Quintus Cicero*, who came from *Gaul* to attend his Brother *M. Tullius Cicero*, who, §. 5, by a late Law made by *Pompey*, was obliged to go and govern the Province that fell to his Lot, which was *Cilicia* and *Cyprus*. And there, the Orator not only supported his Character with Dignity, but performed such military Exploits, as induced his Soldiers to salute him *Imperator*. He gained a considerable Victory over the *Parthians*; and took *Pindenissum*, a strong and well provided Town, after a Siege of 57 Days. But *Bibulus*, §. 6, who governed the Province of *Syria*, was not so successful. His too ardent desire of a *Triumph*, made him take many false Steps. Whereas *Cicero's* Conduct was blameless; and when he returned to *Rome*, he brought the News of the Death of *Auletes*, King of *Egypt*.

Cæsar refused a prolongation of his Employment; §. 7. In the mean Time, *Cæsar*, whose Party prevailed in the *Comitium*, moved the Senate for a Prolongation of his Employment, which was not granted; and when the News was brought him into *Gaul*, he is said to have clapped his Hand on his Sword, and cried out in the Presence of his Officers, *What Pompey refuses*

Year of
ROME
702.

refuses me, This shall give me. However, §. 8, these Proceedings of the Senate, made it necessary for him to be expeditious in completing his Conquest; and the *Gauls*, having resolved to act separately, in defence of their poor Remains of Liberty, he successively subdued the *Bituriges*, *Carnutes*, and *Rhemi*; *subdues the* and then turned towards the Country of the *Bellovaci*, which he found every where Bituriges, abandoned. The *Bellovaci*, and several other Nations, were fled to their For- *Æc.* rests, under the Command of *Comius* and *Correus*; and *Cæsar*, when he heard this, came and encamped near them, and sent for more Troops. §. 9.

When they arrived, *Correus* decamped, covered his Retreat with great address, and chose an advantageous Post, three or four Leagues from the former. *Cæsar* came and encamped near him, and fought a Battle with the *Gauls*, in which *Correus* was killed, and by this single Victory, pacified all *Belgica*, and the Parts *and pacifies* adjacent to *Celtica*. §. 10. Then he went and ravaged the Country of *all Belgica*.

the *Eburones*; and sent *Labienus* to do the same in that of the *Treviri*. In the mean Time, *Limonum* in the Country of the *Pictones*, was besieged by *Dumnarus* General of the revolted *Andes*. The Lieutenant General *Caninius* sent to *C. Fabius* to come and assist him, and upon his Approach, *Dumnarus* raised the Siege, in order to return into his own Country. §. 11. But *Fabius* came up with *Fabius de-*

him, gained a Victory in which 12000 *Gauls* were killed on the spot, and entered *feats* *Dum-* the Territories of the *Carnutes*; and then they, and the Nations called *Armorica*, *narus*. submitted. And now, the only *Gallic* Generals who kept the Field, were *Drapes* the *Senonian*, and *Luterius* the *Cadurcian*, who seized a Place called *Uxellodunum*. *Caninius* followed them thither, and defeated the two Generals. But the City

§. 12, was too strong for him; and it being the only one which now held out, *Cæsar* came thither himself, from the farthest Parts of *Belgica*. In his Way, he confirmed the wavering Cities; and when he came, soon reduced the Place, *Cæsar takes* by depriving it of Water; cutoff the right Hands of the besieged, to terrify other *Uxellodu-* Cities from the like Revolt; and reduced his Conquests to the State of a *Roman num.* Province, under the Government of a *Prætor*.

§. 13. After he had put his Troops into Quarters, *Cæsar* went to winter at *Nemetocenna* in *Belgica*; and whilst he was governing his Conquests there, *Pompey* got two of *Cæsar's* most avowed Enemies, *Claudius Marcellus* and *Æmilius* 402d Con- Year of *Paulus*, promoted to the *Consulship*. He also got *Scribonius Curio*, another of his *Julship*. *ROME* Creatures, put at the Head of the *Tribunes*; and *Clodius Pulcher*, and *Calpurnius* 703. *Piso*, were chosen *Censors*. §. 14. So that, of all the chief Magistrates,

his Father-in-Law *Calpurnius*, was the only one, on whom *Cæsar* could depend; and he was a Man of too little Spirit, to do him much Service. However, these *Censors* took the last *Census* under the Republick, in which they computed *CENSUS and* 320000 *Citizens* fit to bear Arms, and ended it with a *Lustrum*. *LUSTRUM.*

§. 15. Such was the State in which *Cæsar* found *Rome*, when he returned to *Italy*; and being informed, that his Ruin was resolved on by *Curio* and the *Consuls*, he in a few Days overturned all the Schemes his Competitor had been forming against him for several Years. He bought off *Æmilius*, and the *Tribune* *Cæsar buys;* *Curio*, from *Pompey*, and effectually secured both in his own Interest. §. off *Æmili-*

16. *Pompey* was so intoxicated with the great Honours which were paid him, *us and Cu-* that he did not perceive this Change; and was continually pressing *Curio* to per- *rio from* form his Promise, of proposing a Law for recalling *Cæsar*. The *Tribune* post- *Pompey.* poned doing any Thing as long as he could, under frivolous Pretences; and when he was forced at last to act, he found Means to do *Cæsar* the most important Service without declaring openly for him. §. 17. He made a *Curio first*

Motion both to Senate and People, That they would either continue both *Gene-* *moves the* rals in their Commands, or reduce both; and left it to them to take their *Senate, that* Choice. This *Pompey's* Friends opposed, and he had the ascendant in the Senate; *both Gene-* but the People inclined to favour the Motion. §. 18. *Pompey* himself was *rals should*

greatly embarrassed by it, and artfully by Letter, offered to resign his Command, *have the* if required. *Curio* saw this was said only to induce the Senate to recall *Cæsar*; *same Treat-* and told *Pompey*, that the best Step he could take in order to that end, was first *ment;* to resign himself. And at last, he proposed, That both should be ordered to *and then* lay down their Authority, and declared Enemies to the Republick if they re- *that both* fused it. §. 19. The *Fathers* all inclined to recall both Rivals, but were *should be*

for obliging *Cæsar* to leave his Army, before *Pompey* resigned his; and *Curio* deprived. therefore forbade them to deliberate any longer about the dismissal of either. Then they only decreed, That one *Legion* out of each Army should be sent to *Syria*; and under this Pretence, they were both sent for from *Cæsar*, and in- *Cæsar gains* stead of being sent to *Syria*, were added to *Pompey's* Troops. *Cæsar* was little *the Affetti-* concerned at this. He had Resources in the Affections of the *Gauls* and *Ger-* *ons of the* mans, entertained the People with expensive *Shows* at *Rome*, doubled the Pay *People.*

of his Soldiers, sent fine Presents to many Cities of Consequence and foreign Kings, and by these Means effectually guarded against the frivolous Artifices of his Rival. §. 20. However *Marcellus* the *Consul*, and *Appius* the *Censor*, *Marcellus* still supported *Pompey*; and the former accused *Curio* before the Senate, because *Curio* he refused to consent to *Cæsar*'s Revocation; but the *Fathers* acquitted him. *Curio*, who is This shewed *Pompey* that he was not always to depend on the Senate; and he therefore raised another Battery, by getting two of his Friends elected *Consuls* for the next Year.

§. 21. The *Consuls* elect had usually a great deal of Interest; and when *Cæsar* found such formidable Enemies as they and the present *Consul Marcellus* engaged in the Design of deposing him, he sent a Letter, insisting, *That he should not be deprived without the consent of the People; and That other Governours of Provinces should be treated as he was.* *Curio* read the Letter to the People, who exceedingly applauded him for it. Whereas in the Senate the *Consul Marcellus*, by proposing first the Deposition of *Cæsar*, and afterwards the Continuance of *Pompey*, got both consented to. But then *Curio* altered the State of the Question, and when it was put to the Vote, whether the two Com-petitors should lay down their Arms together, it was carried in the Affirmative, *Marcellus*; by 370 against 23.

§. 22. *Marcellus* enraged at this, said, *Be then Cæsar's Slaves:* And afterwards upon a false Report, that *Cæsar* was passing *The Alpes*, he moved the Senate, that the two *Legions* designed for *Syria* should be given to *Pompey*, and march to meet *Cæsar*. But neither would the Senate consent to this, which would have been setting up the Standard for a Civil War. And then *Marcellus* joined with the two *Consuls* elect, in one of the boldest Steps that ever was taken. They presented *Pompey* with a Sword, and said, *We require you to take upon you, with this, the Defence of the Republick, and the Command of her Troops.* And *Pompey*, tho' struck with the Irregularity of his Friend, could not resist the Temptation, but suffered himself to be proclaimed General of the Army of the Republick against *Cæsar*.

§. 23. On the other hand, *Cæsar* still kept within Rules; and in order to try what could be done by Treaty before he proceeded to Action, sent a Letter, desiring only that he might be continued *Pro-Consul* of *Illyricum* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, till he was again chosen *Consul*. This Letter was sent by *Curio*, who had retired to *Cæsar* upon the Proclamation of *Pompey*; and when he came to *Rome* he found *Clodius Marcellus* and *Cornelius Lentulus* in the *Consulship*, and they haughtily rejected the Letter in full Senate. Then *Cicero* proposed, that he might be continued in *Illyricum* with one *Legion* only; and even this was rejected. Almost all the Senators declared, that *Cæsar* ought to give up his Provinces and his Army; and a Decree was proposed, that he should be treated as a Rebel if he did not do it, on a Day fixed for that Purpose. But *Cassius Longinus* and *Mark Anthony*, two *Tribunes*, protested against this Decree, and then *The Fathers* durst not proceed.

§. 24. The next Day the *Consuls* tried to make the *Tribunes* desist from their Opposition, and upon their persisting in it, they were first driven out of the Senate, and afterwards degraded. The next Night they retired to *Cæsar* in the Habit of Slaves; and then was pronounced the fatal Decree which put the Republick in a Flame, and brought it to Destruction. *Let the Consuls for the Year, the Pro-Consul Pompey, the Prætors, and all those in or near Rome who have borne the Consulship, provide for the publick Safety by the most convenient Means.* This was proclaiming War; so that the Senate had now nothing to do, but to provide for it. But they were as negligent in it, as if they had only a *Mantius* or a *Catiline* to deal with.

§. 25. *Pompey* was now more intent on appointing Governors for the Provinces, than in raising such an Army as might enable him to be the Aggressor; and very falsely judging of *Cæsar* by himself, imagined he could not begin Hostilities, till he had brought his Troops from *Cisalpine Gaul*.

§. 26. In the mean Time *Cæsar* made a Speech to the 13th *Legion*, the only one then with him, and when he found he could depend on their Fidelity, sent a Detachment to secure *Ariminum*, the first City in *Italy* properly so called. Then he privately passed *The Rubicon*, which divided his Province of *Cisalpine Gaul* from *Italy*; as soon as he had done so, he cried out, *The Lot is cast, let the Gods do the rest!* and advanced to *Ariminum*. There he met the *Tribunes* in the Habits of Slaves, and from thence sent to his Troops in *Transalpine Gaul*, to come to him.

§. 28. Not that he was idle whilst he waited for the Arrival of his Troops. On the contrary, he took Care to secure so many Cities in his Way to *Rome*, that it spread a general Consternation there. The Senators reproached *Pompey* with his ill Conduct in open Senate; and that General himself was so much alarmed, that he removed the Seat of the Empire from *Rome* to *Capua*, and the *Consuls*, and all the Senators of his Party, followed him thither.

§. 29.

Year of
ROME
704.

§. 29. Neither did this Alarm stir him up to Action. He continued idle at *Capua*, and did not attempt one military Exploit. On the contrary, he was Pompey even so cowardly as to send a Deputation to *Cæsar*, to treat of Peace. *Cæsar* treats of gave the Deputies a soft Answer, and *Pompey* continued a Correspondence with *Peace*; him by Letter, under Pretence of trying at an Accommodation; but neither the one nor the other desired it.

§. 30. Indeed the Legal Authority seemed divided between them; the Senate were with *Pompey*, and the *Tribunes* with *Cæsar*. But *Cæsar's* Fault was, that he resolved to turn the Republick into *Cæsar's* a Monarchy; it being an established Maxim then as well as now, *That it is Fault. neither just nor lawful for a Subject to cause such Revolutions in any State, as destroy the Nature and Form of the Government anciently established in it.* However he was continually raising Troops for this Purpose; and as he advanced towards *Rome*, all the Cities and Countries readily received him, and his Enemies fled before him.

§. 31. *Pompey* himself fled to *Brundisium*, and *Cæsar* pursued him thither, and boldly besieged the Place, with all *Pompey's* Troops in it. *Pompey flees to Brundisium,*

§. 32. Upon this *The Great Pompey* embarked with his Troops for *Dyrrachium*, and in a cowardly manner abandoned *Italy* and *Rome*, to the Mercy of his Rival. *and then to Dyrrachium.*

On the other hand, *Cæsar*, as soon as he had taken the Town, marched to *Rome*, which he had not seen for near ten Years, and was well received by the People there. He behaved himself with great Moderation; revived the publick Administration of Justice; assured the Citizens that they should never want a Supply of Corn from *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which his Governors had seized, and driven out those of *Pompey*; and gave every one of the People 300 Pieces of Money. *Cæsar goes to Rome,*

§. 33. But his chief Business there was with the Publick Treasury, which he broke open, and took from thence immense Sums; and then, after he had sent Governors to the other *Provinces*, to dispossess those of *Pompey*, he set out himself for *The Spains*, which he resolved to subdue in Person. *and breaks open the Treasury;*

§. 34. In his Way thither, he was forced to stop a little at *Marseilles*, which shut her Gates against him; and §. 35. he besieged it. But finding it would detain him too long, he left *Trebonius* to carry on the Siege, *besieges Marseilles;* and proceeded himself to *Spain*. §. 36. *Trebonius* pursued the Siege, tho' slowly, and after the most vigorous Resistance at last prevailed.

§. 37. He made a Breach, and the *Marseilles* surrendered to him; but nevertheless, at their Request, he postponed the Determination of their Fate till *Cæsar's* Return. That Hero had, during the Siege, §. 38. begun the War in *Spain*, with great Valour and Ability. After several brave Actions between the two Parties, §. 39. the whole Country round his Camp was overflowed by a sudden Inundation; §. 40, 41, and he was reduced to such Extremities for want of Food, that it was taken for granted he must perish there. But he found Means, by his great Application and Industry, to extricate himself and his Army out of these Difficulties; and then pursued the Armies of *Afranius* and *Petreius*, *Pompey's* Generals in *Hither Spain*, with such superior Address and Conduct, §. 42, that he at last forced them to surrender up themselves and their Troops without a Battle, §. 43, and by that Means, became Master of all *Hither Spain*, in a manner without Bloodshed.

And when *Hither Spain* was thus reduced, §. 44, the *Spaniards* in the *Further*, and one of his *Legions* deserted from *Varro*, *Pompey's* Governour of that Province; and this obliged him to surrender up to *Cæsar* his other *Legion*, and all his Money. Thus *Cæsar* subdued one of *The Spains* by the Superiority of his Genius, and the other, by the Terror of his Name; and when he had settled the Affairs of this Conquest, §. 45, he returned to *Marseilles*, gave the *Marseilles* their Lives and Liberty, but stripped them of their Arms, Ships, and Money, and then repassed *The Alpes*. *is in great Danger in Spain;*

§. 46, 47, that he at last forced them to surrender up themselves and their Troops without a Battle, §. 48, and by that Means, became Master of all *Hither Spain*, in a manner without Bloodshed. And when *Hither Spain* was thus reduced, §. 49, the *Spaniards* in the *Further*, and one of his *Legions* deserted from *Varro*, *Pompey's* Governour of that Province; and this obliged him to surrender up to *Cæsar* his other *Legion*, and all his Money. Thus *Cæsar* subdued one of *The Spains* by the Superiority of his Genius, and the other, by the Terror of his Name; and when he had settled the Affairs of this Conquest, §. 50, he returned to *Marseilles*, gave the *Marseilles* their Lives and Liberty, but stripped them of their Arms, Ships, and Money, and then repassed *The Alpes*. *subdues The Hither,*

§. 51. At *Placentia*, the 9th *Legion* mutinied; but he harangued them with such Dignity and Authority, that they immediately submitted; and then he proceeded to *Rome*, which he found in a different State from that in which he had left it. §. 52. Most of the Senators and Magistrates, and among the rest *Cicero*, were fled to *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*. But he found some *Prætors* there, and particularly *Æmilius Lepidus*, who had nominated him *Dictator* before his Return; and he exercised this supream Authority §. 53, with great Moderation and Prudence. The chief Use he made of it, was to get himself and *Servilius Isauricus* promoted to the *Consulship*, and as soon as this was done, he resigned the *Dictatorship*, which he held but eleven Days. *determines the Fate of Marseilles; his 9th Legion mutiny;*

§. 54. He was now chiefly intent on carrying on the War in the East with *Pompey*, and made Preparations for it. Indeed some of his Officers had been worsted and subdued by those of his Rival; and his Friend *Curio*, §. 55, the seditious Tribune who, *he finds Rome empty, and is nominated Dictator.*

Year of 705. *ROME* 404th *Consulship.*

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Year of 705. *ROME* 404th *Consulship.*

who had kindled the Fire of civil Discord, had, to *Cæsar's* great Mortification, been defeated and destroyed by King *Juba* in *Africa*. But *Cæsar* himself

§. 54, had hitherto met with no Misfortune, and he was impatient to enter the Lifts with *Pompey*. Tho' his Troops were afraid of the Dangers of both the Sea, and the War, and therefore did not repair to *Brundisium* so soon as he had ordered them; he embarked with only 5 *Legions* and 600 Horse, and landed them in *Epirus*, near the *Ceraunian* Mountains.

Cæsar goes into the East,

§. 56. And now, he was to contend with all the Forces in the East, under the most famous General in the World, and §. 57, disciplined by that General himself. *Pompey* had also a Fleet more Formidable than his Army. It

consisted of 600 Ships of War, and was manned with *Roman* Veterans. But *Pompey* had committed the Command of it to *Bibulus*, who was so careless, that he suffered *Cæsar*,

reduces almost all Epirus.

§. 58, as has been observed, to cross the Seas in *January* with five *Legions*. Had that Commander carefully watched the Seas, the Republick could only have been divided between the two Rivals. But through the fatal neglect of *Bibulus*, *Cæsar* was now in *Epirus*; and as soon as he came ashore, he made himself Master of almost that whole Province, by the Reduction of *Oricum* and *Apollonia*; and then told his *Legions*, *That they had but one Step more to take, and the World would be theirs*; meaning, to make themselves Masters of *Dyrrachium*. But *Vibullius Rufus*,

Bibulus dies.

§. 59, informed *Pompey* of *Cæsar's* Design; *Pompey* sent Troops to secure *Dyrrachium*, and came out to meet *Cæsar*; and the two Armies encamped in sight of each other, with only the River *Apsus* between them. Then *Cæsar* was extremely embarrassed; §. 60. He was in no Condition to withstand *Pompey*, if attacked by him; and was therefore extremely impatient to have the Troops he had left in *Italy*, come to him. In the mean Time, *Bibulus* was carried off by a Distemper, and then *Pompey* had no other General-Commander of his Fleet; the Chiefs of each Squadron acknowledged no Superior. §. 61. At the same Time, Treaties were renewed about an Accommodation; and basely broke off, by *Pompey's* Party, who declared they would make no Peace, without *Cæsar's* Head. §. 62.

Cæsar tries to cross the Sea in a Bark.

Yet still the desired *Legions* did not arrive; and *Cæsar* was at last so uneasy, that he went in disguise on board a small Bark, and attempted to go over himself to *Italy*, and fetch them. But the Winds were so high, and the Sea so rough, that he found it impracticable; and after running great Dangers, returned safe to his Camp. §. 63. Then he sent the most pressing Orders to *Gabinus* and

Anthony brings him the rest of his Troops.

Mark Anthony, his Lieutenants in *Italy*, to bring the Troops to him at all Adventures; and *Gabinus*, endeavouring to come to him by Land, was cut in pieces with all his Troops, by the *Illyrians*. *Mark Anthony*, who attempted to come by Sea, was in the greatest Danger from one of *Pompey's* Admirals; but escaped him, and brought the Troops safe to shore: by a remarkable Interposition of that Providence, which regulates the Fate of Kingdoms, and which now seemed determined to destroy that Republick, which it had protected and aggrandized, as long as it retained its Virtue. §. 64. As soon as it was known that *Anthony* was landed, *Pompey* marched to intercept him; but *Cæsar* came up with his Lieutenant, and then *Pompey* retired to a convenient Place near *Dyrrachium*.

Cæsar besieges Pompey in his Camp.

§. 65. Thus *Cæsar* at last got his Troops together; and he now resolved to finish the War by one general Action, and determine the Fate of the World, by the Death of himself or his Rival. To this end, he offered *Pompey* Battle; and finding that was to no Purpose, he formed a Design so much beyond the Reach of Man, that Posterity can scarce believe it. §. 66, 67. He surrounded an Army much more numerous than his own, by a strong Circumvallation, and shut them up in a Tract of Ground where they were after some Time greatly distressed for want of Forage and good Water. The *Pompeianists* therefore,

The Bravery of Cassius Scæva.

§. 68, when alarmed with the Fear of Distempers and Death, made several Attempts to break through the Barriers that inclosed them, but always with Loss. One Day, *Pompey* himself attacked one of *Cæsar's* Castles, and one *Cassius Scæva*, a Soldier in *Cæsar's* Army, behaved himself so bravely, that he almost alone sustained the Attack of the Enemy, till Relief came. Indeed, every other Soldier in the Castle was wounded, but he shewed 230 Holes in his Shield after the Battle. However, at last, §. 69, 70, the *Pompeianists*, through the As-

Pompey defeats Cæsar, and breaks through his Lines.

sistance and Advice of some Deserters, broke through *Cæsar's* Lines; and *Cæsar* himself, who came up to their Defence, was defeated, and narrowly escaped with his Life. However, tho' this Loss and Disgrace, §. 61, greatly mortified, it did not discourage him. He, by his Lenity and Prudence, recovered the Spirits of his Troops, and then marched into *Macedon*, where *Scipio*, *Pompey's* Father-in-Law, was encamped. *Pompey* was unwilling to follow him, but at the

same

same Time resolved not to return to *Italy*.

§. 72. In the mean while, *Cæsar* got the Start of him ; and having nothing so much at Heart, as to draw his Rival into some Plain, he crossed *Epirus* and *Acarmania*, in order to go into *Theffaly*. On the other Hand,

§. 73, *Pompey*, at last overcome by the Pompey Sollicitations of his Senators and Officers, resolved to march into *Theffaly* like-comes into wise, and arrived first at the fatal Place which Providence had appointed for his *Theffaly*. defeat. *Cæsar* was forced to spend some Time, in reducing *Gomphi*, and other Towns in *Theffaly*; and then came with great Joy, and encamped in the Plains of *Pharsalia*, with the River *Enipeus* before him, and *Pompey's* Camp on the other side of it.

§. 64. The latter was still against a Battle, and judged right; but being at last teized into it, by the Reproaches and Ardour of his Friends and Soldiers, he was persuaded to venture that fatal Battle, *The Battle*

§. 65, 66, 67, 68, in which *Cæsar* utterly defeated him, took possession of *Pharsalia*. of *Pharsalia*.

§. 79. The next Day, the Conqueror, who is said to have taken 24000 Prisoners, had a fair Opportunity to shew his Good-Nature and Humanity, which *Cæsar's* *Lu* he did in a remarkable manner; particularly to young *Marcus Brutus*, (after-*manity*. wards one of his Murderers) whom he received with Marks of the most tender Friendship. But he could not think the Revolution compleat, as long his Competitor lived, and therefore pursued him.

§. 80. That unfortunate General took the Rout to *Larissa*, and from thence went to *Tempe*, where he lay Pompey's down by the River's side to quench his Thirst, and afterwards spent a melancholy Night in a Fisherman's Hutt. *flight*, The next Day, he went on board a Merchant Ship, sailed to *Amphipolis*, tarried only one Night there, because *Cæsar* pursued him thither, and made one of the Ports of *Lesbos*. There he took in the virtuous *Cornelia*, (who first fainted upon hearing the News, and a second Time in her Husband's Arms) and then sailed first to *Cilicia*, and afterwards to *Rhodes*. Here he was denied Entrance into the Ports, and then,

§. 81, madly proposed going into *Parthia*. But his Friends dissuading him from so wild a Scheme, he at last resolved to take Refuge in *Egypt*.

§. 82. *Ptolomy* the reigning Prince, owed his Crown to *Pompey*, and that very lately; so that he had Reason to expect a ready Protection from that Monarch. When he arrived off *Pelufium*, he sent a Messenger to the King, desiring leave to land in his Dominions; and *Ptolomy* sent his General, with a few Soldiers in a Bark, to bring him to shore. *Pompey*, after he had embraced *Cornelia*, very readily delivered himself up to the *Egyptian* General, and took his Seat in the Bark; but just as he was going to land, the Soldiers murdered him, and threw him dead on the *and Death*. Shore. The lovely *Cornelia* saw the Tragedy committed, and if she had not been immediately blessed with a favourable Wind, would probably have suffered as much, if not more, from those Barbarians. Nevertheless, *Philip* a faithful Freedman to *Pompey*, made the best funeral Pile he could for his Master, burnt his Body, and buried his Ashes on the Sea-shore. Such was the End of an Hero, who embarked in a Civil War, more out of a desire of becoming the Master of his Republick, than a Zeal for her Preservation, when on the brink of Ruin; and who perished in it, through his own ill Conduct. Had he continued in his Camp at *Dyrrachium*, he might have worn out his Rival's Army, by gradual Losses, or useless Conquests: And as the *Roman* Republick sunk with him, it may be said to have been buried under the same Heap of Sand with his Ashes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader who shall observe any material Differences between this ENGLISH and the Original FRENCH History, especially in the SPEECHES; is desired to suspend his Judgment of them, till he has compared both with the ancient LATIN Historians. If upon such a Comparifon, the *Engliſh* ſhall appear more agreeable to the *Ancients*, the Work cannot be thought the worſe for ſuch Alterations; *if otherwiſe*, the Fault is in the *Engliſh* Tranſlator.









THE Roman History.

BOOK LXI.

§. I.



THE farther the Dominions of the *Romans* extended, the more warm and active was their Ambition. The Desire of enjoying the highest Stations increased in proportion to the new Conquests. At *Rome*, Politeness of Mind and Corruption of Heart, were become equal. The Art of Rhetorick, a Taste for the *Belles Lettres*, Skill in manual Arts, that *Urbanity* which is so much boasted of by the Ancients, and above all the Art of War, were there brought to perfection. Whilst on the other Hand, Opulence had produced great Luxury, and Profuseness had taken the Place of a laudable Liberality. Excessive Debaucheries exhausted the immense Revenues of the richest, in length of Time; but a *Prætorship*, or *Quæstorship* in a Province, repaired in one or two Years, the Breaches Prodigality had made in the largest Estates. These Officers went to enrich themselves at the Expence of the subdued Nations; and returned to the Capital, either to waste the immense Sums they had raised by Oppression, in Pleasures; or to disperse them in Presents to the greedy Citizens, whose Suffrages they bought at a dear Rate, in order thereby to obtain a Right, of returning to commit new Robberies.

Year of
 ROME
 DCLXXXIX.

Year of
ROME
DCLXXXIX.

Nor was the Disorder only among the Men. The Women of first Distinction had shaken off the Authority which the *Roman* Laws gave Husbands over their Wives. That ancient Love of Chastity, and Dread of Incontinence, which had more than once caused Revolutions in the Republick, were now looked on as old-fashioned Virtues. The Women not only entered into Intrigues of Gallantry, but interested themselves in the Factions in the State. As the worst that happened in Consequence of it was a Divorce, which was often followed by a more advantageous Marriage, some despised their first Engagements which they were permitted to break through, and others maintained unlawful Commerces in the Sight of their Husbands, who were as unfaithful as their Wives. This Inundation of Vice threatened the Republick with approaching Ruin; and we shall now see it gradually fall a Sacrifice to the Violence of Passion. Ambition will raise Parties, which will be kept up by Intrigues; and the Desire of getting the Ascendant will raise new Civil Wars, which will end in a Change of the Republick into a Monarchy.

Lucan. Phars.
lib. 1.

There were few Persons of an unspotted Integrity left in *Rome*. But *Cato* still kept up the Idea of the rigid Virtue of the first *Romans*. If we may give Credit to his Panegyrist, the Purity of his Intentions was never stained with the least Self-love or Inclination to Pleasure. Duty, and a Love for his Country, were his only Springs of Action. But he was naturally of a very rough unpolished Temper, and the kind of Virtue he professed did not at all contribute to make him amiable. *Pompey* and *Cicero* had more than an Appearance of Concern for the publick Good: But in their Conduct, they discovered altogether as much Policy, as disinterested Zeal for the Laws and the State. *Lucullus*, formerly an Hero in the Field, had now no Taste for any Thing but Pleasure; and if he ever awoke out of the Indolence in which he indulged himself, it was only to oppose the Promotion of *Pompey* whom he hated. *Crassus* was wholly taken up in accumulating Riches; thereby to ballance at least, the Reputation, which *Pompey*, his perpetual Rival, was acquiring in the East. *Julius Cæsar*, *Anthony*, and *Catiline*, who tho' much younger, began to make a Figure in *Rome*, had not the best of Characters. They were naturally of factious Dispositions, and only waited for an Opportunity to raise Troubles, in order to aggrandize themselves. *Cæsar* only had fixed his Scheme, and was Master of Address enough artfully to conduct it, and of Valour enough to support it. Such were the Characters of those, who had the greatest Interest in the State, and were most renowned; and who either enjoyed the Favours of the Publick, or aspired at them.

Sallust. in Catilin.

§. II. We have already observed, That *Catiline* had formed a Cabal of young *Patricians*, whose Birth made them bold and daring, and who, after they had spent their Estates in Debauchery, had no Resource, but in the Subversion of the Republick. The only Motives the Head of the Association had made use of to draw them into his Measures, were present Pleasures, and the Hopes of future great Advantages. His House was become the Scene of the most scandalous Iniquities. Besides plentiful and splendid Entertainments which were always to be found there, he presented some with exquisite Wines, others with Mistresses, and others with Dogs, and Horses of a great Value. *Catiline* had always in his Pay, Forgers who were skilled in counterfeiting Hand-Writings, false Witnesses who were always ready to swear for any of his Party, and a Company of Assassines whom he lent to his Friends. These Villains he often excited to commit Murders, for fear they should grow less audacious for want of use. With their Assistance, he thought himself capable of any Undertaking; and he chose the present as a proper Season, for putting his Designs in execution. *Pompey* was absent, and no *Roman* Army in *Italy*. The Senate seemed to be off their Guard; and it was probable, that the old Soldiers whom *Sylla* had formerly commanded, and who were enriched by the first Civil War, would be very well pleased with a second Enterprize of the same Nature. *Catiline* therefore, resolving to seize this favourable Opportunity, took aside every one of his Confidants, sounded their Inclinations, and received Assurances of their Fidelity.

On The Calends of June, about the Time that the Great Comitia were to be held in The Field of Mars, to choose new Consuls to succeed *Lucius Cæsar* and *Marcus*

Marcius Figulus, *Catiline* assembled his chief Confidants in his House. Among them were eleven of the Senatorial Body, P.¹ *Lentulus Sura*, P.² *Autronius*, L. *Cassius*, C.³ *Cethegus*, Publius⁴ and *Servius Sylla*, L.⁵ *Vargunteius*, Q. *Annius*, M. *Porcius Lecca*, L. *Bestia*, and Q. *Curius*; and four Knights, M. *Fulvius Nobilior*, L. *Stattilius*, P. *Gabinus Capito*, and C. *Cornelius*; besides a great many noble Provincials, who served in the Colonies and *Municipia*: and *Catiline* appeared to them to be much changed. He discovered a great Agitation of Spirit, both in his Countenance and his Gestures. His Cheeks were hollow, his Eyes sunk, his Eye-lids livid, and his Steps quick and irregular; all Marks of a troubled Conscience. When they were all met at the Time appointed, he carried them to a private Apartment separate from his House, and addressed himself to them thus. *Courage is the Soul of great Enterprises; and therefore I have chosen only brave Men, to begin the Work of our Deliverance. We are at present in great Slavery, under the Dominion of two or three ambitious Men, who obtain by Favour the highest Posts in Rome, and the most gainful Employments in the Provinces. Honours and Wealth are the Fruits of that Interest which they have gained with the People and Senate. They enjoy both with Dignity; whilst we spend our Days in Indigence and Contempt. Most of us are overwhelmed with Debts, and continually beset by our Creditors; whilst these Favourites of Fortune are building Palaces both in the City and in the Country. Nay, they are making Cities of their Houses, and Provinces of their Estates: And their Galleries are adorned with the most exquisite Paintings, and the finest Statues. Whereas, we either have no Houses of our own, or only such as are little better than Cottages, and no other*

¹ P. *Lentulus* was the Son of *Manius Aquilius*, who was Consul with *Marius*, in the Year of Rome 652. Having been adopted by one *Publius Lentulus* of the *Cornelian* Family, he took the Name of his adoptive Father, agreeably to the Custom established ever since the Birth of the Republick. He had so much Impudence, as even to glory in his Debauchery, and in the most notorious Crimes. He had plundered the Provinces committed to his Government, to find Means to support himself in his Pleasures. He had applied considerable Sums to his own Use in his *Quæstorship*; and when obliged to give an Account of his Administration, by *Sylla* the Dictator, he answered with an Air of Disdain, *That he had no Register, but the Calf of his Leg.* In which low Jest, he alluded, says *Plutarch*, to the received Custom among the Romans, when they played at Tennis. One Rule of the Game was, That he that missed the Ball should receive a Blow on the Leg: Hence the Surname of *Sura*, by which *Lentulus* and his Descendants were distinguished: At least, *Plutarch* gives us no other Account of it. Nevertheless *Livy* mentions one *Publius Cornelius Lentulus* surnamed *Sura*, who lived long before this, since he was Lieutenant General in Sicily, under *Marcus Æmilius Lepidus* the Prætor, in the Year 536. But be that as it will, *Plutarch* sufficiently displays the Impudence of this famous Villain, in the following Instance. He had been cited to appear, upon an Accusation of several Crimes; but, having corrupted his Judges, was acquitted by a Majority of two. Upon which he publicly cried out, that a Majority of one was enough to have declared him innocent; and therefore the Judges ought to raise a Sum by a Tax upon themselves, in order to return him what he had paid too much.

Such was this *Publius Lentulus*, who was seduced by *Catiline's* Promises, and became one of the Heads of the Conspiracy. He had been imposed on by Impostors, who had promised him the Empire of the World; and flattered himself, That the Prophecy was ready to be accomplished, and That Fortune voluntarily offered to pave the Way for his Advancement to a Throne. He had been puffed up with these vain Hopes by the Authority

of some of the Sybilline Oracles, which were said to have foretold that universal Monarchy should be given to the *Cornelian* Family. They, whose Interest it was to flatter his Ambition, were continually telling him, That this great Prediction had been already in part fulfilled in *Sylla* and *Cinna*; and added, That he was the third *Cornelius* whom the Gods had chosen to give Law to the World.

Add to this, That *Julia*, who was of the Family of the *Cæsars*, the Mother of *Mark Anthony*, the Triumvir, and one of the most virtuous Ladies of her Age, had, according to *Plutarch*, been married a second Time, to *Lentulus Sura*. And it will hereafter appear, That this Marriage kindled the first Sparks of that Hatred, which *Anthony* bore to *Cicero*.

² Some Years before this, *Autronius* had shared the *Quæstorship* of Sicily with *Cicero*. The latter had for his Part *Lilybæum*, and all the Cities of that District; the former kept at *Syracuse*, the Capital of his Province. He was then scandalous for his Debaucheries, and appeared to be of so violent a Temper, as to be capable of any Attempt. See *Cicero's* Oration for *Publius Sylla*.

³ *Plutarch* represents *Gaius Cethegus* as a Monster, who had nothing human in him but his Shape. His Life was a continued Course of Crimes and Debaucheries. Nevertheless, he made himself formidable by the Interest he had with the Multitude. He had been Tribune of the People, whom he governed as he thought fit. But a criminal Passion enslaved him to the Humours of a debauched Woman; and this Prostitute, whose Name was *Præcia*, had the absolute Disposal of the most important Affairs of the Republick during his *Tribuneship*. So that, this bad Man must have been degenerated from that manly and austere Virtue which, the Ancients say, was hereditary among his Ancestors.

⁴ *Publius* and *Servilius Sylla* are thought to have been Brothers, and Nephews to the Dictator of that Name.

⁵ *Cicero* speaks of *Lucius Vargunteius* in his Oration for *Flaccus*; and *Hortensius* had lately undertaken his Defence, against those who accused him, of having made use of unlawful Means to advance himself to the publick Offices.

Monu-

Year of ROME DCLXXXIX
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*Monuments of the Nobility of our Forefathers, but their finoky Pictures, and empty Titles, which are by Time effaced. It is Time then that we awake out of the Stupor in which we have lived! The Nobility can no otherwise recover their Rank, than by a Revolution in the State; and the promising Hopes we have, are powerful Motives to stick at nothing in the Attempt. If you will assist me, and by your Applications, or Arms if necessary, raise me to the Consulship; You shall soon see a Change in the Republick. Your Indigence shall be succeeded by Riches, and your Meannejs by publick Honours.*

§. III. But this being only a general Exhortation to revolt, they desired to have a more particular Account of the Design, and of the Method of putting it in Execution. They wanted to be informed, of the Means to be made use of in order to succeed in it, of the Rewards they might expect for engaging in a Work of so much Hazard, and of the Form into which the Republick was to be thrown, when they should become Masters of it. *Catiline* was therefore obliged to open all his Views and Designs, which he did in this manner. *As soon as I shall be invested with the Authority of the Consulate, I will begin with enacting a Law in favour of Debtors, which shall put an end to the Prosecutions of their Creditors. I will cancel all their Debts, and put them in possession of their Estates. The next Thing shall be, to revive Proscriptions, confiscate the Estates of the proscribed, and assign the Forfeitures to you. And as I shall then be Master of the Suffrages of the People, I will also take care, that you shall be promoted to Consulships, Prætorships, and the other Curule Dignities, and to the Pontificate and Augurate, and the vast Revenues which the Republick has assigned, for the Ministers of Religion. Nor shall this be all. I will put Rome upon the foot of a City taken by Assault, and you shall plunder it. You shall have it absolutely in your Power, to fulfill all your Desires. Enemies, Creditors, Men and Women, shall all be at your Disposal. My Preparations for this great Work are these. I will recall Piso with the Troops he commands in Spain, and P. Sicius Nucerinus from Mauritania, where he is encamped. They both keep up a Correspondence with us. C. Antonius, who is a most able Man, and most proper to second us, shall be my Colleague in the Consulate. He is one of those insolvent Debtors, whose Estates are seized. He has been degraded from the Senatorial Order by a Decree of the Censors; has no resource but in Troubles and Sedition; I have entered into a Friendship with him; and he longs for a Civil War. These are my Schemes, which I desire you to subscribe. But if you can find others that will more effectually guard you against the Pursuits of Justice, more powerfully screen you from the Importunity of your Creditors, or better enable you to procure the Objects you most love, apply yourselves to them. If not, let us for our Comfort recollect the Days of Sylla, and remember, that such shall be my Consulate. If your Interests are at all dear to you, your Business ought to be, to raise me to that Office. Thus spake Catiline, and then broke up the Assembly<sup>6</sup>.*

Among so many abandon'd Men, it would have been very strange, if there had not been one, whose Levity and want of Thought, or the Violence of whose Passions, made it difficult for him to keep the Secret. *Quintus Curius*, who had been

6 If we may give Credit to the common Reports that were then spread, we must add, that *Catiline* accompanied his Speech with a very barbarous Ceremony. After he had given his Accomplishes an Account of the enormous Crimes he had in view; he offered to every one a Cup of Wine mixed with human Blood, and desired him to taste of this horrible Draught. By this shocking Stratagem, the Villain intended to attach them to him for ever; and to embolden them not to scruple Crimes, by making murder familiar to them. Nor was this all. While their Mouths were wet with the Blood, by which they cemented their detestable Plots, they bound themselves to Secrecy by the most execrable Oaths. They made use of Religion as a Tool, to ruin their Country. *Sallust* dares not vouch for this Fact, which was deemed very uncertain in his Time; but *Dio Cassius*, who relates it somewhat

differently, does not seem to have made any doubt of it. He improves on the *Latin* Historian's Account in this manner; *B. 37. of his History. Catiline*, says he, completed the Work of this monstrous Association, by an abominable Sacrifice. A Child, whom he killed with his own Hands, was the unfortunate Victim, which was to put the Stamp of Religion on the dark Plots of this abandoned Crew. On the trembling Entrails the Conspirators promised eternal Fidelity to each other. And in order to carry these Abominations to the utmost pitch, by the most shocking Act of Brutality, they ate up the Remains of this innocent Victim. But this was only the Prelude to those tragical Scenes which they had in view; and they hardened themselves against the Horrors of Slaughter, by feeding on human Flesh. *Plutarch* agrees with *Dio Cassius*; and *Florus* with *Sallust*.



driven out of the Senate for many Crimes, was one of the Conspirators ; and he led an idle Life at Rome, without any Regard either to the Laws of his Country, or to his own Reputation. He was so stupid as to boast of his Crimes in publick, and to think of making himself thereby formidable to the Multitude. This unthinking Man had spent his Estate in Intrigues with *Fulvia* 7, a Woman of Distinction; who was as loose, and more artful than himself; and since he was grown poor, he had met with many Repulses from her. Being therefore distressed for some Expedient to recover her Favour, he hoped to succeed by boasting; and told her, *That he should soon be rich enough to be able to please her; but That the Method of his being so, was a Secret which she should never get from him.* This beginning of a Confidence raised her Curiosity; she caressed him again as much as ever; and in short, unravelled the Mystery. And whether, she was really struck with the Danger of the Republick, or being weary of *Curius* intended to destroy him, or through the ordinary Levity of the Sex the Secret was too great for her, she discovered the Conspiracy, but concealed the Name of the Person who had informed her of it.

§. IV. When the Time came for the *Comitia* for the great Elections, the Plots of *Catiline* were Matter of publick Conversation in Rome. *Cicero*, one of the Candidates, having dressed himself in his *white Robe*, as usual, had made some Speeches with universal Applause. But his vehement Speeches against the unlawful<sup>3</sup> Canvassings of *Antonius* 9 and *Catiline* were answered by some of the *Tribunes of the People*. Nevertheless *Cicero* still withstood their Faction, and by the Force of his Debates, got the Decree of the Senate confirmed, which forbid the buying the Suffrages of the People under grievous Penalties. These publick Acts of the greatest Orator that had ever mounted the *Rostra*, disposed the People to favour him; but he had six<sup>10</sup> Competitors, all much his Superiors, in point of Birth. *L. Sergius Catiline* and *P. Sulpicius Galba* were unquestionably *Patricians* by Descent. *C. Antonius* and

*Cic. Orat. de Toga Cand.*

7 Some Moderns have confounded this *Fulvia* with another, who was first the Wife of *Claudius*, a sworn Enemy to *Cicero*, then of *Curio*, one of the most zealous Friends of *Julius Cæsar*, and in the last place, of *Mark Anthony* the *Triumvir*: And they add, that she who informed *Cicero* of the Plot, was *Catiline's* Mistress. But neither the Greek nor Latin Historians say this. They all agree, That *Fulvia* was a Woman of Quality; That *Curius* was passionately in love with her; and That she dishonoured herself by a criminal Correspondence with this young Debauchee. So that *Florus* has gone too far, in saying, That she was a common Prostitute of mean Extraction, *Fulvia, vilissimum Scortum*.

8 It was not lawful for two Candidates to join their Interest, and assist each other in getting the *Consulate*, *Prætorship*, or other Dignities of an inferior Rank. This Agreement between two Candidates was called *Coitio*; and *Cicero* laid this Crime to the Charge of *Caius Antonius* and *Catiline*, who were but too strictly united. Nevertheless, if we may judge, by the second Letter of the *First Book* to *Atticus*, *Cicero* himself was not wholly free from this Reproach. *I am now preparing*, says he, *to plead for my Competitor Catiline. We have such Judges as we desire, and the Accuser has accepted of them. If I succeed in getting him acquitted, I take it for granted, he will in Gratitude for this Service join with me, that we may mutually support each other's Interest.* The Cause he here speaks of, was that which was tried in the *Consulship* of *Aurelius Cotta* and *Manlius Torquatus*, as we have observed in the last Volume. *Catiline* was acquitted, but a Man of his Character was not inclined to use his Interest to get such a Colleague as *Cicero*. He joined with *Antonius*; but all their Plots could not prevent *Cicero's* Election. He was elected, and *Catiline* excluded; who stood for the *Consulship* the next Year with no better Success.

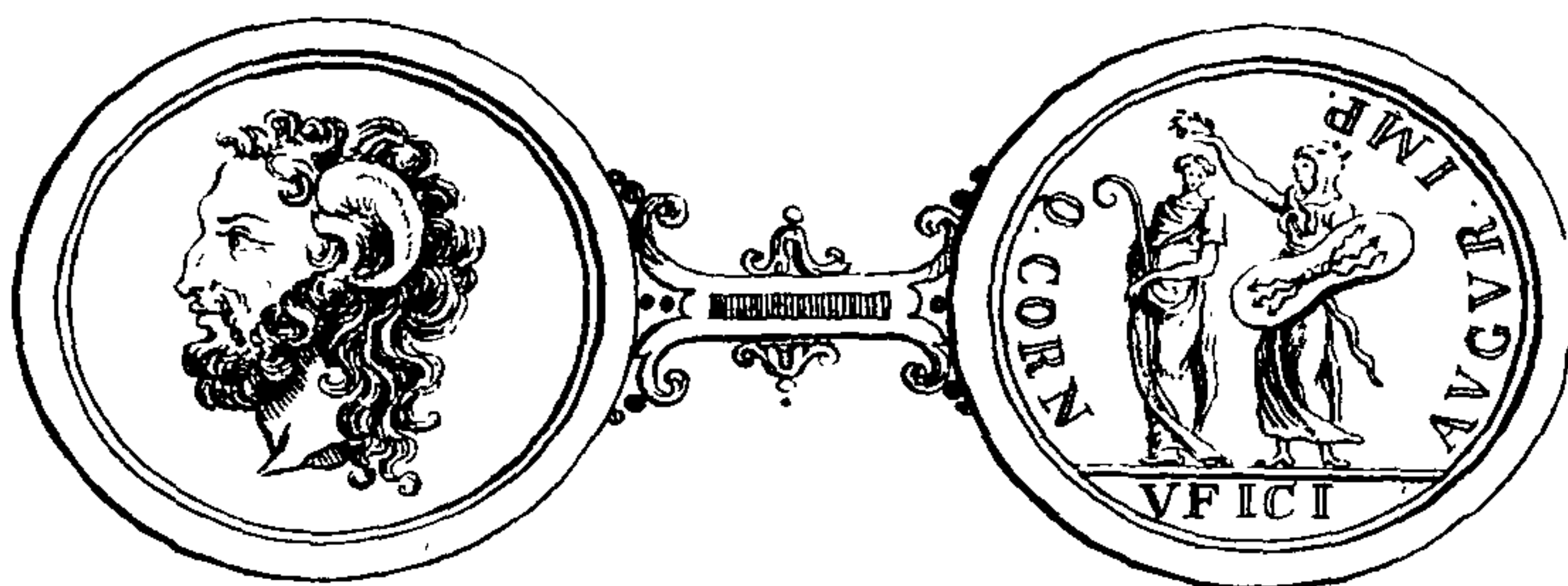
9 *Caius Antonius* was the youngest Son of the famous Orator *Marcus Antonius*. The Surname of *Hybris*, which *Pliny* gives him, B. 8, makes us believe, that his Mother was a Foreigner, or at least, much below the Rank of the *Antonian* Family.

10 *I have yet*, says *Cicero*, in the first Epistle of the *First Book* to *Atticus*, *no Competitors declared, but Galba, Anthony, and Cornificius. I doubt not but the latter will be Matter of Mirth, or rather of Sorrow, to you; and to put you out of all patience, I must add, that it is said, Cæsonius will appear. I believe Aquilius has no Thoughts of it. He excuses himself on account of his Infirmities, and the great Business his present Office of Judge gives him. As for Catiline, if his Judges declare that the Sun does not shine at Noon-Day, we shall certainly have him for a Competitor.* It is easy to see by this Letter, that *Cicero* had no good Opinion of *Cornificius* or *Cæsonius*. The former had been *Quæstor* in the Year of Rome 672. Neither his Family nor Merit put him upon a Foot of standing for the highest Offices. And *Cæsonius* was as little remarkable either for his Birth, or natural Endowments. It is conjectured, that *Cæsonia*, the Wife of the Emperor *Caligula*, and another *Cæsonius*, who was *Consul* under *Nero*, in the Year 813, both descended from this Man. *Aquilius* had formerly been *Cicero's* Colleague in the *Quæstorship*; and besides that he was of an illustrious Family, his profound Knowledge in the Roman Law had gained him a great Reputation among the People. So that he was legally qualified to be a Candidate. But as for *Catiline*, he was then accused of horrible Exactions during his *Prætorship* in *Africa*, and the Cause was not tried: And according to Law, no Person that was accused of any Crime, could appear for the Magistracies, till after he had been acquitted. He therefore got himself soon discharged by his corrupt Judges, tho' his Oppressions were, as *Cicero* speaks, as notorious as the Sun at Noon-Day.



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*L. Cassius*, tho' of *Plebeian* Families, had had many Ancestors, who, for a long Series of Time, had been promoted to publick Offices. And tho' *Q. Cornificius*<sup>11</sup> and



*C. Licinius*<sup>12</sup> *Sacerdos* were of Families which had lately been ennobled, yet some of their Ancestors had enjoyed the *Curule* Dignities. *Cicero* was the only Candidate, who was what was then called<sup>13</sup> a *new Man*; that is, tho' a *Roman Knight* by Birth, he was the first of his Family, who had been raised to the chief Employments in the Republick: and his Success was certainly owing to his Superiority of Merit, and the Discovery *Fulvia* had made to him of the Plot against the State. As soon as that began to be feared, all the good Citizens immediately cast their Eyes on *Cicero*. They said, *There was no Man more capable of dispersing the Storm which threatened them; and That his Probity, his Love of the Publick, his Foresight, his Firmness, and the Ascendant he had over Men's Minds by the Power of his Eloquence, were so many Assurances to them, that he would protect their Lives and Estates.* With these Prepossessions the *Centuries* entered into *The Field of Mars*.

Nevertheless, *Antonius* and *Catiline* had, by their joint Intrigues for the *Consulate*, disposed many to declare for them; insomuch that if they had immediately come to voting, these, who were two of the most factious Men in the State, would probably have succeeded against Citizens of the greatest Merit. But the People, by I know not what kind of Instinct, declared *Cicero* elected by way of Acclamation, before they entered into the Inclosure. The Air rang with his Name all on a sudden, and it passed from *Century* to *Century*, with an Unanimity never before known on such an Occasion. This general Declaration was Matter of the greatest Honour to the famous Orator; and he often mentioned it, and expressed his Gratitude for it, in the Speeches he made both to Senate and People. Nothing remained then, but to nominate a Collegue for the new *Consul*, and here there were no Acclamations. The People proceeded to elect as usual, by *Tablets*, every one giving his Suffrage in Writing: And notwithstanding the publick Prejudices against him, *Catiline* had very like to have succeeded to the second *Consulship*. Such Influence had his Intrigues upon the inconsiderate Multitude, who suffered themselves to be seduced by trifling Considerations! However, *Antonius* at last succeeded, by a very small Majority of the *Centuries*; and *Cicero* began to take Courage, when he saw *Catiline*<sup>14</sup> disap-

*Cic. in Pison.  
& Agrar. 2.*

<sup>11</sup> *Quintus Cornificius*, tho' of a *Plebeian* Family, was *Cicero's* Collegue in the *Augurate*. For this we have *Cicero's* Authority in the 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22d, of his *Epistolæ ad Familiares*; and in further Proof of it, he is honoured with the Title of *Augur* in one of the Medals of the *Cornifician* Family. He is there himself represented on the Reverse, under the Figure of a *Roman Citizen*, dressed in the *Toga*, and holding in his Hand the *Augural Staff*, the Symbol of his Priesthood; and the Goddess *Juno Sospita*, is putting a Crown on his Head. Perhaps he intended thereby to signify, That he came originally from *Lanuvium*, whose Inhabitants paid a particular Worship to that Goddess. To the Title of *Augur*, the Director of the Coin, has added that of *Imperator*, or *Emperor*, because he commanded in *Africa*, in the Year 714, for the Party of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, as *Dio* relates, B. 48. This Province is represented on the Face of the Medal, by the Head of *Jupiter*

*Ammen*, the tutelary God of the *Africans*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cicero* commends *Gaius Licinius Sacerdos*, in his *Third Oration against Verres*. He had gained the Esteem of the People of *Sicily*, where he had been *Prætor* before *Verres*, by his Probity and Prudence.

<sup>13</sup> Tho' the *Ciceronian* Family was not illustrious, it was thought very ancient; and therefore *Velleius* calls *Cicero*, *Vir novitatis Nobilissimæ*.

<sup>14</sup> *Cicero* neglected no Means to make *Catiline* odious to the Multitude, and to fix on him the Suspicion of intending to destroy the publick Liberty; and he succeeded. The Majority of the Citizens therefore agreed in excluding a Man from the *Consulate* whom they already looked on as an Enemy to his Country. And *Catiline* himself contributed towards his own Disgrace, by his Ferocity and imprudent Discourses.

pointed.



pointed. *Antonius* indeed was a bad Subject; but he was a Man of little Weight, and was manageable; and his Colleague flattered himself, that he should be able, with a little Art, to get the Ascendant over him, and govern him as he pleased.

§. V. When they entered upon their Office, on *The Calends of January*, *Rome* had much to fear from the secret Plots of *Catiline*, the Levity of *Antonius*, and the Protection that was underhand given to the Conspirators, by *Crassus* and *Julius Cæsar*; the former the richest, the latter the most artful, *Roman* in the Republick. But her greatest Danger was from *The Tribunes of the People*. Their College was now in a manner wholly filled with factious Men, who were so dissolute, that they had opposed the new List of Senators which the <sup>15</sup> *Censors* would have made; fearing lest themselves should have been cut off from the Senatorial Body. Among this scandalous Set of Men, there was one *P. 16 Servilius Rullus*, who had more Boldness than the rest; and had, the last Year drawn up a Law, which tended to revive the <sup>17</sup> old Troubles. Ever since the Time of the *Gracchi*, whenever a new Distribution of Lands was proposed in favour of the indigent People, the *Patricians* rose up in Arms against the *Plebeians*, and there was immediately a Civil War in *Rome*. Nevertheless, the *Tribune Rullus*, encouraged, no doubt, by *Cicero's* Colleague, had proposed a Law, which would have furnished Fuel for the Flames, which *Catiline* desired to kindle. His Motion to the People was this. *May it please 18 you, Romans,*

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXC.

M. TULLIUS  
CICERO, &  
C. ANTONI-  
US, Consuls.

Cic. cont. Pi-  
su.

to

<sup>15</sup> One of the *Censors* was *Lucius Aurelius Cotta*, who was *Consul* in the Year 688; but neither the Historians, nor the *Fasti*, name his Colleague. Some think it was *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius*; others contend for *Publius Servilius*, but offer only Conjectures in Proof of their Opinion. They only judge by *Dio Cassius's* saying, That he died before his Office was expired. So that, it is past doubt, that *Cotta* was obliged to abdicate, according to the old Laws. To which we shall add, That *Aurelius Cotta* had the Reputation of loving Wine, with which he was sometimes reproached: And this gave occasion to the following Jest. *Cicero*, attended by his Friends, was busy in the *Forum*, in endeavouring to dispose the People to favour him at the next Election; and being thirsty, called for a Glass of Water. Whilst he was drinking it, in the middle of a great Body of *Citizens* that surrounded him, the *Censor* passed by; upon which, *Cicero* thanked them for the Service they had done him. The *Censor*, said he, *could not see through all this Crowd; and I was afraid he would have made it criminal in me to drink Water.* This piece of Pleasantry is related by *Plutarch*.

<sup>16</sup> *Publius Servilius Rullus* the *Tribune of the People*, was the Son of him of the same Name, who, according to *Pliny*, B. 8, was the first *Roman* that had ever a whole Boar served up to his Table.

<sup>17</sup> It may have been observed in the Course of this History, that the *Roman Republick* had made it a Law, to deprive the vanquished People of some Part of their Territories; and the Lands so taken were farmed, for the Benefit of the publick Treasury: Unless the Senate, with the Consent of the People, agreed to divide them among poor *Citizens*, they paying a certain Tribute for them. Thus *Rome* gained herself immense Estates, out of the Spoils of the many Nations she subdued in the three Parts of the World. *Rullus* formed a Design of procuring himself a Power of distributing these among the Populace, under the Pretence of putting them in a happier State of Life. In this he was supported by the Interest of his Colleagues, and of a great many considerable Persons, whose Ambition and Avarice he roused, by the great Advantages he gave them Reason to expect, in case he should succeed according to his Wishes.

<sup>18</sup> According to this new Law, these *Decemviri* were to be empowered to sell all the Lands that had

been added to the Demesnes of the Republick, ever since the *Consulate* of *Lucius Sylla*, and *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. All the Forests in *Italy* were likewise included in this Sale; and by Vertue of this Law, the Generals of Armies, and other Officers in the *Provinces*, were to be accountable only to the ten Commissioners. They were also to be invested with full Powers to purchase with the Money arising from this Sale, certain Lands in *Italy*, in order to their being divided afterwards among the poor Inhabitants. So that *Rullus* would hereby have provided an honest Subsistence for the People, in the *Provinces* near *Rome*, without depriving the Great of any of the Estates which they had formerly acquired by *Usurpation*.

By another Article of this Law, the *Decemviri* were empowered to settle *Colonies* in such Cities of *Italy* as they pleased: and in particular, to carry to *Capua* 5000 *Citizens* of their own nomination; and distribute among them the Territory of that City, as well as the Fields of *Stella*, which had hitherto been part of the Demesnes of the Republick.

By a third Clause, the Legislator was empowered to preside in the Assemblies of the People, which should be convened to choose these *Decemviri*; which was making him, in some sort, Arbiter of the Elections.

By the fourth Clause of *The Agrarian Law*, the *Decemviri* appointed, were to be invested with an absolute Authority, from which there was to be no appeal, for the space of five Years, not only within the City, but in all Countries subject to the *Romans*. The Right of *Auspices* was also to be decreed them, together with a certain number of *Lictors* for a Guard, and a Power to appoint 200 *Knights*, to see that their Orders were put in execution.

By the fifth Clause it was to be enacted, That only <sup>17</sup> *Tribes* should proceed to the Choice of these ten Commissioners by Lot. The View of *Rullus* in this was, not so much to avoid the Confusion that generally happened in the general Assemblies of the *Roman People*, as to enable himself to direct the Votes as he pleased, in favour of his Friends. And lastly,

By the last Article of this Law, the *Citizens*, who were absent from *Rome*, were declared incapable of being Candidates for the *Decemvirate*. The sole Design of *Rullus* in this Clause was to exclude *Pompey*

pey



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*to enact, That ten Men shall be elected with full Powers, to distribute among the Citizens of Rome, the Lands in Italy, Syria, the other Kingdoms in the East subdued by Pompey,*

pey, whose Interest he dreaded. This General was then busy in *Asia*, in enlarging the Dominions of the Republick by his Conquests.

This almost boundless Power, which *Rullus* would have given himself and his *Decemviri*, in a popular Government, could be justly thought nothing less, than a tyrannical Usurpation. Nevertheless, a great many *Citizens* of all Orders joined their Interest with *Rullus*, to get the Law passed. The Ambition of some was excited by the Bait of the Honours of this *Decemvirate*. Others expected to be soon in possession of the Lands which *Rullus* was to purchase in *Italy*. The *Consul Antonius* himself, favoured the Attempts of the factious *Tribune*, underhand. He was flattered with the Hopes of being a *Decemvir*, and being thereby the most effectually enabled to enrich himself. But his Colleague drew him off, by his Generosity, and advantageous Offers, and he deserted *Rullus* and his Party.

After *Cicero* had secured *Antonius*, he then set himself at work, to overturn the Schemes of the *Tribune*. In the first place, he used all possible Means, to ingratiate himself with *Rullus*. He desired Conferences with him; and promised him, that he would join him, if it could be at all made appear, that the new Law was not contrary to the Interest of the Republick. But *Rullus* too well knew the Integrity of his Heart, and his Zeal for Liberty and the old Form of Government; and therefore would not make any advances towards a Man, whom nothing could influence to act contrary to Equity and the publick Good. He barely returned Civility for Civility, and would come into no Method of Accommodation. He carefully avoided the *Consul's* Presence, that he might not be obliged to come to any éclaircissement concerning a Law, which it concerned him to keep secret, till it came to be proposed. *Cicero* therefore employed Writers, to collect in the Assemblies of the People, all that was there said concerning this Law; and by this Means, succeeded to his wish.

The Secretaries he employed, brought him a faithful and very exact Account, not only of the Substance, but of the very Words of the Law, and of all that *Rullus* and his Friends had said of it. When thus provided, the *Consul* assembled the Senate, and after he had read to them above 40 Articles which were all contained in the Scheme of the seditious *Tribune*, he raised the Indignation of the Senators, by a lively Description of the Evils that would be the Consequences of this pernicious Law. But the chief Argument by which he prepossessed them against the Innovations of the *Tribune*, was the personal Injuries it would do them. He knew, how jealous this first Body of Men in the Republick had always been of their Rights; and he made use of all the Powers of Eloquence to make them sensible, That the creation of the *Decemviri* would be the Ruin of their Authority; That these new Magistrates would degrade the old, and leave those who now enjoyed the highest Dignities in *Rome* only an empty Title; and That, this arbitrary alienation of Lands in favour of the meanest of the People, would deprive the Republick of her best Resources in Times of Difficulty and Distress.

The Design of *Rullus*, *Conscript Fathers*, said he, is to sell the Fields of the *Olympians* and *Attalians*, that Part of the *Demesnes* of the State, for which we are indebted to the Valour and Victories of *Servilius*. From thence he will carry his ten Commissioners into

*Macedon*, to put to sale the Fruits of the Conquests of *Paulus Æmilius*. From thence they will come down to *Greece*, where the fine Plains of *Corinth* will doubtless not escape their Avarice. This done, we shall soon see them run over to *Spain*, and then embark for *Africa*, in order to rob the publick Treasury of the immense Revenues, which it annually receives from those Countries. *Bithynia*, together with *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, and all the Countries lately conquered in the vast Continent of *Asia*, will also undergo the same Fate; and the rich Inhabitants of the Monarchs that reigned in these Provinces will fall a Prey to these unjust Usurpers. Such are the iniquitous Designs of *Rullus*! He proposes nothing less, than to dry up the Springs of our Finances, and deprive *Rome* of the Assistance she receives from our Provinces in Times of Want and Scarcity; and then what will become of the Republick, when she shall be deprived of her Funds, and reduced to the sad Necessity of disbanding her Legions, for want of Money to subsist them?

Then proceeding to the Article that related to the settling of Colonies in the Cities in *Italy*, If you will be unconcerned, said he, at the Usurpation of your *Demesnes*, and the Abolition of your Authority, yet, at least, have some Regard to the other Evils that threaten you. *Rullus* aims at the Ruin of our Country, and the Subversion of Liberty it self. Will he set any Bounds to his Ambition, when he shall be enriched with our Losses, and Master of the Cities and Provinces, which he shall have peopled with Men absolutely devoted to him? No, *Conscript Fathers*, he will then have but one Step to take, in order to extend his Authority over the Capital; and *Rome*, yes *Rome* her self, shall be forced to submit to the Yoke. What Arms will you then have to guard her against the wicked Attempts of an audacious Man? What, but feint Efforts, to oppose the introduction of Tyranny?

The Senators were convinced by the Force of the Orator's Reasons, and captivated by the Charms of his Eloquence; and his Speech had all the Effect he desired. They resolved to reject a Law, which would revive the despotick Power of the old *Decemviri*.

However, *Rullus* still persisted in his Design; hoping, that the Multitude, seduced by the Hopes of the great Advantages he represented to them, would declare for a Law, which it was their Interest to pass. He therefore appealed from the Senate, to the Tribunal of the People, who alone had a Right to come to a definitive Determination. But neither the Intrigues nor the Fury of the *Tribune* abated the Zeal of *Cicero*. On the Day appointed for the *Comitia*, he came to the Forum, preceded by his *Lictors*, and at the Head of the *Conscript Fathers*, whom he had prevailed on to attend him; and, notwithstanding the threatening Clamours of the People, he mounted the *Rostra*. There he appeared in all the State of a *Consul*, and began his Speech with endeavouring to prepossess the assembled People in his Favour.

Romans, said he, as I am of the Order of the Knights, by Birth a Plebeian as well as you, and indebted to you for the Unanimity with which you raised me to the high Station which I possess; I openly declare, in presence of the Senate and Patricians who hear me, that I shall think it my chief Glory, during the whole course of my Consulship, to demonstrate my entire Attachment to the People, and to employ all the



Pompey, and in short, all Lands whatsoever, that are the Property of the Republick; To sell and alienate what they think proper of the Estates belonging to the Treasury; To judge of all Disputes that shall arise about the Distribution of these Lands; To settle Colonies where they please; To raise Troops to assist them in case of need; and To take Money out of the Treasury, to pay their Soldiers.

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Before Cicero entered upon the Consulship, he had foreseen the Consequences of a Law so pernicious to the Peace of the State; and the very Day he did so, that is, on *The Calends of January*, he zealously inveighed against it in the Senate. Nor was this all. He undertook to persuade the People themselves, to reject a Law which seemed wholly calculated for their Advantage. Great surely must have been the Force of that Eloquence, whereby he could persuade the Commons to give up their greatest Interest: but nevertheless, the new Consul succeeded; and thereby guarded against the Tyranny, which the new *Decemviri*, who would have been independent of the Senate, would have introduced into the Republick. This shews, That in this Conjunction, Rome wanted such a Consul as Cicero; and That any other, would have perished in the common Ruin of his Country. But, his Superiority of Understanding, and Firmness of Heart were prodigious. In his Consulship, we are not so much to admire the Sublimity of the Orator, as the Depth and Wisdom of the Politician. His Eloquence was only the Instrument his superior Genius made use of, to bring to bear the Designs of his great Soul. If we forget that he was the finest Genius, and the most learned Author that Rome ever produced, and consider him only with regard to his Conduct in his publick Administration; I will venture to affirm, That no Consul ever equalled him, either in Address and Ability, in extricating the State in so very delicate a Crisis; or in a steady and immoveable Courage, when he found it necessary to overlook the Dangers that several times threatened his Life. He was not indeed remarkable either for Conduct as a General, or Valour as a Soldier; (for who ever had all Talents united in one Person?) but he had as much Heroism as could be possessed in *The Robe*. His present Employment required as much Constancy and Vigour, as was necessary in Camps, or at the Head of Armies.

§. VI. One of his first Attempts was to gain the Friendship of his Colleague, disengage him from *Catiline*, and draw him off from the Faction of the *Tribunes of the People*, particularly that of *Rullus*; and rather than not succeed, he gave up his own private Interest. The two Consuls had drawn Lots for their Provinces, not in order to go and command in them, during the Year of their Consulship; but in order to have the Government of them the next Year, in quality of *Pro-Consuls*. *Macedon* fell to Cicero, and *Gaul* to *Antonius*; and the Revenue of the former was much greater than that of the latter. Tho' the Senate generally made up the Loss of the least successful of the two Consuls, with the Money they gave him; yet, all Things

the Authority with which they have entrusted me, in defence of their Interests. You would some time or other reproach me with having betrayed you like a Coward, if I should this Day furnish the ambitious Rullus with Arms against you. Be jealous then of a Seducer, who, under the Appearance of an imaginary Good, is laying Snares to give you the most deadly Wounds. He is a Tyrant, who flatters you, only in order the more effectually to oppress you, and keep you enslaved to himself. He proposes creating Decemviri, by the Suffrages of 17 Tribes only; and by the most hateful Innovation, pretends to exclude the 18 others, and deprive them of their unalienable Rights. Nor is this all. He has the Face to make himself the President of the Comitia, in which these new Magistrates are to choose. Which strange Precaution is indeed necessary for him, since his Design is to make himself Master of the Assembly, and under Pretence of leaving the Laws to the decision of Lots, to draw out of the Urns, the Names of those Tribes only, whose Suffrages he has begged. By this Means, he will be secure of choosing such Decemviri, as will be the Tools of his Ambition, or rather, as so many Guards to him; and will, under his Orders, exercise a tyrannical Power over you, and be absolute Masters of your Li-

berties and Estates. Will you then suffer one Man, to sport himself so audaciously with the Majesty of the Roman People? Suffer not, my Consulship, O ye Gods, to be the Era of the Slavery of the People! Suffer not so deplorable a Catastrophe to happen in it, as that the Masters of the World should become Slaves to Rullus!

After Cicero had thus raised the Indignation of the Comitia against the Attempts of the Tribune, he examined the Law proposed, Article by Article; represented to the People the Reasons which had convinced the Senate; and added others to them. Do you know, Romans, added he, where the Office of these Decemviri will end? Rullus here gives them a Right to sell your Demesnes, to rob the State of her Lands and Revenues, to exhaust the publick Treasury, to pillage your Provinces, and then to dispose of the Fruits of these their Robberies, at discretion. In all the three Orations which the Orator spoke on this Occasion, we see great strength of Reasoning, and force of Eloquence. Nothing escaped him that could help to unite the whole Body of the Plebeians against the formidable Party of the Tribune; and the Success was answerable to his Wishes. The People themselves unanimously rejected the Law, tho' their own Interest seemed to be promoted by it.



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Dio, Cassius  
B. 37.  
Cicer. in Pison.

considered, *Macedon* was still a more agreeable, and a more profitable Province than *Gaul*. *Antonius* was therefore dejected, at having missed a Station which was so agreeable to his Taste; but *Cicero* removed his Concern. In order to tame his wild Spirit, and make a Friend of him, he changed Provinces with him; and renounced all Claim to *Gaul*, in the Presence of the assembled People. A great Instance, in appearance, of uncommon Generosity! But, in reality, *Cicero* did not care for any Employment that would oblige him to leave *Rome*. It was much more agreeable to his Taste, to rule there, by means of the Ascendant he acquired by the Force of his Eloquence, to be the main Spring of all Deliberations, and to conduct the publick Affairs according to his own Inclinations; than to go to a Province, and enrich himself with the Spoils of the People. And this made him so ready to comply with the Desire of *Antonius*. However, he thereby attached him to himself, made him willing to oblige him, and by this Reconciliation made him an avowed and zealous Enemy to *Catiline* and all his Cabal.

Plut. in Cice-  
ron.  
Cic. in Mu-  
ran.  
Plin. L. 7.  
c. 30.

Another Point laboured by the vigilant *Consul* was to prevent, even the least popular Disturbance. One had like to have been raised in the Theatre. We have before observed, that about four Years ago, *L. Roscius Otbo*, then *Tribune of the People*, had regulated the Seats at Shows, and had granted the *Roman Knights*, the fourteen first Ranks after those of the Senators. The common Citizens of *Rome* were angry to see those distinguished from them, who had hitherto been blended with them; and when *Roscius*, then *Prætor*, came to take his Place at the publick Games, there arose two very different Cries in the Assembly. The *Knights* testified their Applause; and the People, by their Hisses and Clamours, first shewed their Discontent, and then from Reproaches came to Threatnings. So that the Theatre would have become a Field of Battle, if *Cicero* had not interposed. But the *Consul* put a stop to the Tumult by his Presence, and ordered the People to follow him immediately to the Temple of *Bellona*. There he harangued them, with all the Dignity of a supreme Magistrate; with that lively Eloquence, which he always had at command, even when he spoke without any Preparation; and with a Success which was surprizing; notwithstanding the Respect the People had for him. He so fully convinced them of their being in the wrong, that they immediately returned to the Theatre, and joined their Applauses to those of the *Knights*, in favour of *Roscius Otbo*. By this Means he stifled a Sedition in its Birth, of which *Catiline* might have made a very ill use; and it is a Misfortune, that we have not this powerful Oration, among the rest that the Prince of Orators has left behind him.

Cic. pro Ra-  
birio, & in  
Pisonem.  
Sueton. in Cæ-  
sar.

§. VII. Nay *Cicero*, tho' *Consul*, condescended even to undertake the Defence of a Man, against whom *Julius Cæsar* revived an Affair which had passed six and thirty Years before. *C. Rabirius*, in his Youth, and in the Times of the Troubles that *Marius* had raised, had declared for the Senate, against the seditious *Prætor Servilius Glaucia*, and against the furious *Tribune of the People Appuleius Saturninus*. These two bad Citizens, had been declared Enemies to their Country, by a Decree of the Senate. And indeed, what had they not attempted against the publick Liberty! They had caused a Candidate for the *Consulship*, who opposed their Designs, to be assassinated. *Saturninus* had caused himself to be proclaimed a King. And *Glaucia* and he had taken up Arms against the Republick, and had been executed by the *Roman Knights*. Where then was *Rabirius's* Crime? It was this. After *Saturninus* was put to Death, he had taken his Head, and carried it about to shew it, in the House of those who had a Zeal for the publick Good. This Action, which was a commendable one, and no otherwise blameable, than as there appeared to be some kind of Inhumanity in it, had been forgotten, and *Rabirius* had never been reproved for it; but *Julius Cæsar* had his private Views, in reviving it at this Time. As he had already imitated the Disturbers of the publick Peace, and had usurped the Tyranny at which *Saturninus* had aspired, he was resolved to guard himself against the zealous Avengers of the Cause of Liberty, in good Time. To this end, he suborned *T. Labienus* to accuse *Rabirius* of Treason against the State; and to make the more sure of his Blow, *Cæsar* changed the usual Method of Proceedings. It properly belonged to the <sup>19</sup> *Duumviri*, to try the accused in the first Instance; but the Cause was brought

<sup>19</sup> See in the preceding Volumes our Account of the Court of the *Duumviri*, which was erected for the Trial of capital Crimes, from the Birth of the Republick.



before the *Prætor*: and *Cæſar*, who was underhand the Proſecutor of *Rabirius*, got himſelf nominated to be one of the *Prætor*'s Affeſſors. But *Cicero* unriddled the Affair; diſcovered the ſecret Motives of this paſſionate Accuſation; undertook the Defence of *Rabirius*; brought the Cauſe before the People; proteſted the innocent, and got him acquitted.

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In the mean time, the factious, who were very numerous in *Rome*, had not yet openly taken Arms. Before they declared War, they made uſe of Artifices and Cunning, to gain over the Judges of the ſeveral Tribunals to their Intereſt. But *Cicero* every where appeared againſt them; rendered their Intrigues abortive; and ſhewed his Prudence and Firmneſs moſt remarkably in a very tender Point, in which the ſecret Enemies of the Publick were privately engaged, but did not appear. *Sylla* had made a Law in his *Dictatorſhip*, which was ſevere indeed, but neceſſary at that Time, to maintain good Order in the Republick. It was, That the Children of thoſe who were proſcribed, ſhould never be admitted into the Senate, or into the Offices that were diſpoſed of by the *Comitia* of the People. This Regulation had hitherto been ſtrictly obſerved; and had prevented the Deſigns of thoſe who wanted to innovate, and to deſtroy the Authority of the *Conſcript Fathers*, which was the chief Support of the State. The Remains therefore of the *Marian Faction*, and among the reſt *Julius Cæſar*, was very deſirous of ſeeing the Children of the proſcribed advanced to the higheſt Dignities. They ſaid, *Hatred was hereditary in Families; That the Poſterity of thoſe whom Sylla had ill uſed, would infallibly join thoſe who retained a Regard for Marius; That it was hard for ſo many young Romans of diſtinguiſhed Birth to be for ever excluded from the firſt Poſts; and That they themſelves juſtified by the Diſgrace of the excluded, who being thereby diſabled from doing them any real Service, could only give them uſeleſs Wiſhes.* For theſe Reaſons, the factious made a Motion to the People, for diſannulling the Law, which deprived a very conſiderable part of the Republick of the Right of ſitting in the Senate, and ſtanding for the *Curule Dignities*. Many Arguments founded in compaſſion and a Regard for the publick Good, were urged in favour of the Children of the proſcribed; and the People would have been influenced by them, if the generous *Conſul* had either had leſs Penetration, or leſs Integrity. But *Cicero* ſaw of what Conſequence it was, not to fill the Senate, and the ſuperior Stations with a freſh Body of Incendiaries, who might inſpire others with their Reſentments; and he alone ſtood all the Odium that was to be incurred, by an open Oppoſition to the Motion. He harangued the People, and they hearkened to his Representations. Nay, ſo prodigious was the Force of his Eloquence, that he ſoftened the Children of the proſcribed themſelves, prevailed on them voluntarily to drop their Motion, and left *Sylla*'s Law in full Force. Who then can help obſerving here, that *Cicero*'s *Conſulſhip* was the Terror of bad Men, and the Support of the Republick? Tho' ready to periſh, it would have recovered its ancient Vigour, if the Adminiſtration of this wiſe Magiſtrate had been of longer duration; and we ſhall, in the ſequel, find ſtill more Reaſon, to admire this great Man.

Plut. in Sylla,  
& in Cicero.  
Quintil. L. 4.  
Cic. in Piſo-  
nem.  
Plin. L. 7.

§. VIII. *Rome* was now ſeemingly in Peace; but ſhe harboured a ſecret Poiſon in her own Bowels, which was ready to produce fatal Effects. *Catiline*, when he ſaw *Cicero* preferred to the *Conſulate* before him, ſet no Bounds to his Fury. His Deſign was, to make the Capital of the World ſuffer all the Evils that had been undergone in *Carthage* and *Corinth*. All Things were ready for even reducing it to Aſhes, and deſtroying thoſe that defended it; in caſe he ſhould fail of his aims, of being abſolute Maſter there, of making his own Faction triumphant, and of overturning the old Laws, and eſtabliſhing ſuch new ones as he ſhould think fit. The Plot was entirely formed. His Aſſociation conſiſted, of many of the Nobility, who were ruined; of many Children of Diſtinction, who were forced to ſubmit, to great Reſtraints, under the Government of their Relations; of young married Women who diſliked their Huſbands; of old ones, who in their Age payed dear for thoſe Pleaſures, which they had ſold at an high price when they were young; of profeſſed Aſſaſſines; of *Patricians*, who were deprived of their Seats in the Senate-Houſe for their Miſconduct; of diſappointed Pretenders to the *Conſulate*; of publick Oppreſſors, who had been branded with Infamy by publick Decrees; and in ſhort, of all the idle People in *Rome*, who were bold enough to commit any Crimes when they thought themſelves ſafe from Punishment, but had not Courage enough to ſerve the Repub-

Saluſt. in Ca-  
tilin.  
Cicero in Ca-  
tilinariis.  
Div Caſſ. L.  
37.  
App Bell. Civ.  
L. 2.  
Plut. in Cic-  
rone.

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lick in her Armies. The Women were useful, in gaining Friends to the chief Conspirator; and among them *Sempronia*, the Wife of that *Junius Brutus* who afterwards assassinated *Julius Cæsar*, distinguished her self by her Zeal for the new Faction. Few Women had so many Qualifications proper to draw after them Crowds of Admirers. Her Birth was eminent, and her Beauty great. Her Education was polite, her Understanding well cultivated, her Imagination gay and lively, and her Wit dazzling. She was very ready at Repartee, and her Raillery was agreeable, even to those she rallied. So that she had many Charms. She equally captivated the Ear with her Voice, or her Instruments. She danced to Perfection; but with a manner suited to her Character. There was a certain freedom and levity in her Gestures, which were all adapted to give Passion. This Gallantry, Debauchery, and Politeness, was the Character of the chief Associates whom *Catiline* drew into his Conspiracy.

In the mean while, the Time for electing new *Consuls* drew nigh. The Assembly was to be held on *The Calends of July*; so that *Cicero* had little more than six Months to continue in his Office: and *Catiline*, tho' twice disappointed, appeared once more as a Candidate for the *Consulship*. This was a surprizing Audaciousness; but his Friends were increased, and might by their Intrigues procure that Success a third Time, of which he had failed twice already. Besides, if he postponed appearing for the *Consulate* any longer, it was to be feared that *Pompey* would return from the East with his Troops, and break all his Measures. The greatest Difficulty he expected, was from the Vigilance of *Cicero*; but he hoped to get rid of him before the *Comitia*, by Assassination. With these Views, he did what he could to incline the *Citizens*, to give him their Suffrages at the ensuing Election; and he made all the Preparations he could, for declaring open War with his Country, in case he was rejected a third Time. He borrowed all the Money he was able; and engaged his Fellow-Conspirators to raise as much as possible upon their Credit. When this would reach no farther, he procured all he could, on Securities; and lodged all he raised in *Fæsulæ* in *Hetruria*, in the Hands of one *Manlius*, a Man of an obscure Birth, but a good Officer, who had long made War under *Sylla*. This *Manlius* had a great Interest among the *Fæsulani*. Their City was a Colony of *Sylla's* Soldiers, who had formerly been enriched by the *Dictator*; and having since spent their Wealth in Debauchery, they desired nothing so much as a new Civil War. There *Manlius* made considerable Levies, and privately engaged greater Numbers throughout all *Hetruria*.

§. IX. But the Motions of *Catiline's* Agents near *Rome*, could not be kept so secret, but some Persons had notice of them. *Lucullus*, the famous General whom *Pompey* had succeeded in the East, had received a general Account of them; and tho' he did not intermeddle in publick Affairs, he feared the Consequences of an intestine War, which might interrupt his Pleasures. He therefore reported what he heard to the Senate, and raised Suspicions of *Catiline*; but he was acquitted. The<sup>20</sup> Proofs of his Treason were not clear enough to procure his Condemnation. However *Lucullus* raised ill Prejudices against him, and from that Time assisted *Cicero* with all his Interest, in the Prosecution of the Traitor. And then the vigilant *Consul* endeavoured to get stronger Proofs of the Plot. *Fulvia* had made the first Discovery of it, and spread Rumours about it. *Cicero* therefore had her brought to him every Night, was informed by her of all *Curius* had discovered, engaged her to induce him by her Caresses, to make the same Discoveries to the *Consul*, which he had

<sup>20</sup> Indeed *Catiline* had long been suspected by most of the *Citizens* of *Rome*; but they had only confused Accounts of his black Designs against his Country; and these, every one explained as he thought fit. Some, who by Inclination or Interest, were his Friends, declared, That all he intended was against *Cicero* only, whose Destruction he had sworn. Others said openly, That *Catiline* followed *Sylla's* Steps, and like him, wanted to be absolute in *Rome*, with the Title of *Perpetual Dictator*. But *Cicero* was better informed. *Fulvia* continued to give him a faithful Account of what she learnt from *Curius* her Lover, and one of the chief Conspirators. Ne-

vertheless, the *Consul* did not think proper to accuse *Catiline* on the Deposition of a Woman, who was infamous for her Debaucheries. He wanted stronger Proofs, that would have more Weight against a Man who was supported by a formidable Party, and who was by his Birth, related to the first Nobility in the Republick. He therefore took care to have his Spies in all Parts of the City, and in the most private Assemblies; and he gained some of the Conspirators themselves, who, to act their Part the better, openly declared themselves his avowed Enemies, whilst at the same Time they kept a private Correspondence with him.

done



done to her ; and ſhe prevailed. *Curius* viſited *Cicero* privately ; and they took ſuch Meaſures together, as were for the Service of the Publick. *Cicero* obliged *Curius*, to pretend great Zeal for the Conſpiracy, and inform him of every the leaſt Circumſtance of it ; and upon theſe Informations, took all neceſſary Precautions, to ſecure his own Life. He never appeared in publick without a good Number of Friends and Clients to guard him ; had always a fine Body of Youth with him, whom he had brought to *Rome* for that Purpoſe ; and being as careful of the Safety of the publick as his own, he laboured much to procure a ſpeedy Reconciliation between the Senators and *Roman Knights*. This was a capital Point. The Broils of theſe two chief Bodies of the State might have ruined it, if the *Conſul* had not found Means to put an end to them.

At the ſame time, the more *Cicero* laboured privately, to avert the Danger that threatened *Rome*, the more active *Catiline* was, in enlarging his Party, and getting the Suffrages of the People for the next Election. He was in the Streets Day and Night, waiting for all that paſſed by, embracing them, preſſing them to declare for him, and getting favourable Answers from them. He ſcrupled neither Hunger, nor Thirſt, nor Watchings, to gain his Point ; and had a great Variety of Buſineſs upon his Hands. Sometimes he preſided in his nocturnal Aſſemblies ; ſometimes gave Orders for buying and bringing to his Houſe all ſorts of Arms ; ſometimes made neceſſary Viſits to thoſe, from whom he hoped for Protection : And in ſhort, did more, than any one Man can well be conceived capable of. *Cicero*, on the other hand was more calm, and in appearance leſs active ; but found Means, ſometimes to ſuſpend, and ſometimes to ſtop, the Progreſs of the Schemes *Catiline* was purſuing. When he ſaw the Conſpirator, had made a good Progreſs towards getting the *Conſulſhip*, he aſſembled the Senate, and perſuaded the *Conſcript Fathers* to poſtpon the Election for ſome Time. *Catiline* was that Day in the Temple ; and the *Conſul* asked him ſuch Queſtions as diſconcerted him. Tho' intrepid, and excellent at Diſſimulation, he dropped ſome unguarded Expreſſions, which diſcovered his ill Deſigns. Tho' he talked ſomewhat obſcurely, he ſufficiently ſhewed what he aimed at. *The Republick*, ſaid he, *is divided into two Orders. The firſt is a languiſhing Body with a weak Head. The ſecond a robuſt Body without any Head ; and my Deſign is, to place a ſound Head upon the Body that ſo much wants it.* Every one ſaw he meant the Senate and People ; but the *Fathers* were ſo indulgent as to forgive this unguarded Diſcourſe. They were even willing to forget the Answer, he had, a few Days before given to *Cato*, who threatened him with Death. *If they kindle a Fire about me*, ſaid he, *I will not extinguish it with Water, but bury it under the Ruins of the Republick.*

§. X. And now, theſe Diſcourſes of *Catiline*, the Suſpicions he had given of his Conduct, and the Alarms it gave to good Men, were no longer Secrets among the People. Indeed, ſome would not believe any thing of them ; and others diſſembled their Sentiments for fear of his Fury. But the Commons in general grew leſs ſollicitous than formerly about raiſing him to the *Conſulate* ; and when he perceived the Affections of the *Romans* to cool towards him, he reſolved, in a great Rage, to deſtroy every Thing that ſtood in his Way, and ſeize the *Conſulate* by open Violence. He was to have three Competitors for the *Conſulſhip*, *Servius Sulpicius*, *L. Muræna*, and *D. Silanus* ; *Cicero*, as *Conſul*, was to preſide at the Election ; and *Catiline* formed a Deſign to aſſaſſinate them all, in *The Field of Mars*, as ſoon as he ſhould ſee the Suffrages go againſt him. But *Fulvia* and *Curius* were in too ſtrict a Correſpondence with *Cicero*, to leave him ignorant of the Danger that threatened him ; and when the Day of the *Comitia* came, the *Conſul* took his Seat on the Tribunal erected for him in the Place of the Aſſembly, without Fear, but not without proper Precautions. He was attended by a numerous Train of Friends, and by ſome brave and reſolute Men, whom he had aſſembled for his Safety. He appeared with a large *Chiraff* hanging over his Breſt ; not ſo much to guard againſt the Blows of his Aſſaſſin, (for he knew they would be levelled at the Throat or Head) as to ſhew the aſſembled *Centuries* the Danger he ran, and to caſt an Odium on the Traitor, from whom it came. And this dumb Eloquence was as effectual as a bitter Invective. *Catiline* had but a ſmall Number of Suffrages ; and *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Licinius Muræna* were choſen *Conſuls* for the next Year.



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And to the great Happiness of *Rome*, *Cicero* had still six Months Time, to struggle with the Enemy of his Country. As soon as *Catiline* was disappointed of the *Consulate*, a third Time, he turned all his Thoughts to War; and made it his Business to bring the Provinces near *Rome* to an Insurrection. He sent *L. Septimius* to *Picenum*, and *C. Julius* to *Apulia*; and *Manlius*, who was as his Right Hand, had already formed a Rebellion in *Hetruria*. *Catiline* had sent Helmets, Bucklers, Javelins, Swords, and Trumpets, to *Fesulæ*; and with them the Silver Eagle, which *Sylla* had used in his Expeditions. He had carefully preserved it, and paid divine Honours to it, in a private Chapel. Thus the Seeds of Rebellion were sown in several Parts of *Italy*, and even in *Transalpine* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, tho' the chief Conspirator never left *Rome*. He from thence sent Directions, how to carry on the Preparations which his Friends made, for raising and equipping an Army. He had almost as many Confederates in the City it self, as in the Provinces; and this made *Cicero* often say, That he was not so apprehensive of the Preparations made for War abroad, as of the secret Plots within the Walls. As for *Catiline*, he resolved to signalize his Departure from thence with such a Blow, as should strike Terror in all Places, and fill the Citizens with Consternation. To this end, he assembled his People, and thus declared to them his Intentions. *The greatest Obstructions I meet with in my Designs, come from this New Man, whom Rome has made her Consul, and from a few timorous Senators, who tremble at the Voice of an Orator. Let us then rid our selves by Violence of those troublesome People, who thwart us in our Designs. The Senate is to assemble on the 26th of October. Let us then break open the Gate of the Temple where they assemble, enter it Sword in Hand, and cut the Consul and his Adherents in pieces.*

This Resolution was taken in the Night of the 18th of October; and the Consul being informed of it the next Day, he immediately assembled the *Conscript Fathers*, and addressed himself to them thus. *I know that Manlius has raised Troops at Fesulæ, and that his Army is to encamp in Hetruria about the 24th Instant. But there is very little Reason to be afraid of a Body of Soldiers tumultuously assembled. The sight of our Legions will soon disperse them. What astonishes me is this; That Rome does still suffer Vipers to lodge in her own Bosom to devour her; and That Men, who have fixed a Day for the Massacre of the Conscript Fathers, should still dare to appear and take their Places in our Assemblies. The Business now before you, Conscript Fathers, is not barely to oppose a Law drawn up by some Tribune of the People, or to deliberate about foreign Wars. A much more terrible Storm is ready to break upon your Heads. The Danger comes from within these very Walls. It is here the Lightning is to fall. The fatal Horse which is to bring Destruction on Troy, is already in the City. An Enemy more perfidious, tho' less brave, than Hannibal, is not at the Gates only, but in the Heart of Rome. Let that seditious Citizen then know, for he is within hearing, that his Plots are discovered! A Consul, who owes his Elevation, not so much to his Ancestors, as to his Care of the Publick, is more obliged than others may be, to run all Hazards for the publick Good; and none of the Intrigues of the Conspirators shall escape my Enquiries. I have known, and shall know, all that passes; and the Gods will assist me in extirpating the guilty.*

The Senators were greatly alarmed at this Discourse, but did not go so far as to pass any Censure on the Persons suspected. Some of them privately favoured *Catiline* and his Party; others could not believe, that so great a Crime could ever enter into the Heart of a *Roman*; and others contended, That it was impossible a Man of Sense could form so mad a Scheme. Nevertheless, the wisest Part thought it necessary to have some Regard to the Suspicions of a Consul of excellent Understanding, and of great Affection for the Publick; and the Assembly came at last to this Decree, *That full Powers should be given to the two Consuls, to use the most effectual Means, to avert the Danger that threatened the Republick.* By this Form, an unlimited Power was given to those, in whose Favour it passed; and the Consuls were made absolute Masters of the whole Republick. This gave them a Right to raise Armies, command them, and exercise the same Power in City and Country without Appeal, which the Generals of Armies had over their Soldiers in a Camp; and *Cicero* soon made use of this new Authority. He brought a good Number of Troops into *Rome*, posted them in the Cross-Ways, and particularly in the Court before the Temple,

where.



where the Senate was to assemble on the 26th of *October*; and by this Means diverted the Blow, and saved the Senators from the Massacre, which they had had Reason to fear.

§. XI. Moreover, as the Audaciousness of *Catiline* was not diminished by failing of Success, so neither was the Vigilance of *Cicero* lessened, by his escaping this Danger. He followed the Conspirators Step by Step; and that with such Diligence, that they no sooner could form any Design, but he knew it, and prevented it. They resolved among themselves, to surprize *Præneste*, a pretty strong City, and the nearest to the Capital, by Night. But the *Consul* reinforced the Garrison, put them upon their Guard, and thereby rendered the Design abortive. Nevertheless the chief Conspirator comforted himself with the Progress his Emissaries made in the *Provinces*. *Fesulæ* and *Aretium* had taken up Arms, in his Favour; and *Apulia* and *Picenum* were in motion, and ready to rebel. Informations were brought to *Rome* of these Disturbances in the neighbouring Cities; and the late Civil Wars made the *Citizens* apprehensive, that these Sparks would soon break out into a Flame. Many Prodigies were related; natural Events, if at all uncommon, passed for Miracles with a terrified People; and the Answers of the *Aruspices*, imposed yet more on the Credulity of the Multitude. A Statue of *Romulus* was beat down with Thunder; and they from thence foretold the Ravage and Ruin of the City which he had founded. Upon this, the People crowded to the Temples to appease the Wrath of Heaven; the Ladies came, and prostrated themselves, with their Hair disheveled, in the most venerable Sanctuaries in *Rome*: And at length, the Alarm reached the Senate.

They offered Rewards<sup>21</sup> to all who would make any Discoveries of the Plot; and sent some brave Generals with Troops, with the Title of *Prætors*, to the suspected *Provinces*, to keep them in subjection. *Q. Marcius Rex* was sent to *Fesulæ* to watch *Manlius*; *Q. Metellus*, who was famous for the Conquest of *Crete*, marched towards *Apulia*; *Q. Pompeius* went to watch *Capua* and its Dependencies: And *Q. Metellus Celer* was appointed to *Picenum* and *Cisalpine*<sup>22</sup> *Gaul*. And indeed it was not till very late, that the Senate awoke out of their Insensibility. Had they been at all active, and hearkened to *Cicero's* Advice, it could not have come to a Civil War. Gentle Measures are very seldom effectual in appeasing Seditions. If they cannot be prevented, they ought at least to be stifled in the Birth. This the wise *Consul* had foreseen, and represented to the *Conscript Fathers*; but their Indolence increased the Malady, and at length the Rebellion broke out.

As soon as *Marcius Rex* entered *Hetruria*, he sent to summons *Manlius* to appear before him, and shew him his Commission for raising Troops, and leading an Army into the Field, in the Heart of *Italy*. *Manlius* sent Deputies to carry his Answer, which was in effect a Manifesto, to justify, if possible, the Conduct of the Rebels. *We call all the Gods to witness*, said these Messengers, *that we have not taken up Arms to hurt our Country; but to protect our selves, from the Prosecutions of our Creditors, and from the severe Judgments of a rigid Prætor. We have had our Persons, and Effects seized by merciless Creditors; who have reduced us to beggary, and enlarged their Estates with the Patrimonies of our Ancestors. What have they left us but a melancholy Life worse than Death it self? And why may we not be indulged with the Remedy which Rome has more than once granted, to such unfortunate Debtors as we are? The Republic has often ordered Bounties to be given them, to relieve their Wants; and sometimes has payed their Debts, out of the publick Treasury. Being more oppressed than our Forefathers were when they retired to the Sacred Mountain, we have taken up Arms, not to obtain Tribunes to protect us, but for Bread and Peace. And if both are denied us, what have we to do, but to die Sword in Hand, rather than perish with Hunger in the Chains of our Creditors?*

<sup>21</sup> These Rewards were, according to *Sallust*, 200000 *Sesterces*, that is, 25000 *Livres* and a Pardon, to any Person of free Condition, that should make any Discoveries; and to a Slave, 100000 *Sesterces*, or 12500 *Livres*, and his Liberty.

<sup>22</sup> To which *Sallust* adds, That the Republic armed all the Companies of *Gladiators*, and sent some to reinforce the Garrison of *Capua*, and the rest into different *Municipia*, to guard them against the Attacks of the Conspirators.

*Marcius*

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*Marcus* answered with the Moderation of a Man of Temper, who sought to appease the Seditious, and was afraid to exasperate them; *Your Demands seem reasonable, but ought not to be made in a Camp, and by Troops unlawfully assembled. The Senate will bear your Remonstrances, and do you Justice, when you shall lay down your Arms, and in a suppliant manner beg pardon for your Offences. Whereas you have nothing but Punishment to expect, if you obstinately continue in Arms.* This Answer was brought to *Manlius*, who kept a Correspondence with *Catiline*, and had nothing less in view, than to submit to Authority, and acquiesce. He waited only for the arrival of the chief Conspirator to begin Hostilities; but *Catiline's* pernicious Schemes still detained him in the Capital. Being restless and in continual<sup>23</sup> Anxiety of Mind, he, one Night, went to the House of *Porcius Lecca*, and there assembled the chief of his Associates. And fatal indeed would that Night have proved to the Republick, if their Measures had not been discovered.

*Catiline* there assigned every Conspirator his Post; and took upon himself the Command of the Army which *Manlius* had raised in *Hetruria*. He gave *Ceparius* the Command of the Troops which were raising in *Apulia*, and appointed *Campania* to be the Province of *Marcellus*. At this Meeting, it was also resolved, to set Fire to the City in several<sup>24</sup> Places, and during the Confusion which the Fire would create, to murder<sup>25</sup> those Senators in their Houses, who had most openly declared against them. *Lentulus*, *Cassius*, and *Statilius* were ordered, to have the Direction of those that managed the Fire, and *Gabinus* to conduct the Assassines. The Night pitched on for this Massacre, was to be the Night after *Bestia*, *The Tribune of the People* (for he was in this Plot) should speak a bitter Invective against *Cicero*; and *Catiline* did not think it enough to include the *Consul* in the common Massacre, he was resolved to see him dead, before he set out for the Army. To this end, he ordered *C. Cornelius*, and *Lucius*<sup>26</sup> *Vargunteius*, two *Roman Knights* of his Faction, to go and stab him in his Bed, under Pretence of attending his Levee. But *Cicero* had early notice<sup>27</sup> of the Snares laid for him; and it being a Time when every Thing was to be feared, and he had Reason to suspect even his Friends, he ordered that even his Clients should

<sup>23</sup> There was a Report in *Rome*, that *Pompey* the Conqueror of *Asia*, was returning from the East loaded with Spoils, and would soon appear in *Italy* at the Head of his Army: And *Catiline*, foreseeing that his Arrival would absolutely frustrate all his Hopes, resolved to hasten the Execution of his Enterprize. To this end, he conferred with the chief of the Conspirators, whom he assembled at the House of *Porcius Lecca*; and there he told them, That *Pompey's* Return would disconcert all their Schemes, if they had not the Courage to anticipate him. He represented, That they would never have a more favourable Opportunity than the present; That both *Rome* and *Italy* being destitute of Troops, would sink upon the first Appearance of a Revolt. *Whereas*, said he, *fresh Delays will hasten your Ruin as well as mine. The Success of our Designs entirely depends on Expedition.* Then the chief Conspirators unanimously agreed, That the Night before the Festival of the *Saturnalia*, should be the Time, when they would begin to execute their detestable Plots.

<sup>24</sup> It was also resolved at the same Time, That their first Business should be to cut through the Channels and Aqueducts that supplied *Rome* with Water, in order to deprive the Inhabitants of the Means of putting out the Fire.

<sup>25</sup> They excepted *Pompey's* Children out of this general Massacre; concluding it would be more advisable to keep them for Hostages, to guard them against the Attacks of that formidable General. If some Historians are to be credited, they also now renewed their Orgies, which were attended with Drunkenness and the most monstrous Debaucheries. They even say, That some of the young Ro-

mans prostituted themselves to the Chiefs of the Conspiracy.

<sup>26</sup> *Plutarch* differs from *Sallust* with regard to the Names of the two Assassines; He calls them *Marcus*, and *Cethegus*.

<sup>27</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Curius* immediately told *Fulvia* the Result of the private Meeting at *Lecca's* House; and she went directly to *Cicero* in the Night, to inform him of the Danger that threatened the Republick, and particularly of the Designs, that *Marcus* and *Cethegus* had upon his Life. *Plutarch* also adds, That in the same Night, *Marcus Crassus*, *Marcus Marcellus*, and *Scipio Metellus*, went in all haste to the *Consul's* House, forced his Porter to awake him, and after they had sent in their Names, were brought into his Chamber. Their Business was of the utmost Importance, and would admit of no delay. After *Crassus* had supped, one of his Servants brought him a Packet of Letters, which he said he had received from a Person unknown. They were directed to different Persons; and *Crassus* read that directed to himself, which was anonymous. The Writer opened to him the Scheme of the *Catilian* Conspirators, and earnestly pressed him to leave *Rome*, if he had any value for his Life. Upon which, he, with *Marcellus* and *Scipio* who supped with him, went directly to the *Consul*, and acquainted him with what they knew of the Conspiracy. Nay, he gave the original Packet itself to *Cicero*, either perhaps out of Fear of being himself involved in the general Massacre mentioned in his Letter, or in order to clear himself of the Suspicion, which his strict Friendship with *Catiline* had raised of him.



not be admitted into his House. So that the Conspirators were disappointed of their <sup>28</sup> aim, and then they reserved his Assassination for the fatal Night, when the Houses of so many Magistrates were to be stained with their Blood. The only Means *Cicero* had left to preserve *Rome*, and secure himself against this cruel Butchery, was to engage *Catiline* to leave the City, and repair immediately to *Manlius's* Camp, where he was expected; and he took the first Opportunity that offered, to advise him, to infect *Rome* no longer with his Presence.

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Since Fear had seized all Hearts, and violent Suspicions had made *Catiline* looked on, at least as a dangerous Person; the Senate sat every Day, and *Cicero* presided in it. *Catiline* himself, and the Senators of his Party attended these Assemblies, both in order to impose on the Multitude, and to watch the Steps of the *Conscript Fathers*. The next Day therefore, after the Conspirators had taken their last Resolution at the House of *Porcius Lecca*, and the very Morning that *Cicero* was to have been murdered in his Bed, the Senators came to the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*, to deliberate on the present State of Affairs. The *Consul* was still warm with the Concern he had felt from the Danger he had so lately escaped; and took care to spread the News of the last Design the Conspirators had formed that very Night, and which he had just received. Yet still, what *Cicero* related was not supported by Evidence enough to carry Conviction with it: The only Effect was raising strong Prejudices against *Catiline*. Indeed the *Consul*, might upon his own personal Knowledge, have made use of the new Power the Senate had given him, and condemned this pernicious *Citizen* to Death without Appeal; but this was a dangerous Step. The Proof of the Crime, tho' not doubted by many, was not compleat; and the People were extremely jealous of their Right in capital Cases. They pretended, that their Tribunal was the only one, that could judge of the Life or Death of *Roman Citizens*. Besides, to have condemned *Catiline*, would only have been cutting off one Head of the *Hydra*, which would have instantly produced more. And to destroy both him and his Accomplices together, could only be done by the General of an Army, when they should be united in one Camp. So that the only Step that could be taken was, to induce *Catiline* to leave *Rome*, and take Refuge in *Manlius's* Camp, near *Fesulae*. This therefore *Cicero* undertook, and by the Force and Energy of his Speech succeeded: Which may well be called the Triumph of Eloquence. His Oration on this Occasion is still in being, and has been the Admiration of all Men of Judgment for these 1700 Years. The Consideration of the Circumstances of Time and Place, help mightily to make us taste the Beauties of this masterly Piece of Oratory; and therefore the Reader in order to it, must represent to himself *Catiline* entering into the Senate, where he is abhorred by the rest of the Senators as a publick Pest. He must imagine, he sees the *Conscript Fathers*, near whom he comes to seat himself, quitting their Places, and leaving him to sit by himself; and he must imagine, he sees *Cicero* seated above the rest in his *Curule Chair*, yet warmed with the Assassination intended for him but a few Hours before, his Face full of Indignation, his Eyes sparkling with Rage, and addressing himself directly to *Catiline*, with such a Tone of Voice, as might have made the most intrepid tremble. With these Dispositions of Mind, I say, this inimitable Discourse ought to be read: But we, who are restrained by the Law of History, can only weaken, by abridging it.

How long, *Catiline*, said the *Consul* to him, wilt thou abuse our Patience? How long persist in thy Fury with Impunity? Where will thy unbounded Audaciousness end? Art thou not moved at the Preparations that thou seest made against thee, or at the Countenances of the Senators that are about thee? Dost not thou perceive that thy Plots are discovered? Alas! We know, where thou hast been, and what thou hast done; and yet thou livest! The Senate, the *Consul*, knows, thy last Night's Resolutions; and yet thou mixest in our Councils, to mark us out for Slaughter! The Fault, indeed, is in the *Consul*. He should long since have condemned thee to die, and brought that Ruin on thy self, which thou hast long been preparing for this whole Assembly. I blame my self for Sloth and Neglect. T. Gracchus was killed by a private Hand; others

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<sup>28</sup> Very early in the Morning, the two Villains they were absolutely refused admission; and their came to *Cicero's* Door, under Pretence of having Threatenings, and Rage, and Clamour, served only to make them the more suspected.



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1.

have instantly executed the Powers given them, on the Seditious; whereas I have refrained for 20 Days. But I am resolved not to bring thee to Execution, till there shall not be a Man alive so wicked, as not to approve of the Sentence. Thou shalt live, as long as any one will dare to defend thee. Thou shalt live, as thou now dost, beset with my strong Guards, and with the Eyes of many upon thee, to disclose thy Secrets. For what else canst thou expect, when neither the Darkness of the Night, nor the Secrecy of a private House, can conceal thy Conspiracies? I knew, that thou wast the very last Night at the House of Lollius, and many of thy wicked Associates with thee. Darest thou deny it? If thou dost, I shall convict thee; for I see some present in this Assembly, that were with thee. I affirm then, That thou wast there; That thou didst divide Italy into Districts, and appoint each Man to his Station; That thou didst mark out the several Places where the City was to be set on Fire, name those thou wouldst leave here, and declare, That thou wouldst be gone, but must tarry a little longer, because I was alive; And I affirm, That there were two Roman Knights among you who undertook to ease thee of this Anxiety, by murdering me in my Bed before the Morning. This I knew, ere the Assembly was well broke up; and therefore set stronger Guards about my House, and refused admittance to the Assassines, whom thou sentest to me, under a Pretence of Respect. And since then this is the Case, Perform thy Promise, Catiline, and leave the City! The Gates are open; Be gone! Manlius has already waited too long, for thy coming to command in his Camp at Fesulae; Carry thither therefore all thy Friends, with thee. I shall be delivered from many Fears, when there are good Walls between us. Why then dost thou hesitate, Why delay one Moment? Wilt thou not do, at my Desire, what thou hast already voluntarily promised? Not that, as Consul, I condemn thee to Banishment; but I advise thee to be gone. For what Pleasure canst thou hereafter take in this City; where every Man (thy abandoned Associates only excepted) fears thee, and every Man hates thee? The Debaucheries of thy Youth have made thee infamous, and thy present Attempts fill the City with Dread. If thy Parents hated thee, and thou couldst by no Means appease them, thou wouldst, I believe, take care to get out of their Sight; and now, thy Country, the common Parent of us all, both hates and fears thee. Leave the City then, Catiline, and deliver the Republick from her Concern. Why dost thou delay? For what dost thou tarry? That the Conscrip Fathers may declare their Consent? They do so, by their Silence. They acquiesce; They approve. Be gone, then; and if thou wouldst bring an Odium upon me by thy Banishment; I am ready to bear it. But if thou wouldst do me Honour, take thy Company of Conspirators with thee, and repair immediately to Manlius. Stir up the bad Citizens; Separate thyself from the Good; and make War on thy Country. This will give thee a glorious Opportunity of exerting thy boasted Talents; thy Patience of Hunger, Thirst, and Want: This will afford thee great Joy and Pleasure. And lest it should be thought strange in a Consul, to let Crimes of so high a Nature escape unpunished; and, as it were, to provide a Rebel-Army with a Leader; this, Conscrip Fathers, is my Defence, to which I beg your Attention. I judge it to be more for the Interest of my Country that he escape, than die. By his Death she might be a little relieved, but not cured. If he goes, as he intends, to Manlius's Camp, no Man then can pretend to doubt there has not been a Conspiracy; and if he carries the rest of his Accomplices with him, not only this Pest of his Country will be destroyed, but the Evil will be totally extirpated. Go then, Catiline, to the great Security of thy Country, and to the utter Destruction of thyself, and all that join with thee in thy Parricides! Go to this impious, this execrable War! Great Jupiter, whom we justly call Stator, the Defence and Support of this City and State, will protect his own Altars, the Temples of the other Gods, the City and its Fortifications, and the Lives and Fortunes of the Citizens, from their Attempts; and he will inflict on these Enemies to their Country, and to all good Men, these Robbers of Italy, who are united in this nefarious Conspiracy, both present and eternal Pains, here and hereafter.

§. XIII. As soon as Cicero had done, there appeared a visible Consternation in the Face of Catiline. With all his Intrepidity, he could not dissemble his Fright; and tho' he did not want Eloquence, he durst not <sup>29</sup> reply. He immediately left the

<sup>29</sup> Sallust says he did reply; and Catiline, says the Author of Cicero's Life, heard this pathetic Speech spoken,



the Senate with an angry and threatening Aspect; and as soon as he came home, resolved to be gone. *Cicero* had raised such a ferment in Men's Breasts, that he was afraid the People would rise, and suddenly break into his House. He therefore sent for *Cethegus*, *Lentulus*, and the other chief Conspirators in all haste, and gave them his last Instructions. He recommended it to them, to continue in *Rome*, and watch the first Opportunity to set it on Fire, and execute the Massacre before resolved on; and he desired them, to spread a Report in *Rome*, that he was gone to *Marseilles*, there to end his Days in that Banishment, to which *Cicero* had condemned him. By this Rumour, he hoped to draw the Hatred of the Publick on his Enemy the Consul. After this Conference, he left *Rome* in a precipitate manner; and some affirm, That 300 of his Party went with him, to guard him to *Fesulæ*. When *Cicero* heard of the sudden Flight of the chief Conspirator, it gave him very great Pleasure; but nevertheless, he feared the Discourses of the Multitude, and the Invectives of the *Tribunes of the People*, who would infallibly accuse him of having encroached on the Rights of the *Roman People*. It was not to be doubted, but that it ordinarily belonged to the *Comitia*, to pronounce Sentence of Death or Banishment upon a *Roman Citizen*; and *Cicero* plainly foresaw the Odium that some would endeavour to cast upon him. He therefore thought it necessary to inform the People of what he had done the Day before; and mounting the *Rostra*, he made a Speech to them, which is still preserved in his Works.

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*Your Lives, Romans, said he, Your Wives and Children, Your Houses, and Your City, are at last secured. The seditious Catiline is fled. We have gloriously conquered him, and forced him to leave Rome. If any blame me for letting him escape; that, Romans, is the Fault of the Times, not mine. How many are there, who would not believe my Accusation to be just? But now, his evil Intentions are fully manifested by his Flight: And my great Concern at present is, that he has carried so few with him. As for his Army abroad, I despise it. The Sight of the Prætor's Edict, is sufficient to destroy it. It is they, who desert his Army, and still continue in this City, and not the Army it self, who are most to be feared. Let them then follow his Example, or change their Minds, or expect no Mercy. But it is said, That I have banished Catiline. The timorous modest Man, as soon as the Consul bid him go into Banishment, obeyed. But was that the Case? No, Romans; he could not stand the Charge I brought against him, in the Face of the whole Senate, and fled. Nor will he go to *Marseilles* as is pretended, but to the Camp at *Fesulæ*. He had rather perish in the Act of Rapine, or of burning this City, than live in Banishment. And as for his Friends, our Enemies whom he has left behind him, my Desire is, That none of them may suffer. If they will consult their Safety, the Gates are open. If they will not, the Man that I shall discover making any Attempt against the Welfare of his Country, shall know, that there are vigilant Consuls, a brave Senate, and strong Prisons, in this City. These domestick Enemies are indeed of several Kinds. Some are over-run with Debts, and have no Resource, but in the Rapines of a Civil War. Some are ambitious, and for want of other Means, propose to get themselves Dignities by Violence. Some are old Warriors, who have spent the Riches they had got by Rapine in Debauchery, and have no Means to recover themselves, but by Depredations. Some are Murderers, Parricides, Assassins, who had rather die in Battle than in a Goal. And lastly, Some*

spoken, and the Letters that *Craffus* had put into *Cicero's* Hands, read, with the most artful Dissimulation; and began to justify himself, by desiring the *Conscrip Fathers*, not to suffer themselves to be prejudiced against him by the Calumnies of his most violent Enemy, a new Man, who in order to raise himself, was resolved to extirpate the Nobility. Then he endeavoured to persuade the Senators, that *Cicero* was making them believe a Phantom of his own making, in order to gain the Credit of being the Defender of his Country; and said, That he himself laughed in his Sleeve at their Credulity, and the Alarms he had given them. But when he began to proceed to Invectives against the Consul, he was interrupted by the Cries of the Assembly; and had the Mortification to hear himself called Incendiary and Parricide in all Parts of the Assembly. Highly

provoked therefore at these Reproaches, he foamed with Rage, and with Fury in his Eyes, broke out into this Exclamation, *At least, I will not perish alone, but will have the Satisfaction of involving those who have sworn my Ruin, in the same Destruction with my self.* And now, it was no longer doubted, that he was the chief Author of the Conspiracy; tho' he had, some Days before, (according to *Sallust*) solemnly sworn upon the Altar in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and in the Presence of *Lucius Paulus* the Senator, That the Accusation was false. It was then customary, to carry all Citizens that were suspected of Attempts against the Publick to the Capitol, where they were examined concerning the Crimes of which they were suspected, and purged themselves of them by a solemn Oath, calling on *Jupiter* to witness their Innocence.



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Orat. Catilin.  
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*are young Beaux and Men of Pleasure, whom Catiline has taught to handle the Dagger, as well as dance and sing. But you have Legions and Consuls, to oppose these feeble Soldiers: They have Poverty, You a full Treasury; They a debauched Multitude, You the Strength and Flower of all Italy. Be assured then, Romans, That no Care or Vigilance shall be wanting on our Parts, to secure you, if it may be, without even punishing the guilty; and if not, with as little Bloodshed as possible. But I pretend not to guard you in the midst of so much Danger, by my own, or any human Councils. My trust is in the Assistance of the Gods; and You ought to apply your selves to them, and implore their Protection, That as they have made this a most flourishing and powerful City, and overcome all her foreign Enemies, They would now protect her against the most villainous Attempts of the most wicked and abandoned of her own Citizens.*

§. XIV. Whilst *Cicero* was thus haranguing the People, in order to encourage them, and remove the false Prejudices with which the Commons were prepossessed against him; *Catiline* was proceeding, by *The 30 Aurelian Way*, towards *Fesulæ*. Whilst on the Road, he wrote several Letters to the People of his Party, and particularly to all the Senators at *Rome*, of great Credit. He told the latter, That he had voluntarily sacrificed himself to the publick Peace, and the rash Suspicions of a *Consul*, who was a secret Enemy to the Nobility, and wholly bent on oppressing them; and That he was going to *Marjeilles*, there to enjoy that repose, which he could not find in his own Country. These Complaints artfully represented, produced the usual Effects that Pity has on compassionate Minds. They turned the Hatred of the People on *Cicero*, and many thought him an unjust Persecutor. Nor were they undeceived, till the News came, that *Catiline* was <sup>31</sup> arrived at the Camp of *Manlius*. The Rebel had already taken upon him the Command of the Troops, and given himself *Lictors* and *Fasces*; but did not immediately take the Field with his new Army. He waited to have it augmented by the great Numbers his Emisseries had assembled together, in several Provinces; and made it his present Business, to review and discipline his Men. Nevertheless, he still kept up a Correspondence at *Rome*. He wrote a Letter from the Camp at *Fesulæ*, to *Q. Catulus*, *The Prince of the Senate*, which is still extant. He there lays all the blame of the War he had undertaken, on the Affronts the People had offered him at the late Elections, by unworthily preferring *A new Man* before him; and concludes it with intreating *Catulus* to grant his Protection to *Aurelia Orestilla*, his Wife.

*Catulus* shewed this Letter to the Senate; and then it was no longer doubted, that *Manlius's* Army had been raised by *Catiline's* Order. And now, when they saw him at the Head of an Army, they who had declared most warmly against the Proceedings of the *Consul*, as too severe to an illustrious *Patrician*, began to blame him for sparing the Rebel's Life, and were most clamorous against him for his forbearance. So difficult is it, for a Man to conduct himself in such a manner in a publick Administration, as to please not the Multitude, but even Men of Sense, whose Sentiments often alter with Events! He that governs with Moderation, is often charged with Negligence or Cowardice; and at the same Time, the Man of Rigour is blamed for Severity and Inhumanity. However, the Senate touched with these evident Proofs of their Danger, opened their Eyes; and by a Decree, declared *Catiline* and *Manlius* Enemies to their Country. And for the rest of their Party, the *Fathers* appointed a Time, within which they might return to *Rome* with Impunity, such only excepted, as had been condemned to die on any other Account. By the same Decree, it was also pronounced, That whoever should join the Rebel Army, after that Time, should be deemed guilty of High Treason against the State. And in the last Place, the *Fathers* very prudently ordered the *Consul C. Antonius* to take the Field, with a *Pro-Consular* Army, and *Cicero* to continue in *Rome*, to keep the People there in awe, and watch the Motions of the Conspirators. *Antonius* was no bad Soldier, and,

30. *Sigonius* is of Opinion, That the *Aurelian Way*, which was on the Sea-Coast of *Tuscany*, was made by one *Gaius Aurelius Cotta*, about the Year of *Rome*, 512.

31. *Sallust* says, That *Catiline* carried some Days in the Territory of *Reate*, at the House of one *Gai-*

*us Flaminius*, which stood in the Road from *Rome* to *Fesulæ*. There he assembled the Youth of the neighbouring Countries, which had before engaged to join him; furnished them with Arms, of which he had great Plenty; and ordered them, to repair to *Manlius's* Camp.



*Cicero* was peculiarly well qualified for managing the People, appeasing sudden Com-motions, and assisting the Senate with his Advice.

§. XV. But this Decree neither put a stop to the Troubles in the City, nor pre-vented the Concourse of the Malecontents to the Camp at *Fesulae*. Great Numbers of profligate Fellows repaired to it, both from *Rome* and the Provinces. *Catiline* had choice of them, and would receive no Slave among his Troops. Those he most willingly received, were young Debauchees, for the most part well born, who, wear-y of the Restraint under which their Parents kept them, repaired to *Catiline* for more Liberty than they could obtain at home. Of this Number, was the Son of a grave Senator, named *A. Fulvius*. His Father had spared nothing to form his Mind to Virtue, and improve his Understanding by Letters. There was a Dignity in his Air, Stature, and Countenance; and his Qualifications of Mind were such, as seemed al-ready to foretell, that he would one Day become one of the most considerable Men in the Republick. But his Friendship with *Catiline* soon stifled the Hopes that had been entertained of him. Young *Fulvius* left *Rome*, in order to go to the Camp of the Rebels, and his Father sent Messengers after him to pursue him. These stopped him on the Road, and brought him back to his Father's House; where he was treated with a Rigour which would have been highly extolled in the first Ages of the Republick, but was much blamed in the present corrupt and licentious Age. The too rigid Father, after he had severely reprimanded him, condemned his Son to die by his paternal Authority; and he was executed accordingly.

But notwithstanding this terrible Example, the Camp at *Fesulae* was soon full of some of the finest of the *Roman* Youth; and it is said, that among them went the famous *Clodius*, who was afterwards so violent an Enemy to *Cicero*. But be that as it will, *Catiline* reigned absolutely over the voluptuous young Nobles, whose Debaucheries he encouraged, by furnishing them with Materials for their Pleasures. The Spirit of Rebellion daily spread more and more all over *Italy*, and particularly in the Provinces of *Picenum* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, which the Conspirators would have got in-to their Power, if *C.*<sup>32</sup> *Muræna*, and *Q.*<sup>33</sup> *Metellus* had not put a stop to the Contagion there. However, *Cicero* himself, tho' Resident in *Rome*, gave good Orders for pre-serving the Colonies and *Municipia* from the Incursions and Invasion of the Conspira-tors. Being informed, That *Catiline* was endeavouring to seduce *Capua* into his Measures, the Consul sent thither the *Quæstor*<sup>34</sup> *Sestius* with an Army, and caused a seditious Magistrate to be driven out of the City; in gratitude for which, the Senate of the Country ordered a Statue to be erected to his Honour. But his chief Care was, to watch over the many seditious Persons *Catiline* had left at *Rome*, there to wait for an Opportunity to raise Disturbances. They daily increased in Number, both among the *Roman* Citizens, and the Strangers that came to the City on Busi-ness; and they still persisted in the Design, of setting Fire to *Rome* in several Places, assassinating the most formidable of their Enemies in their Houses, and open-ing the Gates to *Catiline*.

§. XVI. *Cicero* therefore was wholly intent on discovering the Plots of the facti-ous, and preserving the City from utter Ruin. Some of the Senators, who had the truest Regard for the publick Welfare, gave him their Advice and Assistance; and particularly *L. Torquatus*, *P. Lentulus Spintber*, *Q. Catulus*, *M. Lucullus*, *P. Ser-vilius*, *M. Cato*, and *Q. Fabius Sanga*, all Men of Honour and unspotted Characters, were as Emissaries to him. They almost daily made new Discoveries, ei-ther by themselves or their Friends; and at length that of *Fabius Sanga* was deci-sive. There had been for some Months at *Rome* some *Gauls*, who were come on an Embassy from the Province of the *Allobroges*, which reached from the *Iser* to The Lake *Lemanus*, and included almost all the present *Savoy*. These Ambassadors were come to desire of the Senate some<sup>35</sup> Relief for their Country, which was grievously op-pressed

<sup>32</sup> This *Caius Licinius Muræna* was Brother to *Lucius Muræna*, the Consul-elect, for the next Year.

<sup>33</sup> *Cicero* speaks of *Quintus Metellus Celer*, in several Parts of his Works, as one of the most ve-nerable Citizens, both for his Probity, and Zeal for

the Interests of the Republick.

<sup>34</sup> This was the *Sestius* in whose Defence *Ci-cero* spoke the fine Oration which is still extant.

<sup>35</sup> These Ambassadors were come to *Rome*, to desire that the Taxes they were obliged to pay an-nually to the Publick, might be lessened; and above all,



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pressed with Debts and Taxes. The *Conscript Fathers* had not yet granted their Request, and they began to be tired with tarrying so long in *Rome*. *Lentulus* therefore, who was the most artful, and the most zealous of the Conspirators, *Catiline* only excepted, thought to take Advantage of the Uneasiness of the *Allobroges*; and by one *Publius* <sup>36</sup> *Umbrenus* solicited them to enter into the new Association. The gaining them was a Point of the greatest Consequence to his Party. *Catiline* wanted Horse in his Army; which *Transalpine Gaul* could easily have sent him through *Savoy*. Besides, an Insurrection beyond the *Alpes*, would infallibly have given a great Diversion to the Arms of the Republick. *Umbrenus* being acquainted with the *Gauls*, proposed the Thing <sup>37</sup> to them, and they heard him with some sort of Approbation, tho' without entering into any Engagements. But the Negotiation would have succeeded, if the Blow had not been accidentally diverted.

¶ *Fabius Sanga*, was the Patron and Protector of the *Gauls* at *Rome*; the *Allobroges* entrusted him with the <sup>38</sup> Conversation they had had with *Umbrenus*; and *Sanga*, after representing to them the horrible Nature of such an Enterprize, discovered the whole Plot to *Cicero*. The *Consul* could not but be pleased to have in his Power such convincing Proofs, as would justify his past Conduct, and silence the incredulous, and the secret Friends of the Conspirators; and he immediately sent for the *Gauls*, and thus expostulated with them. *Can the Allobroges have repented the old Alliance they have made with Rome? Can they be so very imprudent, as to put the Welfare of their Country on the same bottom, with the Interests of a Faction, whose Affairs are already desperate? Would they leave Certainties for Uncertainties, and give up the whole Body of the Republick, for a Catiline, or a Lentulus? Let me advise you not to ruin your selves, by assisting unfortunate Men to destroy themselves. In that case, my Collegue Antonius will soon be in the Country of the Allobroges at the Head of his Army.* To which the *Gauls* replied, That *Lentulus* had indeed solicited them to join the Conspirators, but That they had not entered into any Engagements with him; That they were not so inconsiderate, as to throw away in one Day the Fruits of an Alliance which had been cultivated for so many Years; and That they had nothing more at Heart, than the Service of the Republick. Here *Cicero* interrupted them and said, *I will promise you my Protection, and the Acknowledgment of the Senate, if you will serve her in this Instance. Pretend to close with the Proposals which the factious have made to you, till you have discovered all their Secrets; and I will undertake to convince Rome, that she harbours real Enemies in her Bosom; and that in such a manner, as shall leave you out of the Question, and keep you clear from the Odium of the Discovery.*

§. XVII. Indeed, the factious were labouring to have their Plots pass for mere Fictions. They represented *Catiline's* Retreat, as such a *Secession*, as their Fathers had formerly made to *The sacred Mountain*. They insisted, That no Act of Violence could be laid to their Charge; and said, the whole Accusation had no Foundation but in the Fears of a suspicious *Consul*, who wanted to destroy them on ima-

all, to get a remittance of the Arrears and Interest with which they were oppressed, through the insatiable Covetousness of the *Publicans*. Nevertheless, the Magistrates were unaffected with their Misery, and these oppressed People were reduced to the sad Necessity of selling their Wives and Children, to satisfy the merciless Avarice of these Oppressors.

<sup>36</sup> *Publius Umbrenus*, one of the Conspirators, had had some Acquaintance with these Ambassadors, during his Residence in *Transalpine Gaul*, where he had traded.

<sup>37</sup> *Sallust* says, That *Umbrenus* brought the Ambassadors to the House of *Sempronia*, who endeavoured under-hand to assist the Conspirators. He had already conferred with *Lentulus*, and the other Partizans of *Catiline*; and to give the more Weight to the Negotiation, it had been resolved to join *Gabinus* with *Umbrenus*. These two therefore, entered into Conferences with the Ambassadors at the House of *Sempronia*. They had the better Oppor-

tunity for this, because *D. Brutus*, that Lady's Husband, was absent from *Rome*; and after *Gabinus* had required the most solemn Oaths of them, he opened to them all the Secrets of the Plot. He, with an Air of great Assurance, magnified the Number and Strength of the Conspirators, and promised them an absolute Forgiveness of all their Debts, provided they and their Nation would engage to join their Arms with those of *Catiline*. After a Conference of some Hours they parted, after they had first agreed, That the Parties concerned should all meet the next Night, to settle the Articles of the Treaty.

<sup>38</sup> As soon as the Envoys were returned to their Lodgings, they began to reflect on the great Danger into which they were going to run themselves, and the Uncertainty of the Success that was promised them. Besides, they flattered themselves, That if they discovered this Secret to the Senate, their Gratitude would lead them to favour them, and grant them at least, some Part of what they desired.

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ginary Presumptions. It was therefore of great Consequence to the Republick, as well as to *Cicero*, to procure written Evidences of the pernicious Designs which he had laid to the Charge of *Citizens* of high Birth; and the *Allobroges* very fortunately came in to his Assistance. *Umbrenus*, who often visited them, found in them a ready Compliance; and at length so far confided in them, as to bring them to an Assembly of the Conspirators. This Council, in *Catiline's* Absence, consisted of these five Persons, *Lentulus*, *Gabinus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Cassius*. The *Galic* Ambassadors pretended a readiness to come into their Measures; but demanded written Testimonials to their Countrymen, to procure them Credit at home. *If*, said they, *we do not carry with us Agreements sworn and entered into in Form, our Engagements with you will be vain. We cannot expect to be believed on our bare Words. We must have some publick Acts to produce, in proof of our Alliance.* The five Chiefs therefore drew up the Treaty in Writing, signed it, and sealed it with their own Seals. The Substance of it was, That the *Allobroges* should immediately send as many Squadrons as were agreed on into *Italy*; and That *Lentulus*, who gave them very fine Promises, should make them amends as soon as he became Master of the Republick. He told them, *That the Sybilline Books foretold, That three Lentuli should be Sovereigns in Rome; That this had already been fulfilled in Cornelius Cinna, and Cornelius Sylla; That they would soon see the whole verified in himself, who was to be the third; and That then they might expect the most ample Returns, that a grateful Heart could make them.*

But the *Allobroges* were not to be imposed on by these Predictions. Nevertheless, they enquired into the Particulars of the Conspiracy; and they were told, That it was resolved to set Fire to the City, in the Night, in twelve different Places at once; That during the Confusion this would create, the Gates were to be opened to the Army *Catiline* would bring thither; That all the zealous Republicans in general were to be massacred; That *Pompey's* House was to be beset, and his Wife and Children carried away; That these would be such Hostages, as would terrify *Pompey* from avenging the Cause of *Rome*, when he should return from *Asia*; That *Cethegus* was to kill *Cicero*, and some other Persons of Consequence; That the Temples and Houses were all to be plundered; and That after much Blood had been shed in the City, the Army of the Conspirators would murder all those that should be fled into the Country. Upon enquiring after the Time when they were to put this Design, which was so well laid, into Execution, *Lentulus* answered, *On the Night before The Saturnalia.* But *Cethegus* replied, *Why so late? In all, but especially in Civil Wars, no Moment is to be lost. All depends on Expedition, and every Delay is dangerous.* Nevertheless, he was not heard; the Majority agreed to fix the Execution to that Time; and this transported him with the utmost Rage and Fury. He walked very fast about the Room, struck himself on the Forehead, laid his Hand on the Hilt of his Sword, and cried out, *Who stops us? What hinders us from instantly putting in execution, a Design which we have so wisely concerted? Why will you disturb our Joy? Answered Cassius; And why will you postpone mine? Replied Cethegus with warmth; Why am not I suffered to go alone, and shed the Blood of a contemptible Consul.*

These Bravadoes of *Cethegus* produced a short silence, which *Lentulus* broke, by addressing himself thus to the *Allobroges*. *What think you, said he, of our Conspirators? Can Cicero at the Head of an Army, hold out against one Cethegus? You will find him a very different Person when he comes to Action.* The Gauls, to act their Part the better, replied, That *Cethegus* was an Hero, an incomparable Soldier; and the Conference ended with this Advice which *Lentulus* gave them. *Set out immediately for Gaul; and bring as formidable an Army over the Alps, as was that of Hannibal. Pay a visit to Catiline as you go, and ratify with him the Engagements you have entered into with us.* Accordingly the *Allobroges* prepared for their Departure, but first imparted all these Secrets to *Cicero*. The Conspirators had appointed for their Guide one *T. Vultureius*, an Inhabitant of *Crotona*, in whom they confided; and gave him a Letter for *Catiline*, who still kept up a Correspondence in *Rome*. He had very lately written a Letter to the famous *M. Crassus*, whose great Riches made him as considerable in the Republick, as his Victories; and depending upon him, put him in Mind of his Engagements. But *Crassus* had a Presentiment of the Ruin of

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of a Faction which he had barely given his Consent to; and he carried *Catiline's* Letter to *Cicero*, who with Pleasure received this Mark of Confidence from so great a Man, as a Testimony of his having repented of his Crime.

In the mean while, the *Allobroges* informed *Cicero*, That they should set out from *Rome*, on *The third of the Nones of December*; and, as had been concerted, the Consul ordered two *Prætors*, *L. Valerius* <sup>39</sup> *Flaccus*, and *C.* <sup>40</sup> *Pomptinius*, to wait on the Road with an armed Force for the *Gallic* Ambassadors; attack the Conspirators that attended them; and if they made any Resistance, to bring back the *Allobroges*, and *Vultureius* their Conductor, to the City. The *Prætors* faithfully executed their Commission; beset the Entrance into the Bridge *Milvius*, which was about two Miles from *Rome*, in the dusk of the Evening; placed their Troops in Ambush; and there waited for the Ambassadors. Before Midnight, the *Allobroges* drew near the Bridge, and were going to pass it, when they saw the Road that led to it, beset on both sides with armed Men, who came and surrounded them. The Ambassadors without any Resistance surrendered up themselves and their Baggage, into the Hands of the *Prætors*; and tho' *Vultureius* endeavoured to defend himself, or escape, it was in vain. He stood a long Battle, but was at last exhausted with Fatigues, and surrendered himself to *Pomptinius*, whom he entreated to give him his Life. Thus all the Papers that either the *Allobroges*, or *Vultureius* had with them, were seized, and *Cicero* by break of Day received the News. Then having proper Evidences in his Hands, he sent to seize the chief Conspirators in their Houses; and *Lentulus*, *Gabinus*, *Cethegus*, and *Statilius* were brought to him. But *Cassius* had gone from *Rome*, upon what Business, or Motive, is not known, some Hours before the Departure of the *Allobroges*.

§. XVIII. Great Regard was then shewn to the *Citizens* of *Rome*, even when they were suspected of the greatest Crimes; and therefore tho' the four Conspirators were sent to the publick Prisons, they were only put under a <sup>41</sup> Guard of some of the most illustrious Senators. Then the Consul, upon the Deposition of the *Allobroges*, ordered the House of *Cethegus* to be searched, and there found a great Quantity of *Sulphur* and *Tow*, and Arms of all sorts: And being now well satisfied that he should be able to convince the most incredulous of the Truth of the Facts he intended to report, he assembled the Senate in the Temple of *Concord*, and ordered the Conspirators, and his Witnesses to be brought thither, together with a sufficient Body of *Roman Knights*, to prevent Tumults. Then, according to Custom, he chose four Magistrates, whose Office was to write down the Questions put to the accused, and their Answers. The Senate had no such Office as Secretary, but such of the *Fathers* as the *President* chose, on account of the good Opinion he had of their Probity, assisted at the Examination of Criminals. *Vultureius* was first called, and the Consul, asking him, *What he had to do with the Gallic Ambassadors? What Letters he carried? And to whom they were written?* He endeavoured to excuse himself by many Evasions, but none of them were admitted. And at length, *Cicero* prevailed on him, upon the Faith of the Senate, to discover the Secrets of the Plot, into which he had entered but a few Days before. The Hopes of Impunity induced him to confess, That the Letters he carried were written by *Lentulus*, and directed to *Catiline*; That *P. Antonius*, *Servius Sylla*, *C. Cornelius*, and *L. Vargunteius* were in the Plot; and That the Design of these Conspirators, was to set Fire to *Rome* in twelve different Places, kill all the good *Citizens*, seize *Italy*, and utterly destroy the Republick.

<sup>39</sup> This is the same *Valerius Flaccus*, who was *Quæstor* in *Spain*, and Lieutenant General in *Macedon*, under the Command of *Marcus Piso*. The Speech *Cicero* made in his Justification is still extant.

<sup>40</sup> *Caius Pomptinius*, or *Pontidius*, according to some Annalists, was Lieutenant General in *Cilicia*, when *Cicero* governed that Province in Quality of *Pro-Consul*.

<sup>41</sup> *Ceparius*, according to *Sallust*, was preparing to go into *Aulua*, to cause an Insurrection among

the Slaves there; but being informed that the Plot was discovered, he fled away with Precipitation. Nevertheless, the Consul caused him to be so closely pursued, that he was taken and brought to *Rome*; where *Cicero* appointed *Curius Terentius* to guard him. *Lentulus* was committed to the Care of *Publius Lentulus Spinther* his Relation, who was then *Ædile*. *Q. Cornificius* charged himself with *Cethegus*. *Statilius* was lodged in the House of *Caius Julius Caesar*; and *Gabinus* was put into the Hands of *Marcus Crassus*.



To this the *Allobroges* added upon Oath, That the four Heads of the Rebellion who continued in *Rome*, had entered into a Correspondence with their Nation; and That they were carrying with them their Letters and sworn Engagements: And they confirmed what *Vultureius* had declared, concerning the burning of the City, and the Massacre of the *Romans*. They likewise deposed, That the only difference between *Lentulus* and *Cetbegus*, was about the Time of the Execution; *Lentulus* being for waiting till the Night of the *Saturnalia*, and *Cetbegus* being against all Delays. Then *Cicero* ordered the Witnesses to be confronted with the accused; and when *Cetbegus's* Letter was opened, he acknowledged it to be his. *Statilius* did the same. Nevertheless, as *Lentulus* was an able Orator, it was expected; that he would have put a specious Interpretation upon his, which ran in general Terms, and was very capable of a favourable Construction. He had directed it to the *Allobroges*, and it was this. *I will keep my Word with you, and perform all I have promised to the Ambassadors. Be you, on the other hand, as faithful, in doing what I expect from you.* But the *Consul* read the Letter, and intimidated him. He asked him, how he could seal a seditious Letter with the Head of his Grandfather, who was so zealous for the Welfare of his Country? And by this Reproach, he lost all his Presence of Mind. He continued silent for some Time; and his Silence was interpreted to be a Confession of his Crime. Nor was this all. When he was examined, whether he had not had some Discourse with the *Allobroges* about the Prediction of the *Sybil*, he confessed, That he had told them, a third *Cornelius* would be a Sovereign in *Rome*; and when he was moved to say what he could in his Defence, his Remorse of Conscience was so great, that he could not open his Mouth. Nay, his <sup>42</sup> Guilt even appeared in his Countenance. The Intrepidity and Courage he had affected in their private Cabals, deserted <sup>43</sup> him when he came to appear before his Judges. *Gabinus* was the only one that spoke at all in his own Defence; but he said so little, and with such Confusion, and so many Pauses, that he betrayed himself; and he, as well as the rest, made a full Confession of his Treason.

When *Cicero* had thus got all the Proofs he expected, both from the Witnesses and the Criminals themselves, nothing remained but to take the Judgment of the Senate on what was to be done. The *Conscript Fathers* immediately gave him the Thanks he had deserved; and acknowledged, That he had by his Wisdom, Vigilance, and Courage, discovered a detestable Conspiracy, saved *Rome* from the Flames, delivered *Italy* from Invasion, preserved the Republick from utter Ruin, and all without Bloodshed. They said he had done more for the State, in his Magisterial Capacity, by seizing these four seditious Men, without Noise or Tumults, than some of their Generals had done at the Head of Armies. *Catulus* and *Cato* went so far, as to call him *The Father of his Country* in full Senate; an Appellation which had never been given to any *Roman* before him; and which the Emperors afterwards had given to them in Flattery, and assumed with Ostentation. And *L. Gellius* moved, That a *Civic Crown* should be given the *Consul*; which was likewise a Mark of great Honour, and had never yet been given, but in Camps. After these Applauses the *Conscript Fathers* entered into a serious Debate, concerning the Punishment to be inflicted on the four Criminals. The old *Consuls* always voted first in the Senate; and *L. Julius Cæsar*, an old *Consular*, who had great Weight in the Body, declared for putting *Lentulus* to Death, tho' he had married his Sister. But the rest of the *Fathers* were not for coming so hastily to a Decree, and therefore took Time to consider of it. All they at present determined concerning them was, That *Lentulus*, *Cetbegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinus*, should be imprisoned; as also *Cassius*, *Furius*, and *Umbrenus*, who were absent from *Rome*. The last had, as we have observed, solicited the *Allobroges* to join the Rebels. And lastly, the Senate ordered *Supplications*, that is, publick Prayers to be offered up in all the Temples, in favour

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<sup>42</sup> According to *Plutarch* and *Sallust*, when *Lentulus* was convicted by the Testimony of the Deputies and his own Hand writing, he was degraded in full Senate, and reduced to the State of a private Man; and when the Sentence of Degradation was pronounced, he was obliged to quit the purple Robe which he wore as *Prætor*, and put on a Dress more suitable to his Misfortunes, and the

mortifying State of a Criminal.

<sup>43</sup> *Plutarch* adds, That *Junius Silanus* appeared as a Witness against him, upon the Credit of a great many Persons who had heard this furious *Catilinian* Zealot say, That there would soon be three *Consular* Persons, and four *Prætors*, murdered in *Rome*.



Year of of the *Consul*. This was an Honour which had never yet been done to any, but  
 ROME Generals of Armies, upon the first News of some important Victory. But the Se-  
 DCXC. nate, at *Cotta's* Motion, overlooked common Rules, and granted the Deliverer of  
 M. TULLIUS his Country a Mark of Distinction, which they would have refused to great Con-  
 CICERO, & querors, after putting an end to a Civil War <sup>44</sup>.

C. ANTONI-  
 US, Consuls.

*Sallust.*

§. XIX. The next Day, *Cicero* assembled the *Conscript Fathers* again; and they ordered Rewards for the *Allobroges*, and even for *Vultureius*. His Impunity brought many of the Conspirators to the Senate, who confessed their Guilt, and begged for Pardon; and among them one *L. Tarquinius*, whose Deposition was taken, and was agreeable to those of the *Allobroges* and *Vultureius*. But he added one Particular, which made him many Enemies. He accused *M. Crassus*, the richest Man in the Republick, as an Accomplice in the Plot. He swore, That *Crassus* had written to *Catiline* since the four Conspirators were seized, to desire him not to be terrified thereby from leading his Army to *Rome*; but rather to hasten it, to keep up the Courage of others, and that they might the more easily be set at Liberty. But the very Name of *Crassus* raised a great Clamour in the Assembly. His Friends cried out, That *Tarquinius* was a Cheat, and suborned. *What probability is there*, said they, *that so virtuous a Citizen should enter into Engagements with Villains; or that a Man of his Wealth should join in a Confederacy with Men reduced to extreme Want? After the great Honours done him upon the Defeat of Spartacus, could he promise himself more, from a Company of Rebels, than from the Gratitude of the Roman Senate and People? Is it at all probable, that he should love Slaughter so well, as to be fond of dipping his Hands in the Blood of his Countrymen? Is this agreeable to his Character and Behaviour? Are his known Moderation and Humanity to be reconciled with so contradictory a Conduct? Could the Hero be turned at once into a wild Beast? The Manners of Catiline, Cethegus, and Lentulus, give Weight to the Charge that is brought against them. But the whole Life of Crassus speaks strongly in his Favour, and is his Justification.*

Then the greater Part of the Senators charged the Accuser with Calumny; and the Men of the best Understanding, tho' they suspected *Crassus*, yet joined in acquitting him. It was dangerous to provoke a Man of his great Interest, and force him to act a Part, which might prove fatal to the Republick. So that *Tarquinius* himself was the only sufferer by this Part of his Accusation. He was condemned to Imprisonment, advised not to make any more such Reports to the Senate, and enjoined never to mention this Affair again, unless it were to discover the Person that suborned him. But *Crassus* still thought that *Cicero* had set his Accuser <sup>45</sup> to work, and never forgave him; tho' it is very probable, that the *Consul* was not at all concerned in the Accusation. His Friends *Catulus* and *Piso* could not prevail on him, to involve *Cæsar* in the Affair of the *Allobroges*: And what Motive then could he have, wrongfully to accuse *Crassus*? No; his Wisdom and his Integrity were too great, to suffer him to ruin two of the most illustrious Men in the Republick after *Pompey*, upon bare Suspicions. This Testimony is due to *Cicero's* Character. He did not spare his own Friends when he had evident Proof of their Guilt; neither would he involve his Enemies in the Conspiracy, upon bare Suspicions, tho' strong ones.

§. XX. Whilst the Senate delayed pronouncing a final Sentence, on *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinus*, their Relations, Friends, Freedmen, and Slaves, dispersed themselves all <sup>46</sup> over *Rome*, and gathered together the factious Artificers, in

<sup>44</sup> The reading of the intercepted Letters, the proving of the Hand-Writing of them, and the confronting of the Witnesses with the five Conspirators, took up the greatest Part of the Day; and it was late when *Cicero* dismissed the Assembly. Then he came to the Gate of the Temple of *Concord*; gave an Account to the Citizens who waited for him, of the Measures that had been taken for the Safety of their Country; and was conducted, amidst the Acclamations of the People, to a Friend's House, whither he chose to go; because the *Vestals* and Roman Ladies were that Day performing a solemn Sa-

crifice in his own, in Honour to *The Good Goddesses*: whose Origin is as mysterious, as were the Ceremonies of her Worship. We shall have occasion to speak of her hereafter.

<sup>45</sup> *Sallust* tells us, That *Crassus* himself communicated to him his Suspicions; and That others thought that *P. Antonius*, one of the Conspirators, stirred up *Tarquinius* to accuse *Marcus Crassus*; presuming, That when he should himself be accused, he would by his great Interest and Power protect the rest of the Conspirators.

<sup>46</sup> According to *Sallust*, *Cethegus* found Means to



in order to take the four Conspirators out of Prison by force. And tho' *Cicero* was sensible of what Importance it was to finish this Affair by a Decree for a capital Punishment, his Prudence restrained him. Why should he forfeit the Reputation he had acquired for Clemency? Besides, he might run great Hazards in being an Agent, and Promoter, in bringing four *Citizens* of high Birth to Execution. He might thereby incur the Odium of those very Persons whose Lives he had saved. Nay, it was to be feared, That the People might, at the Motion of their *Tribunes*, be prevailed on to accuse him of usurping their Rights. It was no very difficult Matter, to turn the present Good-will of the Multitude, into Rage. These Considerations kept him in suspense. But at last, his Love of the Publick<sup>47</sup> got the Ascendant in his Breast over all Regards to his own Interest. Tho' his *Consulship* was ready to expire, the last Month of it being already far advanced; and tho' by postponing this necessary Punishment, he might leave the Odium of it to fall on *Junius Silanus* and *Licinius Muræna*, who were already elected to be his Successors; yet he chose to bear that Odium himself, rather than expose the Republick to the Danger of Ruin. He therefore posted Troops on the Ramparts, at the Gates, and in the Cross-Ways; and assembled the Senate on *The Nones of December*; and after a bare enumeration of the Crimes, of which the Criminals had been convicted by their Writing, and their own Confession, he called for the Votes.

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The first that gave his Opinion was *D. Junius Silanus*, who being to enter on the *Consulate* on *The Calends of January*, it was but decent that he should speak before the rest of *The Conscript Fathers*. *Junius* without hesitation declared himself of Opinion, That *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinus*, who were in Prison, should be condemned to die; and That their absent Accomplices, *L. Cassius*, *P. Furius*, *Manlius Cabilo*, *Q. Æmilius*, and *P. Umbrenus*, who were fled, should be condemned by the same Decree, to the same Fate: And all the old *Consulars*, who spoke after him, particularly *Q. Catulus*, *The President of the Senate*, were of the same Opinion. But the Senators were then divided into two Factions. One, that is, all they who had passed through all the State Offices, were wholly intent on supporting, and even increasing if possible, the Authority of this first Body in the Republick. The other, that is, the younger Senators, who were yet only in the Road to great Honours, and must pay their Court to the People in order to acquire them,

to send Messengers to his Friends, Freedmen, and Domesticks; and earnestly desired them, to come to his Assistance with an armed Force in the Night, and deliver him out of Prison.

<sup>47</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Cicero* was not yet resolved what to do, when he was told of a sort of Prodigy which had been observed, during the Ceremony of the Sacrifice which the *Roman Ladies* were offering to *The Good Goddess*. The Fire which had been kindled on the Altar to burn the Victim, seemed quite out; but to the great surprize of the Women who assisted at the Ceremony, there arose all on a sudden out of the Ashes, a very bright and lively Flame. This pretended Miracle was deemed by the *Vestals* to be an Admonition from Heaven. They said, That the Gods declared for the *Consul*; That this great Light which they had seen, was an Omen of the happy Success of his Designs, for the Safety of *Rome*; and That it foretold the most shining Character and immortal Glory which he was procuring himself, by extirpating the Enemies of the Republick. *Terentia*, who presided at the Ceremony, was immediately sent by the other Priestesses, to the *Consul* her Husband, and gave him a faithful Account of the Prodigy, and the Interpretation of the *Vestals*. This Woman, says *Plutarch*, whose Courage was much above her Sex, confirmed *Cicero* with whom she shared the Cares of the Government in his Resolution, and determined him by the most powerful Motives, to destroy the Criminals, in order to save his Country. *Quintus Cicero*, the *Consul's* Brother, confirmed the Reasons *Terentia* had urged. And *Publius Nigidius* was likewise of

Opinion, That *Lentulus* and his Accomplices should be put to Death. He was entirely devoted to *Cicero*, and assisted him with his Advice, in the most important Affairs of the Republick. *Cicero* himself confesses, That *Nigidius* was of great Service to him, in the Execution of the Methods he took, during his *Consulate*, to preserve *Rome* from the Fury of the Conspirators. Their Friendship was founded in their Love for Philosophy, and lasted all their Lives. We shall have occasion to mention *Nigidius* hereafter, and will only observe of him here, That he applied himself closely to the Study of judicial Astrology, and had the good Fortune to have most of his Predictions prove true. So that he was suspected to be a Magician. *Dio Cassius* and *Suetonius* relate one Story of this kind, which they warrant. The Senate was assembled, to deliberate on the Fate of those who had been concerned in the *Catilinian Conspiracy*; and *Caius Octavius* excused himself for coming late, by saying, That *Atia*, his Wife, was just brought to Bed of a Son. *Nigidius*, says *Suetonius*, having considered what Star presided at his Birth, cast his Nativity, and said, That *Atia* had brought a Child into the World, who would be the Governour of it; and the Prophecy was afterwards fulfilled in the Child in its utmost Extent. He was advanced to the Empire of *Rome*, and governed the World with absolute Authority, under the Name of *Augustus Caesar*. But this is not a proper Place to shew the Vanity of this kind of Predictions, most of which are invented *ex post facto*, to influence or please the Vulgar, who are easily deluded with any Thing they think *Marvellous*.

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Oratio Cæsaris  
apud Salust.

supported the Interests of the Commons, even against the Senate it self, and were called *Populares*. This Difference was very evident, from the manner in which the old and young Senators voted on this very occasion. *Julius Cæsar* was yet only *Prætor* elect, and aspired at the *Consulship*. In order therefore to make his Court to the People whose Favour he wanted, and partly indeed from some remaining Attachment to the Faction of *Catiline* whom he had secretly favoured, he was the first that opposed the Motion of the oldest Senators. He declared his Opinion of the Punishment of the Conspirators with such Address, as shewed his great Genius, as well as his Inclinations. His Speech is still in being; and is admired for the artful Method he took to please the People, avoid incurring the Suspicions of the Senate, and at the same Time, save the Lives of the Factious, whose Cabal he favoured.

*In Deliberations of Importance, Conscript Fathers, said he, Men ought to be free from all Affections, whether of Hatred, Friendship, Anger, or Pity. The unprejudiced Mind only can give wholesome Advice. I might give many Instances of those, who have acted ill under such Influences; but choose rather to mention the right Things our Forefathers did, when they acted contrary to their Passions. They let the Rhodians escape unpunished, after all their Treachery and Malice. After the frequent, and very ill Treatment they received from the Carthaginians, they did not so much consider what their Enemies had deserved, as what was worthy of themselves to do. And in the present Case, it behoves you to take care, That you consult not your Resentment more than your Reputation. Could any Punishment be inflicted equal to the Guilt of Lentulus and his Accomplices, I should approve of this new Advice: But if that is not to be done, I declare for that Punishment which is provided by the Laws. Many of those who have spoken before me, have pompously and elegantly lamented the sad Estate of the Republick, That our Houses and Temples are ready to be set on Fire, our Virgins violated, our Wives deflowred. But, to what Purpose, in the Name of the immortal Gods, could all this be? Was it to inflame your Resentment; as if fine Speeches could move those, whom such shocking Things had not affected? No, Men never think too lightly of their own Sufferings; the Error is generally on the other side. I am sincerely of Opinion, Conscript Fathers, That no Sufferings can equal the Heinousness of their Crimes: but nevertheless, it may be enquired, whether the Punishment may not be too severe. I know the brave D. Silanus has given his Opinion without regard to Favour or Revenge. But tho' his Opinion is not cruel, (for nothing can be so to such Men) yet, I think, it not for the Interest of the Republick. Why should he declare for a new Punishment unknown to the Laws? And why did he not advise, That they should be scourged before they died? If because the Porcian Law forbids it, there are other Laws as much in force, which order condemned Citizens to be banished, and not brought to execution. Besides, an ill use is very often made, even of good Precedents. When Power comes into the Hands of the ignorant or the bad, the Abuse soon follows. In the Case of Sylla, which is within our own Memory, who did not approve of the Act, when he ordered Damasippus and the other Enemies of the Republick to be cut in pieces? Yet this was the Introduction to a very cruel Slaughter. Indeed I fear no such Consequences in the present Times, and under the present Consul; but other Times may come, and other Magistrates may succeed; who may mistake Falshood for Truth, when they have an Army to support them. The innocent had frequently been ensnared, and other Abuses committed, when the Porcian Law passed, which allows of Banishment for a condemned Citizen; and this is with me an Argument of the greatest Weight, against our taking new Counsels. Am I then for dismissing the Offenders, that they may go and increase Catiline's Army? No; but my Opinion is this: That the Estates of the Prisoners be confiscated, and their Persons confined in Chains in some of the richest Municipia; That none of them be ever suffered hereafter to appeal in any manner to the Tribunal of either Senate or People; and That if they do so, the Senate deem it to be a Crime of the most heinous Nature against the State.*

§. XXI. This Speech had a great Effect in the Assembly, and *Tiberius Nero* immediately came over to that Side. *Cicero's* most intimate Friends plainly foresaw the Danger he would run, if the Majority of the *Fathers* should oblige him to pronounce Sentence of Death; and they therefore, in Numbers, declared for *Cæsar's* Opinion. Even *Q. Cicero*, the Consul's Brother, was for the milder Sentence; and *Junius Silanus*



Silanus repented of having declared himself for an Execution, and endeavoured to soften and explain away his own Opinion. In short, Cæsar would probably have gained all the Votes, if the Consul had not interrupted the Fathers in their voting, by a Speech, which is still preserved, and is to this Effect.

*I perceive, Conscript Fathers, said he, that your Eyes are now turned upon me; and that you are not only solicitous for your own Welfare, or for that of the Republick, but for mine also. A mark of Affection which cannot but give me the most sensible Pleasure, in the midst of all my Sufferings! But I adjure you by the immortal Gods, not to regard my Safety, but to take care of your selves, and of your Children. There are no Torments I would not willingly undergo, if your Safety and Honour, and that of the Roman People, may be promoted by what I suffer. Not that I can be unaffected with the Grief of the best of Brothers, or the Tears of those that surround me; nor can I be unmindful of the Terrors my Wife and Children suffer in my own House; but my Concern for them is this, That, whatever becomes of me, they may be preserved with You; and That They, and We, and the Republick it self, may not all perish together. Fix your attention then, Conscript Fathers, on preserving the Republick, and consider the Storms that threaten, and will break upon you, if you do not prevent it. The Design of those who are in Judgment before you, was to burn the City, murder every Member of this House, and not even to leave an honest Roman alive, to lament the Fall of this mighty Empire. That you judge them guilty, you have already shewn by many Votes; and you are now to judge what Punishment you will inflict. And this must be determined this very Night. The Contagion is spread further than is imagined, and is not to be cured by Delays. Whatever you resolve to do, must be done quickly. The two Opinions before you, are, that of D. Silanus, who is for putting them to Death; and that of C. Cæsar, who is for any Punishment but a Capital one; and each thinks his Method the most severe. One is of Opinion, That the Men who would have deprived us and the Roman People of their Lives, ought not to enjoy Life a Moment. The other declares for inflicting on them all the Evils they can suffer, excepting Death, which, he judges, would be a Relief to them. And as to me, it is very probable, that if you prefer Cæsar's, which is the most popular Sentence, I have the less to fear; whereas, if you choose the other, I may incur the Censure of Cruelty, for the Execution. But what Punishment can be deemed cruel, for Crimes of so deep a dye? It is not Cruelty, but Humanity and Pity that excite me, to be thus warm and vehement in the Prosecution. I dread to see this glorious City in Flames, to hear the Lamentations of our Wives and Daughters, and to behold the Flight of our Children, and the Violation of our Vestals. These are Objects that call for the greatest Pity; and this leads me, in mere Compassion to them, to severity on those who would have brought these Things upon us. The more rigid we are in such a Case, the more merciful we shall be esteemed; whereas our remissness will be deemed Cruelty to our Fellow-Citizens, and to our Country. But some seem to apprehend, That I have not Strength enough to put your Decree, whatever it be, in Execution. To which, I answer, That all Things necessary are ready, and provided for it. All Orders of Men are willing to assist you; the whole Republick to a Man, is unanimous to support you; those only excepted, who since they must suffer, would willingly have all others perish with them. And since then, Conscript Fathers, the Roman People will not be wanting in defending You; It is your Province to take care, That You be not thought wanting to that People. All Ranks of Men agree, in desiring the Preservation of the Republick; Your common Country, beset with the Torches and Arms of impious Conspirators, implores your Protection. She recommends the Lives of all her Citizens, the Temples of the Gods, the Preservation of your City, the Welfare of your selves and Families, to your Care; and the Fate of all, must, in great measure, depend on this Day's Resolution. As for me, my Concern is for your Welfare, not my own. I despise the Enemies that will be raised to my self, tho' as numerous as the Conspirators. You have already rewarded my Care for the Publick, with greater Honours than any Roman ever enjoyed; and whatever shall be the Consequence, I shall never repent of my Conduct. I hope indeed, that your Authority will ever be great enough to overbear all the Enemies to the State. But if these Hopes should fail me, and the abandoned should be strong enough to prevail against me, I recommend to your Care, my little Boy, the Son of him who alone has preserved all that you can enjoy. Decree then, Conscript Fathers, as you judge will be most for the Honour and Safety of your selves,*



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Catonis Orat.  
apud Sallust.

your Families, and the whole Republick, without delay, and with Courage. You have a Consul who will without hesitation obey your Decrees; and who will execute, and defend, to the end of Life, whatever you shall command.

§. XXII. It was obvious to the whole Senate from this Speech, that the Consul was of Opinion, That Rome could no otherwise be preserved, than by the Death of the Criminals; and they were confirmed in it, when they saw him call for the Opinion of Cato, who was the most rigid and inexorable of all the Senators, before it came to his turn to vote. This severe Judge stood up, to answer the too mild and too popular Opinion of Julius Cæsar; and spoke thus. *When I consider, Conscrip Fathers, the present State of Affairs, and the Dangers that surround us, Things appear to me in a very different light, from what they do, when I consider only the Sentiments of others. They seem to be debating, what Punishment shall be inflicted on those who have made War with their Country; whereas our present Situation requires, That we should not so much consider what is to be done with these Men, as how to guard against them. Without this, it is in vain to talk of Judgments. When the City is once taken, the conquered lose their All with it. But, in the Name of the immortal Gods, I adjure You, who set so great a value on Your Houses, and Your Estates, and Your Families, to rouse a little, and take care of the Republick. The Affair before us is of no small Consequence; our Lives and Liberties are at stake. I have often exclaimed, in this Place, against the Avarice and Luxury of the Age, and have made my self many Enemies; because, as I never could forgive my self any Crime, I have been the less indulgent to the Crimes of others. But tho' you shewed little Regard to my Representations, the Republick has still subsisted. Whereas now, the Question is not whether we shall live morally or immorally, or how great and glorious the State shall be; but whether we, or our Enemies, whatever be its Condition, shall be Masters of it. And does any Man in this Case, so much as mention to me Mildness and Mercy? Indeed to such extreme Degeneracy are we now sunk, that we have lost, or perverted the true use of Words. The Man that gives away another's Money is called liberal; and he that is audacious in Iniquity, brave. But, if it be grown fashionable, to be liberal with the Fortunes of our Allies, and the Guardians of the Treasury think fit to be very merciful to those that rob it; Let them not be liberal of our Blood too; and destroy all honest Men, by sparing a few Rogues! Cæsar has been finely declaiming of Life and Death with great Composure; and believes not one Word of what is said of the Sufferings of bad Men in another State. And therefore, he is for confiscating their Effects, and confining them in the Municipia; lest they should be rescued here by their Confederates, or an hired Multitude. As if there were not Rogues and Villains in all Parts of Italy, as well as in this City; or as if their Audaciousness could not do more in those Places, where there is least Power to resist them. If therefore he thinks them at all formidable, the Advice is vain; and if He only is in no fear, in the midst of such universal Terror, I have therefore the greater Reason, to be the more afraid, both for my self and You. Remember then, Conscrip Fathers, That whatever Judgment you pass on Lentulus, and the rest, will equally affect Catiline's Army, and all the Conspirators. If you act with Vigour, their Spirits will sink. If you languish, their Audaciousness will increase. Some of the most noble of the Citizens have conspired to burn their Country; have called in the Gauls, the Nation the most hateful to the Roman People, to the War; and the Enemy's General is near at Hand with his Army. And do you still delay, and doubt, what is to be done with the Enemies whom you have taken within your Walls? Why, you pity them, I suppose. They are young Men, and were hurried away with a little too much Ambition. Or else, tho' there be some Danger, you are too brave to fear it. No; You are all under the utmost Terror; and through Sloth and Effeminacy, stand still looking upon one another, and expect that the Gods will deliver you. But they never deliver the idle and the slothful. Those Vices provoke them to anger. Indeed, if Lentulus had ever had any Regard to Modesty, or Character, or God, or Man, I would consent to your having some Concern for his Honour and Dignity. If Cethegus had not made War with his Country a second Time, you might have forgiven the Youth. In short, since Words have no Weight with you, I would willingly have acquiesced, if there had been room for it, and would have left you to be curd of your Folly by the Event. But the Danger is imminent on all Sides. Catiline is near with an Army, and we have more Enemies in the very Heart*



Heart of the City. Nothing we do can be kept a Secret; which makes Dispatch the more necessary. And therefore, since by the wicked Counsels of abandoned Citizens, the Republick has been brought into the greatest Danger; since they have been convicted, by Witnesses and by their own Confession, of preparing Fire, and Slaughter, and all kinds of Mischiefs, for their Country; I declare for punishing them in such a manner, as our Forefathers punished those, who were proved guilty of capital Crimes.

§. XXIII. When Cato had concluded, his Opinion <sup>47</sup> was generally approved; the Senators who were against it were charged with Cowardice; and the Sentence of Death was decreed without any Opposition, but from Cæsar only. He made a great <sup>48</sup> Noise, and obstinately persisted in his Opinion. Infomuch, that the Disturbance he raised brought the Roman Knights, who guarded the Door, into the Senate; and concluding from the stir he made that he was one of the Conspirators, they would have stabbed him, if Cicero and Curio had not prevented it. There happened likewise a ridiculous Adventure, during the Heat of this Contest between Cato and Cæsar. Servilia, Cato's Sister had sent an impudent Slave to Cæsar with a Love-Letter. She was fallen desperately in Love with him, and expressed her Affection in the most passionate Terms. The Slave's Orders were to deliver the Letter into Cæsar's own Hands; and not finding him at home, he brought it to him in the Senate. As soon as Cato saw a Letter delivered to him, he cried out that it came from one of the Conspirators, and insisted upon its being read to the Assembly. Cæsar smiling, gave him his Sister's Letter; but Cato was prudent enough not to read it aloud. When he had perused it, he angrily threw it back to Cæsar, and with his usual surliness said, *Take it, Sot!*

However, Cæsar filled the Senators with strong Prejudices against himself. They all suspected him to be engaged with the Conspirators. Vellius afterwards formally accused him of being an Accomplice with them; and Curius undertook to prove by some Writing of Catiline's, That he was entered into Engagements with him. But Cæsar defended himself with such Force of Eloquence, as shewed him equal to the greatest Orators. He called upon Cicero to witness the wholesome Advice he had given him, against the Conspirators; and Cicero's Testimony was his Justification. Not that the Consul did not think him embarked in the Plot, as well as Crassus; but they were both too great and popular, for him to dare to rank them among the Criminals, without very express Proof. And Cæsar was soon fully revenged on Curius. The Senate were inclined to have given him a Reward, for being the first Person, who, together with Fulvia, discovered the Conspiracy. But Cæsar represented him to the *Conscript Fathers* in such odious Colours, that it was with some Difficulty he escaped being condemned to Banishment.

§. XXIV. The Decree for putting Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and Gabinius to Death, was passed on *The Nones of December*, when it was very late in the Day, the Senate having sat long; and Cicero thought it not proper to delay the Execution of it, even till Night. He was apprehensive, that as soon as it should be dark, the seditious would assemble together in Arms, and break open the Prisons. He therefore went directly from <sup>49</sup> the Assembly, attended by some Senators, and Roman Knights, and a Company of Foot, to the several Places, where the four Conspirators were detained. And then it was, that he raised the Glory of his *Consulate* to the highest pitch, by those Acts which produced all the Persecutions he afterwards suffered, during the rest of his Life. Lentulus, whom the Senate had deposed

<sup>47</sup> Plutarch tells us, That Catulus voted with Cato, against Cæsar; and consequently that those two, who were Men the most highly honoured in the Senate, both agreed in condemning the Criminals to die.

<sup>48</sup> Cicero had declared for confiscating the Effects of Lentulus and the other Conspirators. But Cæsar opposed it with great vehemence; and said, That Rome was avenged enough already, by the Sentence of Death pronounced on the guilty. And when Cicero would have prevailed on the ten Tribunes of the People to confirm his Opinion, they refused. So that he was forced, in this Instance, to give way to Cæsar's Remonstrances.

<sup>49</sup> Sentence was no sooner passed on the Criminals, than Cicero, at the Head of all the Senators, and preceded by his Lictors, went to the House where Lentulus had been confined; and caused him to be led along *The Sacred Street* cross *The Forum*. Many of the chief Citizens, and a crowd of People, attended the Criminal in a mournful Silence, to the Prison; where he was strangled by one of the Executioners appointed for these Purposes, by the *Triumviri Capitales*. The other Conspirators likewise suffered by the Hands of a common Executioner,

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US, Consuls.

from his *Prætorship* before he was imprisoned, was the first whom he took out of Prison, and delivered to the Executioner; and agreeably to the Decree, he was strangled in the *Consul's* Presence. Afterwards, <sup>50</sup> *Cethegus*, *Statilius*, and *Gabinus*, and some Historians say <sup>51</sup> *Ceparius*, underwent the same Fate; and after the Execution, the *Consul* turning to the Populace who crowded about him, cried out, *They have lived*. This was an Expression then in use among the *Romans*, to soften the <sup>52</sup> bluntness of saying, *They are dead*. The Design of the *Consul* in proclaiming the Death of the Criminals, was to put an end to the Hopes some of the <sup>53</sup> seditious entertained of delivering the Rebels out of Prison; and this brave Conduct procured him a kind of Triumph. All the People conducted him to his House, with extraordinary Shouts and Acclamations; and it being now Night, Fires were made in the Streets through which he passed. Nay, the whole City was illuminated; and Men, Women, and Children, cried out with great Earnestness, *Long live the Deliverer of Rome, the Father of his Country?* Thus ended that glorious Day which raised *Cicero* to a level with the greatest Men in the Republick. And since the elegant *Latin* Historian, who has given us the History of the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, has not done all the Justice that was due to the illustrious *Consul*, whom he ought to have made the Hero of his History; we therefore thought it necessary to supply his Defects, and restore to *Cicero* that just Honour, which the Malice of a Writer, who was his Enemy, had taken from him.

§. XXV. After the Punishment of the four Conspirators, he had but a few Days to continue in the *Consulate*. No *Roman* since the Birth of the Republick, had ever been higher in the Respect and Esteem of all Ranks of Men. His Glory was equal to that of *Pompey*, and his Interest greater than that of *Cæsar*. He was the Idol of the People, and the Oracle of the Senate. Yet neither was his Influence formidable, nor his Power like that of *Marius*, or *Sylla*. He reigned only in the Hearts and Affections of Mankind. Nevertheless this growing Interest which was founded on the Wisdom Probity and Eloquence of the *Consul*, gave umbrage to *The Tribunes of the People*, and raised the Jealousy of *Cæsar*. He had already formed the Scheme of making himself absolute in the Republick; and he had no Enemy so formidable to his Designs, as the intrepid *Cicero*, supported by the Favour of the People. He therefore resolved to throw down this rising *Colossus*, by undermining it. The Commons had an entire Confidence in him, founded on a real Esteem; and the *Tribunes of the People* plotted with *Cæsar*, to destroy it. Two factious Men, *Q. Metellus Nepos*, and *L. Bestia*, who were lately become Members of that Body, represented to *Cæsar*, who was nominated *Prætor* for the next Year, That the Goodwill of the People which he was so nearly concerned to secure, all centered in *Cicero*; and That this *New Man* would get a Superiority over him, which he would not find it easy to surmount. But, said they, *he is plainly in the senatorial Interest, which is always contrary to that of the People; and has laid himself open to the Commons, by executing the Sentence on the condemned, on the Authority of the Conscrip*

<sup>50</sup> *Sallust* says, the five Conspirators were executed in a subterraneous Place called *Tullianum*. King *Servius Tullius* who had enlarged the publick Prison, and brought it to the Foot of the Capitol, had dug this Dungeon, which was like a Quarry, 12 Foot under Ground; and therefore the *Romans* called it also *Latomiæ*. It was surrounded with very thick Walls, and covered with an Arch, which shut out all Light from it. The Historians speak of it as a Place, which, on account of its horrible Darkness, and infectious Stenches, was more insupportable than Death it self. Some Remains of it are still to be seen, under *The Arch of Severus*, in the Place where stands the Church called *St. Peter in Carcere*, because *Nero* had here imprisoned the Prince of the Apostles. Upon a level with this subterraneous Prison, there was an opening, through which, some Malefactors who had been guilty of the most enormous Crimes, were thrown into a deep hole, which the Ancients commonly call *Robur*. Probably, because the Foundations of the Walls and Arches that

supported all the Weight of the Building were laid near, or about it. If these were not killed by the Violence of the Fall which generally broke all their Limbs; Hunger, and the Stench of this horrible Sink, soon dispatched them. This Punishment was pretty much like what the *French* call, *faire passer par les Oubliettes*.

<sup>51</sup> *Sallust* says expressly, That *Ceparius* was executed with the other four.

<sup>52</sup> We have already spoken, particularly Vol. 3, of the superstitious Care the *Romans* took not to pronounce any Word of an ill *Augury*, and which conveyed any melancholy Thought to the Mind.

<sup>53</sup> *Plutarch* says, That as the *Consul* was returning from this Execution, he saw several of the Accomplices gathered together, who in conjunction with the Relations of the five Conspirators, had resolved to break open the Prison in the Night. But upon hearing from the *Consul's* own Mouth, That the Prisoners were executed, they were thunder-struck, lost all their Hopes, and dispersed.



only, without applying to the Tribunal of the Comitia. This has given us an Advantage over him; Let us make the most of it, to discredit him. Accordingly, *Bestia* drew up a Motion to the People, That all the Acts of the last Consul should be disannulled. *Cæsar* backed the Tribune; and they pitched on the last Day of December, to affront *Cicero* publicly. It was customary for the Consuls, to harangue the People, upon going out of their Office, and give them an account of their Administration; and as no Consulate had abounded with more memorable Events than that of *Cicero*, his Representation could not but have redounded to his Honour. *Quintus Metellus Nepos* therefore would not suffer him to ascend the *Rostra*. He repulsed him with this shocking Speech; *The Murderer of four Citizens, who were condemned to die without being heard by the People, does not deserve to be heard here.* In short, he would only suffer him to take the Oath usually taken by the old Consuls, which ran thus, *I swear That I have done nothing to the Prejudice of the Republick.* But *Cicero* changed the Words a little, and said, *I swear that I have saved Rome, and the Republick.* Which he had no sooner said, but the Assembly cried out, with a great Shout, *He swears nothing but what is true;* and this Applause was followed by several other Acclamations. After which, he was conducted to his House amidst the Shouts of the People. And indeed, it must be granted, that no Consul since the Birth of the Republick, had ever done her more important Services. Others had enlarged her Territories by their Victories, but he had by his Industry discovered, by his Eloquence weakened, and by his Firmness extinguished, a dreadful Conspiracy. And surely to save the Lives and Estates of the Romans, was something more than to add new Conquests to vast Dominions.

§. XXVI. On the first of January, *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Licinius Murena* entered upon the Consulate; before the City was delivered from her Apprehensions of *Catiline's* Army abroad, or had extinguished the Remains of the Infection within the Walls. *Cæsar*<sup>54</sup> now *Prætor*, and *L. Bestia* the Tribune of the People, had not yet renounced that Spirit of Rebellion which they had imbibed from the

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SILANUS, &  
L. LICINIUS  
MURENA,  
Consuls.

<sup>54</sup> Before *Licinius Murena* took possession of the Consulate, he was accused by *Servius Sulpitius* one of his Competitors, of having bought the Suffrages of the People. This Corruption, which the Ambition of the Great had introduced, roused *Cato's* Zeal. He was now Tribune of the People, and had nothing more at heart than to put a stop to an Irregularity which was prejudicial to the publick Welfare. In a Speech he made to the assembled Tribes, he declared himself a sworn Enemy to those who should obtain Magistracies by illegal Means, in contempt of the ancient Laws. Nay, he bound himself by a solemn Oath, to accuse and prosecute Offenders of all Ranks and Conditions, without Regard to Blood or Friendship; excepting only the Consul *Junius Silanus*, who had married his Sister *Servilia*. He considered, That it would be a very indecent Thing for him to be the Accuser of his own Brother-in-Law. But he had not so much indulgence for *Lucius Murena*, *Silanus's* Collegue. *Cato* joined with *Servius Sulpitius* in the Accusation: *Cicero* undertook the Defence of the accused: And his Speech made so lively an Impression on his Judges, that they acquitted him. The witty Reflections he cast on the Doctrines of the *Stoicks*, in his Oration, affected *Cato* in some measure, as he openly professed the Rigour of that Philosophy; and the Satyr and Poignancy of them roused the Attention of the Assembly, and made them merry at the Accuser's Cost. Nevertheless, *Cato* himself could not applaud, as others did, the ingenious Railery that *Cicero* used, on that Occasion. As for *Murena*, tho' he was even prosecuted by *Cato*, he was the most ready of any to extol his Probity. According to an ancient Custom in Rome, the accused had a Right to employ an Inspector, to expose the Conduct of the Accuser. But

*Murena*, upon the Report of a faithful Person, who had undertaken that Office, acknowledged, That there was so much Frankness, Fidelity, and Uprightness of Heart in *Cato's* Proceedings, that, he should think it an Honour to enter into a strict Friendship with him. And he was not deceived in his Choice. *Plutarch*, from whom we have this Story, tells us, That the generous Tribune continued strictly attached to him, to his Death; and assisted him with his Advice in the Government of the Republick.

<sup>55</sup> *Cæsar* had long been suspected of aspiring at a tyrannical Power, and secretly forming Schemes for his own Advancement to the Prejudice of the Republick. *Cicero* had more than once declared, That he discovered by all his Conduct a boundless Ambition, which would prove fatal to his Country, if the Senate were not watchful to prevent the Wounds he was preparing to give it. The Speech he made to save the Lives of the Conspirators, raised strong Prejudices against him. According to *Plutarch*, when *Cæsar* came out from the Senate, after he had spoken with so much warmth, to save the Criminals from Punishment, the Knights who were then under Arms, turned the Points of their Swords towards him, and waited for the Consul's Orders to stab him. But *Curio* saved his Life, by covering him with his Robe; and *Cicero* himself made a Sign to the Company round him, to let him escape. Nevertheless, adds the Historian, they had certain Proofs of his being concerned in the Conspiracy; and it was not doubted, but he would have put himself at the Head of the Conspirators, if their Success had been answerable to their Desires. Most of the Senators, and particularly *Catulus* and *Cato*, were of Opinion, That it was purely out of Policy, that he had left the Danger of the



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D. JUNIUS  
SILANUS, &  
L. LICINUS  
MURENA,  
Consuls.  
*Plut. in Cice-  
ron.  
Cic. pro Mu-  
rena.*

Conspirators; they neither would forgive *Cicero*, the Discovery and Punishment of those who were executed. *Metellus* likewise, another *Tribune*, joined *Cæsar* and *Bestia* upon different Motives. Nevertheless, *Cicero* and the Republick, had more than one zealous Defender in that College. The virtuous *Cato* had appeared for, and obtained the *Tribuneship*, only to have an Opportunity to oppose the Violences of *Quintus Metellus Nepos*, whom he well knew to be of a bold and turbulent Spirit. So that the Affairs of the Publick were almost as much embroiled in the new *Consulate*, as they had been in the last. The first Thing *Metellus* attempted, had the Appearance of being done in favour of *Pompey*; but his real View was to weaken and overturn *Cicero's* Work. He drew up a Motion to the People, for recalling *Pompey* from *Asia*; solely with a View of procuring him the Honour of defeating *Catiline's* Army, and giving the finishing Stroke to the Rebellion. But the Designs of *Bestia* and *Cæsar*, who joined with *Metellus* in the Motion, were likewise, 1<sup>st</sup>, To gain Time for *Catiline* to fortify himself, before the Arrival of the General, who was to be recalled from so great a distance; 2<sup>dly</sup>, To transfer to *Pompey* the Honour that was given to *Cicero*, of having destroyed the Conspiracy; And 3<sup>dly</sup>, To make a Precedent for the Roman General to keep the Command of his victorious Troops in the Heart of *Italy*. *Cæsar* was nearly concerned in this last Article. He had already formed the Design of invading *Rome*, at the Head of the Troops he should commit to his Conduct.

When this Motion was brought to the Senate, it was immediately opposed by *Cato*. The wise *Tribune* used all the gentle Means he could to divert his Collegue from so unreasonable a Design. But *Metellus* was inexorable. He neither regarded the Remonstrances of the Senators, nor the Oppositions of *Cato* and *Minutius Thermus* his Collegues. Emboldened by the Interest of his Faction, he threatened that he would either get the People to recall *Pompey*, or die in the Attempt. Accordingly, on the Day the *Comitia* were to be held, *Cæsar* and *Metellus* surrounded the Temple of *Castor* with armed Men, and posted others in different Parts of the *Forum*. Besides, the People in general were inclined to favour *Metellus* in his Design. The new fondness they had entertained for *Pompey*, since his Victories in *The Levant*, inclined them to fall into any Measures, that tended to increase his Glory. So that, it seemed past doubt, that whosoever should attempt to oppose the Motion, would fail of Success. Nevertheless, *Cato* had declared, That he would always protest against it, even to the hazard or loss of his Life. And this Resolution was not the Effect, either of a Point of Honour misunderstood, or of his aversion to *Pompey*, or of any Antipathy to *Cæsar*, or of the particular Affection he had for *Cicero*. It proceeded

Execution to *Catiline*, in order to reap himself all the Fruits of the Rebellion. He in vain exerted all his Eloquence to justify himself to the *Conscript Fathers*; they loaded him with very severe Reproaches, and received his Apology with an Indignation that disconcerted him. This general Opposition from the most considerable Body of the Republick, would therefore have made him tremble, if he had not depended on the Favour of the Populace, which he had partly purchased with immense Sums, and partly procured by his engaging Behaviour. Whenever he walked through the Streets of *Rome*, he was always attended by a great crowd; and this Mob, who idolized him, had now accompanied him to the Senate, and waited to conduct him back to his House. They knew how much the Senators were prepossessed against him; and *The Fathers* sitting later than usual, the Multitude began to be afraid of some ill to their Benefactor; and they came to the Gates, and called for him, with great Clamours. *Cæsar* appeared, and the Sight of him made the Mutineers quiet. At the same time the Senate, by *Cato's* Advice, ordered a free Distribution to be made among the common People, of as much Corn as came to 5500000 *Drachmæ*, that is, 2750000 *Livres*. This great Liberality made them almost forget those of *Cæsar*. At least, this Artifice lessen-

ed his Interest among the People for some Time, and secured the Senate against the Fury of an indigent Populace.

According to the same Historian, the zealous *Republicans* blamed *Cicero*, for having spared *Cæsar's* Life. But at the same time, it was said, in this great Man's Vindication, That it would not have been wise, to have included in the Prosecution, a Citizen who was already formidable for his Interest, and who after he had escaped the Severity of the Laws, would not have failed of associating the People in favour of the Conspirators. For this Reason the *Consul* refused to grant the Request of *Catulus* and *Piso*, who pressed him to publish the Depositions of the Witnesses against *Cæsar*. They were both his avowed Enemies, so that there was Reason to believe, their Concern was not to serve the Publick, so much as to gratify their own Revenge. *Piso* could not forgive *Cæsar*, who had very lately accused him of Oppressions in the Government of his Province, and of having unjustly condemned a young Man of *Transalpine Gaul* to die. *Cicero* had undertaken the Defence of *Piso*, and forced his Judges to acquit him. *Catulus* highly resented the Affront the People had offered him, in preferring this ambitious Rival before him, to the Office of *Pontifex Maximus*, vacant by the Death of *Metellus*.

entirely



# Book LXI. The ROMAN HISTORY:

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entirely from his Love of Equity, and his Zeal for the Good of his Country. It was this made him so earnest, to prevent the Motion's passing into a Law.

His Friends in vain advised him not to expose himself to the Resentment of *Cæsar*, and the Fury of *Metellus*. His Wife and Sisters in vain intreated him with Tears, not to go out of his House. He went to the *Forum*, early in the Morning, with no Guard but *Q. Minucius Thermus*, one of his Collegues; and there they found *Cæsar* and *Metellus* in possession of the *Rostra*, from which they had driven the other *Tribunes* by violence. But as the People had great Respect for *Cato* and *Thermus* who accompanied him, they intrepidly made their way through the Crowd of armed Men, and went and placed themselves between *Cæsar* and *Metellus*; and by this bold Action, acquired great Applause. Nevertheless, when the Assembly was formed, and the *Comitium* full of People, *Metellus* ordered the proper Officer to read the Motion. But *Cato* forbid him; and he durst not proceed. Then *Metellus* took the Paper; but *Cato* snatched it out of his Hands. Upon this the seditious *Tribune*, made a great <sup>56</sup> outcry; at this signal the Stones and Sticks flew about; the armed People he had dispersed in the *Comitium* got together, attacked the *Rostra*, and drove *Cato* from thence. Upon this sudden Tumult, many of the People fled, and dispersed. But *Cato* continued in the *Comitium*; crying out, and protesting both against the Law, and the Violence that was offered to his Person. Inasmuch, that he would probably have been knocked down with Stones, and killed upon the Spot, if the *Consul Murena* <sup>57</sup> had not very seasonably come to his Relief.

§. XXVII. And now *Metellus* thought himself victorious. There were only a few of his own Party left about the *Rostra*; and he was preparing to read his Motion to them, who would, no doubt, have passed it. But as soon as the Tumult was appeased, the People returned in Crowds to the *Comitium*; and then the Scene changed. *Cato's* Party increased, and the Hisses and Imprecations of the People were turned on *Metellus*. Inasmuch, that for fear of something worse, he came down from the *Rostra*, and hid himself. Then *Cato* returned the People Thanks for their Good-will; he advised them to reject a Motion which might countenance Sedition, and was conducted to his House by the Multitude with great Acclamations. As soon as the Senate was informed of the Violences <sup>58</sup> of *Metellus* and *Cæsar*, they immediately ordered the two Incendiaries to be deposed, one from his *Prætorship*, the other from his *Tribunate*; and would have passed a more infamous Censure on *Metellus*. But *Cato* opposed it; saved his greatest Enemy from the Disgrace which he had deserved: And the Senate admitted the Moderation of the sage Philosopher. He had learnt from the *Stoicks*, whose Maxims he rigorously put in practice, not to give way to any Passion, and to subject all his personal Resentments to the Direction of Reason. So that he had no Enemies but those of the State; and one of his most common Sayings was this, *I was not born for my self, but for the Republick*.

*Metellus*, who obeyed the Decree pronounced against him with Reluctance, still made some seditious Speeches to the People; but they were to no purpose. As soon as he came to be considered only as a private Person, what he said made no Impression. He immediately declared, That he would go to *Asia*, and complain to *Pompey*, of the little Concern the *Roman* People shewed for his Glory; but when he was gone, he was soon forgotten at *Rome*; and *Pompey* paid little Regard to his Complaints. This appears from the Honours the Conqueror of *Asia* did to *Cicero*,

<sup>56</sup> *Plutarch* adds, That *Metellus* began to repeat the Words of the Decree, which he could say by Heart; but *Minutius Thermus* stopped his Mouth with his Hand, that he might not be heard.

<sup>57</sup> As soon as *Murena* was informed of *Cato's* Danger, he hastened to the *Forum*, exposed himself to the Fury of a mutinous Populace, and hazarded his own Life to save him. He covered him with his Robe, and saw him conducted to the Temple of *Castor* and *Pollux*, to screen him from the Showers of Stones that were thrown at him, from all Parts.

<sup>58</sup> It was in the Heat of these Disputes, that *Cicero* complained to the Senate of the Insults that

had been offered him by *Metellus Nepos*. He made a Speech against this furious *Tribune of the People*, which he mentions in his 13th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 1. *Aulus Gellius* and *Quintilian* mention it likewise, but all that now remains of it, is this Title. *Oratio adversus Concionem Metelli*. It was an Answer to the Invectives *Nepos* had cast upon him, before the assembled People. *Plutarch* says, That in the midst of these mutual Accusations, *Metellus* asked *Cicero*, Who, and of what Quality, his Father was? To which the Orator immediately replied; *If we may judge by thy Mother's Conduct, thou hast more Reason than I have, not to know how to answer such a Question.*

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at his Return. When he saw him, he cried out, *This is the Deliverer of Rome! Had it not been for his Vigilance and Wisdom, there would have been no triumphal Arch, no Sacred Street, nor perhaps any Jupiter Capitolinus here, to whom I might have returned Thanks for my Victories.* As to *Cæsar*, he still persisted in doing the Office of his *Prætorship*, notwithstanding the Decree; till he was again prohibited, and threatened to be deprived by Violence. Then he gave way to Authority, shut himself up in his House, and had recourse to his usual Policy. Tho' he was adored by the People, and the Multitude offered to restore him to his Post, he refused to accept it, without the Consent of the Senators. Nay, he even made an eloquent Speech to appease the People, who were mutinous in his Favour. By this pacifick Conduct he charmed the *Conscript Fathers*; who gave him leave to return to his Seat in the Senate, and after many Encomiums, reinstated him in the Exercise of his *Prætorship*. Such was the masterly Skill, with which *Julius Cæsar* recovered this false Step; and thereby shewed as much Address in the Management of civil Affairs, as in War.

§. XXVIII. Thus the Departure of *Metellus*, and the Moderation of *Cæsar*, restored Tranquillity to the City. *Cicero* was in a manner Master of the Senate, and the main Spring of all their Deliberations. His late Colleague *Antonius*, now *Pro-Consul*, was busy in *Hetruria*, near *Fesulæ*, watching the Motions of the Rebel-Army. It is pretended, That *Catiline* had not got together more than 20000 Men, who consisted partly of the Veterans *Sylla* had disciplined, and partly of new Levies, which were armed only with knotty Clubs, or long pointed Poles, or the Implements of Husbandry. But be that as it will, the chief Rebel, before he heard of the Punishment of his Accomplices at *Rome*, was continually in Motion, and shifted his Post daily. *Catiline*, like the great *Fabius* when he avoided *Hannibal*, was continually flying from Mountain to Mountain, and would never encamp in a Plain. He often drew near to *Rome*, in order to surprise it, and to learn News; and then instantly disappeared, and took the Road to *Cisalpine Gaul*. So that he escaped the Pursuits of *Antonius*, who could never come up with him, and avoided hazarding a Battle. And indeed, he had Reason for his Delays. He every Moment expected, that by firing the City, and massacring his Fellow-Citizens, an Opportunity would be given him, to make himself Master of *Rome*; as a City taken by Assault.

But when he heard that his Conspiracy was discovered, and his Accomplices put to Death by the common Executioner, he changed his Conduct. He, from that Time, had one single Point in view, from which he never swerved. This was, to get to the Foot of the *Alpes* as soon as possible, pass those Mountains, and lead his Army into *Transalpine Gaul*. Tho' the Ambassadors of the *Allobroges* had betrayed him in *Rome*, the rest of their Nation seemed to be attached to him. All *Gaul* seemed only to wait for his Arrival, to declare in his Favour. The *Gauls* were then thought an inconstant People; and those who inhabited the Countries near the *Alpes*, were for the most part exasperated against the *Prætors*, that *Rome* had sent to govern them. *Catiline* therefore was wholly intent, on joining the *Gauls* beyond the *Alpes*, raising a numerous Army among them, and leading these *ultramontanes* once more to the Foot of the *Capitol*. A Design which would have been very pernicious to the Republick, if he could have put it in Execution. But *Metellus Celer* opposed it on one side, and *Antonius* on the other. This *Metellus Celer*, who was no less zealous for the Republick than his Brother *Metellus* the *Tribune* was seditious, left *Picenum* which he had guarded the last Year, and posted himself with three *Legions* at the Foot of the *Alpes*, to guard the Passes against the Rebels; and it may be affirmed, that this Motion saved the Republick. On the other hand, *Antonius* kept following *Catiline* in the Rear. So that the Rebels were in a manner hemmed in by two Bodies of Troops; one which waited for them, in the narrow Passes of the *Alpes*, and the other which was marching in pursuit of them, and drove them before it.

§. XXIX. Nevertheless, it must be confessed, That the old *Consul Antonius* acted but faintly against *Catiline*. He had formerly been of his Faction, from which *Cicero* alone had drawn him; and either the Remembrance of his former Engagements, or perhaps some Remains of Affection for the chief Conspirator, made him not very solicitous to give the last Blow to his former Friend. The Opportunity seemed

very



very favourable, for extirpating all the Conspirators in one single Action. *Catiline* had *Metellus* at some distance before him; on his Flank were Mountains which made it difficult for his Soldiers to save themselves by Flight; and *Antonius* hindered him from returning back into *Italy*. And notwithstanding all these Advantages, the *Pro-Consul* still delayed to give Battle. But *Catiline* was bolder than his Enemy. He considered, that if he delayed fighting any longer, *Metellus* might surround him on one side, and *Antonius* on the other; That it was better to fight one Army than two; and That in case of a Defeat, the City of <sup>59</sup> *Pistoria*, which was near at hand, might serve for a Retreat for his Troops. And he therefore resolved, immediately to march against *Antonius*. Besides, Provisions beginning to fail in the Camp, the Rebels frequently deserted; and he did not find the People so ready as they had been, to come and join him. For these Reasons, he thought this the proper Time to hazard all; and when he had assembled his Officers and Soldiers, of whom he had formed two *Legions*, he addressed himself to them in this manner.

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*I am very sensible, that Words cannot inspire Men with Valour; neither can a General's Speech make a timorous Army brave. Nevertheless, I have thought it proper to assemble you together, to explain to you my Reasons for what I design. You know, Fellow-Soldiers, how much we have suffered, by the Sloth and Inactivity of Lentulus; and how, by waiting for Succours from the City, I lost the Opportunity of getting into Gaul. And now you cannot but observe, That we have one Army before, and another behind us; and That, if we would, the want of Corn and other Necessaries will not suffer us to continue long here. Which Way soever we propose to go, we must open our selves a Passage with our Swords. I therefore advise you to be brave and resolute; and to remember, when you come to engage, That Riches, Glory, Honours, Liberty, and your Country, all depend on your present Conduct. If we conquer, all will be well; if not, the Man who cannot defend himself with his Arms, will find neither Place nor Friend to protect him. Besides, the difference is very great between us and our Enemies. We fight for our Country, for Liberty, for Life. They, to support the Authority of a few great Men. Remember therefore your former Valour, and act with the more Vigour. To hope for Safety by Flight, is Madness. They are always in most Danger in a Battle, who are most afraid. Valour is a Wall of Defence to the brave. Indeed, when I consider, Fellow-Soldiers, either your Characters, or your former Exploits, I have great hopes of Victory. Your Age, Resolution, and Valour promise it; not to mention Necessity, which makes even Cowards bold. But if Fortune should not prosper your Virtue, take care to sell your Lives dear. Suffer not your selves to be taken and butchered like Cattle; but rather die fighting like Men, and leave your Enemies, a bloody and a mournful Victory.*

Sallust.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

§. XXX. This said, he marched his Troops out of his Camp, and drew them up in the Plain. The few Horsemen he had, he dismounted; ranged them among his Infantry; and himself marched at the Head of his Army, on Foot. In the first Line, he posted eight *Cohorts* which were the best armed; in the second, the Veterans who had served under *Sylla*; and in the third, by way of a *Corps de reserve*, those who were worst armed, or on whose Valour he could least depend, and who served for show at least, if nothing else. He gave the Command of one of the Wings to *Manlius*, and of the other to a Native of *Fesulæ*; and he led his Troops himself to a great distance from his Camp, to shew he was fully resolved to give Battle. *Antonius* saw the Enemy move, but did not stir. *P. Sestius*, the *Quæstor* of the Army, and of the chief Republican Officers, represented to the *Pro-Consul*, That he had a very fine Opportunity offered him, and desired him not to lose it. Your Legionaries, said they, desire to fight; Take Advantage therefore of their Good-will. Should *Catiline* escape us, and get into Gaul, what will be the Fate of *Italy*? Or who knows, how much Blood must be spilt, before the Time you will have lost can be recovered? *Antonius* wanted neither Courage nor Experience; To what then can his Delays be ascribed? One of the Historians impute them to a secret Inclination for the Party he was ordered to destroy. But whatever were his Motives, he seemed to consent very unwillingly to an Engagement; and even absented himself from the Battle, under Pretence of some Indisposition. He devolved the Command

<sup>59</sup> *Pistoria* was a City of *Tuscany*, now called *Pistoia*.  
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during the Action, on *Petreius* an old Soldier of Fortune, and now the *Pro-Consul's* Lieutenant General; and the Soldiers made no doubt of Victory, under the Conduct of so prudent a General Officer. *Petreius* had served thirty Years in the Roman Armies, either as *Prætor*, or Subaltern, or in Quality of Lieutenant General, or *Military Tribune*; and before this excellent Leader, who was universally beloved by the Troops, would lead them to the Enemy, he harangued them thus.

*To fight with Catiline, is to engage a Monster. He that kills him will do the World as much Service as Hercules did, when he slew the Nemean Lion, the Erymanthian Boar, and the many-headed Hydra. Impudence, Cruelty, Lust, in short, all manner of Vices center in him. Hence the Indignation you conceived, as soon as you saw his Army. Our Business is not to conquer new Lands, but to preserve those which our Forefathers have left us. The Beast, that lays them waste, is in our Toils. We have surrounded him on all sides; and let us not, upon any Terms, suffer him to escape. On such Occasions as this, it is truly glorious for a Man to shed his Blood for the sake of his Country. But what have we to fear, from an handful of Men gathered together out of all the debauched Places in Italy? Heaven has brought them all hither, to make you its Instruments in extirpating them. The Gods will not suffer Vice to triumph over Innocence, or Effeminacy over Valour. Go on then, and remember, That on this single Action, depends the Tranquillity of Rome, the Safety of the Republick, and the Peace of the whole World.*

This said, the Troops without waiting for the Signal marched out of the Camp; and the Lieutenant General drew them up in two Lines. In the first, he posted his Veterans, and in the second his new Levies. Upon the first sound of the Trumpet, both Parties were so impatient to engage, that they would not give themselves Time to throw their Darts. They instantly drew their Swords, and began where Battles generally end. So that the Onset was very furious. The Rebels fought like Men desperate, with the Fury usual in Civil Wars; the Friends to the Republick, with the Indignation honest Men generally have for Villains, who deserve Punishment. *Catiline* performed the Part both of an Officer, and a common Soldier. He was every where, and provided for every Thing. It must be owned, that he had the Courage of an Hero, and if his Passions had not corrupted his Heart, might have supported the Glory of the famous <sup>60</sup> *Sergius*, the most renowned of all his Ancestors. And now, the Rebel-Army began to have the Advantage, and the first Line of the Republicans lost a great deal of Ground. But *Petreius* sent them a seasonable Relief, and filled up the Vacancies with fresh Men. And then the Rebels could hold out no longer. Their first Fury abated, and their Ardour had exhausted them. The *Fesulan* Officer and *Manlius* who commanded the Wings, were both killed; and *Catiline*, who survived them, could no longer govern so great a Body himself. He was therefore seized with Despair, threw himself in a great Rage into the midst of his Enemies, and there found the Death <sup>61</sup> he sought. He would have deserved to have had his Name recorded among the Great, if he had spilt that Blood, which he so madly threw away, in his Country's Defence. The Death of the General dispersed his Troops; and *Petreius* would not suffer them to be pursued, or made Prisoners. He permitted the vanquished to escape with Life, because they were all Citizens, or Subjects of the Republick. The Rebels lost about 3000 Men, and their Defeat cost their Enemies dear.

*Jul. Obs. c.*  
61.

§. XXXI. Thus *Antonius* became victorious, only by delegating his Command to another. Nevertheless, the Soldiers in the height of their Joy, gave him the Title of *Imperator*. After this, he immediately set out for *Macedon*, the Province which *Cicero* had given up to him, where he was not at all successful. After he had been <sup>62</sup> beaten and put to Flight by the *Dardani*, he continued in his Government, where

<sup>60</sup> This was the *Sergius*, who was *Priætor* in the Year of Rome 556; and made his Name immortal by his Valour in the second *Carthaginian* War. He was *Catiline's* Great-Grandfather. See Vol. 4. p. 127. Note 80.

<sup>61</sup> *Sallust* says, That the Romans found the Bo-

dy of *Catiline* among the slain, which covered the Field of Battle, before he was quite dead; and That they were shocked at those Marks of Boldness and Ferocity which continued in his Countenance after he had expired.

<sup>62</sup> *Jullus Obsequens*, according to the Prejudices of



where he committed <sup>63</sup> enormous Oppressions on the People ; and would have been instantly recalled, if *Cicero*, his old Colleague, had not pleaded and interceded for him. However, before he left *Italy*, he sent *Catiline's* Head to *Rome* ; and upon this Sight, the City was restored to its Tranquillity, or at least was very quiet. The Senate ordered *Supplications*, tho' it was not customary to return Thanks to the Gods for Victories gained over rebellious *Citizens* ; and nothing remained, but to punish *Catiline's* Accomplices. *L. Vettius*, a *Roman Knight* was their Accuser, and he presented a List of them to the Senate. Afterwards, he desired to have the List again, in order to make some Additions to it and Corrections in it, as he pretended ; and this made him suspected. The *Fathers* kept the Writing, and ordered him to name those whom he knew to be criminal ; and he had the Boldness to name <sup>64</sup> *Julius Cæsar*, who was then <sup>65</sup> *Prætor*. But *Cæsar* made him pay dear for an Accusation, which perhaps was but too true. He cited him to appear before his Tribunal, used

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of *Paganism*, ascribes the shameful Defeat of *Caius Antonius's* Army to his Vanity. All kinds of Misfortunes followed him, says he, for carrying his *Falces* to *Macedon* adorned with *Laurel*, in token of the Victory which he had gained over *Catiline*. Instead of depositing them in the *Capitol*, and of ascribing the Honour of it to *Jupiter*, according to Custom ; he assumed all the Glory to himself, and made a Trophy to his own Pride, of what belonged to the Gods.

63 *Cicero* mentions them in such a manner, in his 9th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 1, as shews him to have been no Stranger to the Misbehaviour of *Antonius*. I never knew any thing, says he, more impudent or more faithless than his Conduct. I send a Freedman to you on that Account. I have given *Titus* Orders to pay you. *Pompey's Harbingers* say, That he will openly demand to have *Antonius* recalled ; and That, at the same Time, a *Prætor* will move it to the People. This is a Cause of such a Nature, that I cannot with Honour defend it. Moreover, we learn by the same Epistle, That *Antonius* had given out, That *Cicero* shared with him the Money he raised from the People of his Province, and had sent a Man in whom he could confide to *Macedonia*, on purpose to take care of his Interests. It has been already observed, That the Government of *Macedon* had fallen to *Cicero's* Lot, who had given it up to *Antonius* ; and it appears, That they made a private Agreement about it, and *Antonius* engaged himself to pay *Cicero* a certain Sum, by way of Recompence. And it was probably with a View to this Agreement, that *Cicero* complains of the Delays of *Antonius* in paying the Money he had agreed to pay him. And as displeased as the *Roman* Orator was with the *Pro-Consul* of *Macedon's* Proceedings, he declared for him in the Senate, and prevented his being recalled, before his Year was expired. This he himself tells us, in an Epistle to *Publius Sextius* the *Pro-Consul's* *Quæstor*. After his Return, the young Orator *Marcus Cælius* accused him of being concerned in *Catiline's* Conspiracy, and he might have been convicted of it. But the enormous Oppressions he had committed in his Province, his shameful Flight at the Sight of an Army of Barbarians, the horrible Slaughter the *Dardani* made of the *Roman* Infantry, when deserted by their Generals, furnished *Levius Caninius Gallus* with fresh Matters of Complaint ; and these fresh Crimes which were charged upon him, made a strong Impression on the Multitude. But the Tribune of the People who declared most openly against him was *Caius Nigidius Figulus*. *Cicero* in his second Letter of his second Book to *Atticus*, says, The first of January, you see is at Hand, and *Antonius* not arrived. His Prosecution will immediately be begun. I am informed, That *Nigidius* has declared he will

sue the Judges that shall absent themselves. Nevertheless, tho' all Things seemed to conspire against the Criminal, *Cicero* had the Generosity to defend him. But the eloquent Oration he made in his Justification, did not secure him from an infamous Sentence which his Judges passed upon him. He was condemned to perpetual Banishment in *Cephallenia*, now *Cephalogna*, one of the Islands of the *Ionian* Sea, near *Italy*. *Strabo* says, That *Antonius* procured himself a large Estate in the Place of his Banishment, built a City there, and died there, when he was preparing to return home, whither he had been recalled by the Interest of his Friends.

*Valerius Maximus* observes, B. 4, That *Antonius* bore his Disgrace with a Greatness of Mind, which his Enemies themselves admired. He was so far from shewing any Repentment, either to his Accuser *Caninius Gallus*, or to *Marcus Colonius* who had condemned him, that he married his Daughter to the former, and made the latter Guardian of his Effects and private Affairs, during all the Time of his Banishment.

64 The Account *Suetonius* gives of *Cæsar's* Accusation is this. *Vettius* accused him of being a Confederate in *Catiline's* Conspiracy, at the Tribunal of *Furius Niger*, one of the Judges appointed to try criminal Causes. *Q. Curius*, on the other hand, accused him to the Senate, of being one of the chief Conspirators. In proof of this, *Curius* quoted the Testimony of *Catiline* himself, by whom he said he had been told the Names of all the chief Conspirators, and particularly that of *Cæsar* : And *Vettius* offered to produce the accused's own Handwriting, which had been found among *Catiline's* Papers. It was hard for this new *Prætor* to come from his own Tribunal, and appear as a Criminal at another. But *Cicero*, whom he summoned to be his Witness, fully justified him. He said, That he had been one of the first who had discovered some Particulars of the Conspiracy. And this Confession, tho' extorted, determined the Judges in his Favour, and proved fatal to the two Accusers. *Q. Curius* was suspected of bearing false Witness, and deprived of the Reward which had been allotted him, for having made the first Discovery of the Plots that were formed against the Republick.

65 Immediately after *Cæsar* became *Prætor*, he brought *Q. Lutatius Catulus* before the Tribunal of the People, to oblige him to give an Account of the Money he had laid out in the Repairs of the *Capitol*. His Aim was to cast a Blemish on this venerable Man, whose inflexible Virtue raised the greatest Obstacles to his ambitious Designs. He hoped to have got him condemned, as guilty of embezzling the publick Money, and to have had his Commission taken from him and given to *Pompey*. This was



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Cic. pro Seftio.

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used him ill, degraded him, seized his Effects, and made him languish in Prison. Such was the Tyranny <sup>66</sup> that *Cæſar* began already to exercise in Rome.

§. XXXII. Afterwards, ſeveral Decrees were paſſed on the reſt of the Conſpirators. The malicious ſaid, That *Cicero* brought the Sentences ready drawn from his own Houſe, where he and his Wife *Terentia* had ſettled them. However, the Senate varied their Punishments according to the Share they appeared to have had in the Rebellion. *L. Vargunteius*, *P. Autronius*, *Servius Sylla*, *M. Lecca*, and *Fulvius Nobilior*, were treated with moſt Severity. The ancient Methods of Proceedings were altered in their Caſe. Their Slaves were allowed to be Witneſſes againſt them; which was a juſt Regulation of the *Conſcript Fathers*. For what Right have thoſe execrable Villains to the Protection of Laws, who have loſt all Senſe of Humanity? *Cornelius* <sup>67</sup> *Sylla* was alſo accused with the reſt: But *Cicero* undertook his Defence, and his Authority greatly contributed to his Acquittal. In the Provinces in *Italy*, a ſtop was eaſily put to the Rebellion. *M. Calpurnius Bibulus*, the *Prætor*, brought the *Peligni* and *Bruttii* to their Duty. They had taken up Arms, at the Solicitation of the two *Marcelli*, Father and Son, who had openly declared for *Catiline*; and one of whom had been obliged to flee with precipitation out of *Capua*, by *P. Sextius*, *Quæſtor* to *Caius Antonius*. *Ciſalpine Gaul* was reduced to order by *Metellus Celer*, who, becauſe it was a *Conſular Province*, aſſumed the Title of *Pro-Conſul*. And in *Transalpine Gaul*, the *Allobroges*, who were Friends to *Catiline*, and had raiſed ſome Diſturbances, were oppoſed by *C. Pomptinius*, then *Prætor* in the *Narbonne Province*. He beſieged the City of *Ventia* <sup>68</sup>, which brought *Catagnatus*, a petty King of the Country, to its Defence; and then a Battle enſued on the Banks of the *Iſère*, wherein the *Allobroges* had the better of the *Romans*. But when their Party had got a great Aſcendant, another *Roman Army* paſſed the *Rhone*, fell on the *Gallic Troops*, drove them <sup>69</sup> to *Solonium*, a City guarded with a good Fortreſs, and made themſelves Maſters of it. *Catagnatus* came to recover it; and *Pomptinius* turned all his Forces againſt him, ſurrounded him, made a terrible Slaughter of the *Allobroges*, and ſeized their Country. But this was only a tranſient Conqueſt. It was reſerved for *Julius Cæſar*, to conquer all *Gaul*, and reduce it to the State of a *Roman Province*; and we ſhall not fail of giving in due Time, a Relation of this Expedition, the Succeſs of which was the Ruin of the Republick.

§. XXXIII. *Cæſar* had lately got the *Supreme* <sup>70</sup> Pontificate added to his *Prætorſhip*. He was, by the Favour of the People, advanced to Honours ſo faſt, that he might

was attacking him in the moſt tender Part. Together with the Honour of the Title of *Repairer of the Temple of Jupiter*, he would have loſt the Right of dedicating it, and of inſcribing his Name on the Front of it. An Honour, which the *Romans* ſollicitated with as much Ardour, as they did the firſt Dignities in the Republick; as may have been obſerved in ſeveral Parts of this History. *Catulus* therefore was not wanting to himſelf in an Affair of this Conſequence. He went to the *Comitium* to give an Account of his Conduct, and juſtify himſelf before the People. But when he was ready to mount the *Roſtra*, *Cæſar* drove him back; and added Inſult to his Violence, by giving him leave, with an Air of Diſdain, to plead his Cauſe from the Place where he had forced him to ſtand. This Outrage offered to one of the moſt illuſtrious Perſonages in *Rome*, exaſperated the Great Men, and all the zealous *Citizens*. Moſt of them were going to pay the uſual Viſits of Reſpect to the new *Conſuls*, when they were informed of the unworthy Proceedings of the *Prætor*; and they put off their Viſit to another Day, repaired immediately to the *Comitium*, and all joined in favour of *Catulus*. *Cæſar* was ſhocked when he ſaw almoſt all the Nobility in *Rome* united together againſt him; and immediately, without any heſitation, dropped his Proſecution.

<sup>66</sup> According to *Suetonius*, *Novius Niger*, the Judge himſelf, felt the Weight of *Cæſar's* Revenge. The *Prætor* caſt him into Priſon, under Pretence that he had offended againſt the Law, which forbade him to cite before him a Magiſtrate, whoſe Authority was ſuperior to his own.

<sup>67</sup> *Cornelius Sylla's* Accuſer was *L. Manlius Torquatus*; whom he had condemned the Year before, for canvaffing for Offices in an illegal manner.

<sup>68</sup> *Ventia* is that City of *Dauphine* which is now called *Vence*. It was in *Narbonne Gaul*. *Manlius Lentinus*, one of *Pomptinius's* Lieutenants, made himſelf Maſter of it, and thereby made himſelf amends for the many Men which he had loſt in Battle with *Catagnatus*.

<sup>69</sup> *Solonium* was a City of the *Allobroges*, of which no Footſteps are now remaining.

<sup>70</sup> *Cæſar* had *Servilius Ifauricus* and *Lutatius Catulus*, two of the greateſt Men in the Republick, his Competitors for this Office. The former, who thought him a formidable Adverſary, on account of the Intereſt he had acquired among the People, offered him a conſiderable Sum to deſiſt. But *Cæſar* was not to be wrought on by a ſordid Intereſt. He told *Servilius*, That he would be ſo far from deſiſting for the ſake of Money, that he would borrow of all his Friends, if it was neceſſary, in order to get the better of his Adverſaries.



might even now have been well deemed the most fortunate of the *Romans*, if domestic Misfortunes had not allayed his Happiness. His present Wife was <sup>71</sup> *Pompeia*, the Daughter of *Q. Pompeius Rufus*, and Grand-Daughter of *Sylla* the Dictator; who was as dissolute as the other *Roman* Women of her Time. She had entertained a strong Inclination for a *Patrician*, who was in the Flower of his Age, and still retained the Bloom of Youth in his Countenance. Not that his Beauty, and fine Appearance were the only Motives to her Passion for *P. Clodius*: Her ill Conduct was partly founded in a Resentment to *Cæsar*. She was greatly enraged at the Affront her faithless Husband offered to her Family. He publicly carried on an Intrigue with *Mucia* <sup>72</sup>, the Wife of the Great *Pompey*. Whilst this General was making War in *Asia*, his Wife taking advantage of his Absence, led a licentious Life with *Cæsar*; and their Amours were the common talk of *Rome*. *Pompeia* therefore, partly to revenge herself, and partly to gratify her own Inclinations, entered into as intimate a Commerce with *Clodius*, as *Mucia* kept up with *Cæsar*. But the former saved Appearances better, and was less publick in her Infamy: *Aurelia* her Mother-in-Law, and *Julia* her Sister-in-Law, so narrowly watched her, that they forced her to carry on her Intrigues with caution: *Clodius* and *Pompeia* therefore, in order to procure a Meeting, took advantage of a very solemn Occasion, and contrived it in this artful manner.

It had been always customary, ever since the Birth of the Republick, to have the following religious Service performed, at the end of every *Consular* Year. The *Vestals* went to the House of the *Consul* or *Prætor*, and there offered a Sacrifice to <sup>73</sup> *The Good Goddess*; a Divinity, whose very Name is said to have been kept a Secret from the

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*sare.*  
*Dio Cass. L.*  
*37, & alii.*

*Cic. de Har-*  
*usp. Resp.*

ries. But he did not want it. The People declared him *Pontifex Maximus* by a Majority of Voices. According to *Plutarch*, the Methods the Nobility had taken to promote the Interest of the other Candidates, made *Cæsar*'s Mother tremble. She was afraid that her Son would be driven to take desperate Measures, by the Shame of being excluded. On the Day of the Election, she followed him quite into the Street with Tears in her Eyes. But *Cæsar*, says *Plutarch*, embracing her, said with an intrepid Air, *Mother, You will to Day hear, either that I am promoted, or banished.*

<sup>71</sup> He had married her, after the Death of *Cornelia*, his second Wife, the Daughter of *Cornelius Cinna*.

<sup>72</sup> *Mucia* was the third Daughter of *Quintus Mucius Scævola*, according to *Pædianus*; and the Sister of *Quintus Metellus Celer*, as appears by a Letter of *Cicero* to *Metellus*. From whence some conjecture with *Manucius*, That *Metellus Celer*, and *Metellus Nepos* were Brothers by the Mother's side. Probably, *Mucia*'s Mother married *Quintus Mucius Scævola*, after she had had the two Brothers *Celer* and *Nepos*, by her first Husband *Quintus Metellus*. But be that as it will, the too frequent Interviews of *Mucia* and *Cæsar* were so publick; that *Pompey* did not think proper to wait till he returned to *Italy* to divorce her, tho' he had had three Children by her, as *Suetonius* observes. She must have been very infamous for her Lewdness, since *Cicero* says, in his 9th *Epistle* to *Atticus*, L. I. That her Divorce was greatly approved. Nevertheless, she soon got another Husband. She married *Marcus Æmilius Scaurus*, and brought him Children. As for *Pompey*, he never forgot the Injury *Cæsar* had done him. In the Heat of the Civil Wars, he several Times complained, *That the Debaucher of Mucia was his Ægyptus*, because, not content with having dishonoured him, he wanted his Life; as *Ægyptus* was at the same time *Clytemnestra*'s Lover, and the Murderer of her Husband *Agamemnon*. This same Woman acted different Parts in the Time of *Augustus*.

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<sup>73</sup> We are altogether as ignorant of the secret Worship that was paid to *The Good Goddess* on her Festival, as we are of the Mysteries of *Ceres Eleusina*. It is impossible to come at any Certainty, either with respect to herself, or to the Homage that was paid her. The *Roman* Historians themselves, acknowledge their Ignorance in these Matters. All that any of them have said, amounts to no more than Conjectures. *Macrobius* gives *Cybele* or the *Earth*, the Title of *The Good Goddess*, because she is the Source of all our good Things, and supplies all our Wants. *Plutarch* seems to confound her with *Flora*, another sort of Goddess, of whom we have given an Account in the first and second Volumes. *Varro* pretends, That she was the Wife of *Faunus*, and merited divine Honours by her modest Behaviour. She was so chaste, says this Author, That she never looked on any Man, but her own Husband. For this Reason, Women only were admitted to the solemn Sacrifice which was annually performed, in honour to her Memory. The People were so superstitious as to believe, That the Goddess would strike any Man blind, who should dare to look into her mysterious Ceremonies. But *Clodius*'s Adventure was more than sufficient to undeceive them. The Place where this nocturnal Feast was kept, was adorned with Flowers, and Foliages of different sorts. But *Myrtle* was always excepted; perhaps, according to the fabulous Tradition related by *Plutarch*, because *Faunus* made use of *Myrtle* Branches to chastise his Wife, for drinking Wine, contrary to the Custom of that Time; or because *Myrtle* was consecrated to *Venus* a lewd Goddess, whose Worship was very ill suited to that of a Goddess, whom the *Romans* looked on as the Pattern of conjugal Chastity.

It is not true, that the Performance of this mysterious Sacrifice was fixed to the House of the *Pontifex Maximus*, as most of the Moderns have thought. We have a sufficient Proof of the contrary, in *Cicero*'s Discourses, Of the Answers of the *Aruspices*. He says, the Solemnity could not be any where performed, but in the Houses of the first

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the Men, and known only to the Women. Which, if true, is no small Credit to the many *Roman Ladies*, who assisted at this Ceremony, in the course of so many Years. This Sacrifice, which was instituted for the Safety and Prosperity of the *Roman People*, was made with great Magnificence, and a surprizing Circumspection. The House, where this Feast was kept, was very expensively adorned, and illuminated with numberless Lights, on the Night of the Ceremony; and the great Care of the Assistants was, to exclude all the Men, (the Master of the House and his Sons and male Slaves not excepted) and to admit only such as were of the Sex of the Goddess, who was to be thus honoured. Nay, their Superstition went so far, as not only to stop up the Windows, lest those who passed by should see these great Mysteries; but even to cover the Pictures of Men, or Male-Animals, with Curtains.

On this solemn Day, and in the House set apart for this religious Use, <sup>74</sup> *Clodius* and *Pompeia* appointed an Interview. They agreed that *Clodius*, in order to get admission, should dress himself like one of the Female-Musicians, who came in great Numbers to honour the Feast; and a Female-Slave, who was in the Secret, had Orders to conduct the pretended Musician-Woman, to her Mistress's Apartment. By his Face and Appearance, *Clodius* was readily taken for a Girl; and as soon as he came in, he whispered the Slave who was appointed to receive him. *Abra*, which was the Name of the Confidante, ran immediately to inform *Pompeia*, but tarried a great while, before she returned. *Clodius* grew <sup>75</sup> impatient, and not thinking it proper to continue long in one Place, took several Turns in the Halls, and avoided the Light as much as possible, for fear of being known; 'till at length, whilst he was walking about slowly by himself, one of the Women who served *Aurelia*, *Cæsar's* Mother, accosted *Clodius*, whom she took for a Singing-Woman, and asked him several Questions, to which he made no Answer. But at last he was forced to speak; and then the Tone of his Voice betrayed him. He was brought before the Assembly of the Ladies, and known to be *Clodius*. This caused a great <sup>76</sup> Alarm and Outcry, the *Vestals* left the Sacrifice, in great abhorrence of the Sacrilege; and no body was more affected with the Dishonour done to her House, than the virtuous *Aurelia*. She was venerable for her Age and Nobility, and her Virtue had ever been without blemish. The Adventure could not be kept a Secret, and *Pompeia* became the Subject of all Conversations. She endeavoured to throw all the Blame on the Passion of a Madman, for which she was not responsible; but in vain. Her Husband divorced her, without bringing her to a formal

Magistrates; whose Prerogative it was, to have what they called *Imperium*, that is, an absolute Power, and the Right of *Auspices*; which Privilege belonged only to *Consuls* and *Prætors*. *Dio* confirms this, L. 37; and *Plutarch* tells us, That at the Time of *Catiline's* Conspiracy, the *Roman Ladies* celebrated the Festival of *The Good Goddess*, at *Cicero's* House, who was then *Consul*.

Before the Reformation of the *Calendar* by *Julius Cæsar*; this Festival was in the Month of *December*, as appears by the 2d Letter to *Atticus*, L. 2. It is dated the first of *January*; and *Cicero* in it gives an Account of *Clodius's* wicked Attempt, as a Thing new. The *Calendars* that follow the *Julian* Correction, place this Festival on the first of *May*. The *Greeks* had also their *Good Goddess*, who is as little known as that of the *Romans*.

<sup>74</sup> *Clodius* was so very debauched, that he gave occasion for scandalous Reports by his infamous Conduct with his Sisters, who were married, one to *Marcius Rex*, another to *Metellus Celer*, and the third to *Lucullus*. He had already made himself well known by the Crimes he had committed in his Youth. The Disturbances he had raised in *Lucius Lucullus's* Army, the *Wills* he had forged in *Murena's*, and the unbridled Audaciousness that appeared in his Words and Actions, made him looked on as a dangerous Citizen. He was thought to

have been concerned in *Catiline's* Conspiracy. But, whether the Fact could not be sufficiently proved, or it was out of Regard to his Family, he was not reckoned among the Conspirators, but dismissed by *Cicero*, with only a severe reprimand.

<sup>75</sup> Whether it were Impatience, or Curiosity to see what passed in this tumultuous Assembly, he left the Place where he was hid, and unfortunately rambled from it. The Servant he met, says *Plutarch*, asked him to play: He declining it, she pressed him the more earnestly; but still he persisted in his Refusal. Then she broke out into a kind of Fury, which Women used to indulge themselves in at these kind of *Bacchanals*, and forced him to speak. Upon which, the Tone of his Voice betrayed him, and discovered his Sex.

<sup>76</sup> According to *Plutarch*, as soon as it was known in the Assembly, that a Man had got into the House disguised like a Woman, a stop was immediately put to the Ceremonies; the Mysteries were covered with precipitation, and *Aurelia* shut the Doors. Then this sacrilegious Person was sought for, and found. *Cæsar's* Mother, who was astonished at it, reproached him for his Insolence and Impiety in the severest Terms, and immediately drove him out: And very early the next Morning, she came to the Senate, to inform them of this Prophanation.

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Trial; and when he dismissed her, said, *It is not enough for Cæsar's Wife to be innocent; She ought to be free, even from Suspicion.*

§. XXXIV. The *Comitia* for a new Election of *Consuls* suspended the Reflections on the Attempt of *Clodius*; and the common Topick now was the Assembly in *The Field of Mars*, to choose Successors to *Junius Silanus* and *Licinius Murena*. *Pompey* was then preparing to return from *Asia*. But as he could not be soon enough for the <sup>77</sup> great Elections, and was desirous of having *M. Pupius* <sup>78</sup> *Piso*, one of his Lieutenant Generals, chosen *Consul*, he sent him away before him. *Piso* had Letters of Recommendation from the General to the Senate, and to several Magistrates in *Rome*; and when he put on the white Robe, the Senate, to shew their Respect to *Pompey*, postponed the *Comitia* for some Days, that he might have Time to make his Interest: Which he did with such Success, that he was nominated the first *Consul*; and his Colleague was *M. Valerius Messala*, a prudent and regular Man, who had shewn his Zeal for his Country in the Affair of *Catiline*.

As soon as the new *Consuls* were entered on their Office, Advice was brought, That *Pompey* would speedily return to *Italy*. Since the taking of *Jerusalem*, in the Year of *Rome* 690, the Conqueror of *Mithridates* and of *Syria*, had now continued near two Years, in the vast Regions he had subdued. His Business there was, to fix the Limits of every Country which was either totally subdued, or made tributary only; to settle their Revenues; to build Cities and Castles in different Places; to constitute Sovereigns in several Countries; and to establish such a Peace among

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<sup>77</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Pompey*, who was upon the Point of setting out on his return, sent a Courier before him to the Senate, to desire them to defer the Election of new *Consuls*, till his Arrival. His Design was, to solicit for *Piso* in Person. But the Senate would not grant his Request. He was informed, that *Cato* had most warmly opposed it: and believing that a Man of his Character, who was so much respected for his Probity, might be of Service in the Execution of his Designs, if he could gain him; he resolved if possible, to make him his Friend. To this end, he resolved to marry one of *Cato's* Nieces himself, and desire the other for his Son. He took it for granted, that this double Marriage would secure *Cato* in his Interest. But the rigid Senator saw that the Conqueror had only his own Interest in view in the Proposal; and therefore, without any hesitation, refused him his two Nieces; to the great Mortification of his Wife and Sister, who passionately desired an Alliance, which was so honourable in itself, and would be so advantageous to his Family.

<sup>78</sup> *Cicero* greatly commends *Pupius*, as a Man of Learning, in several Parts of his Works. He improved himself by the Study of the *Greek* Authors, and drew all his extensive Knowledge from those rich Fountains. Besides, his noble Descent gained him great Respect among the Citizens of *Rome*. But nevertheless, he gives a very different Character of him in his 13th *Epistle* of *The first Book to Atticus*. He there expresses himself thus. *To return to the Consul Pupius, he is a Man of a narrow Mind, and a bad Heart; one of those four Buffoons, who sometimes raise a laugh, but more by their wry Faces than their Wit. He is neither in the Party of the People, or that of the Senate. The Republick neither can expect any Good from him, because he does not desire to do her any; or has she any thing to fear from him, because he dares not attempt any Mischief. His Colleague Valerius Messala, shews me great Respect; and loves the honest Party. There is therefore no very good Understanding between them. Nor does the Orator spare him more, in his 14th Letter. Messala, says he, is a very good Consul. He has a great deal of Vigour, Firmness, and Application; and he glories in praising and imitating me. As for his Colleague, he would be more vicious, if he had one Vice less. It is*

*a happiness for us, that he is so slothful, drowsy, and unactive. But his Will is so bad, that he hates Pompey himself, since he heard him speak favourably of the Senate. It is not Friendship that unites him to Clodius, so much as his natural Love of vicious Intrigues. But Cicero's Testimony must be a little suspected by those, who know the Quarrels he had had with Piso. He complains, in the 13th Letter, of the Affront the new Consul had offered him, in full Senate. Know then, says he to Atticus, That my Vote was not first called for; Pupius preferred before me, Caius Piso, the pretended Pacificator of the Allobroges. The Senators murmured at this Preference; but I did not dislike it. I am hereby the more at Liberty, to watch the Conduct of this perverse Man. In order to understand this, it must be known, That Cicero is here giving Atticus an Account of the first sitting of the Senate, which was held the Day he wrote that Letter. It was customary to call for the Votes of the Senators throughout the whole Year, in the same Order that was observed at this first sitting; except in the three or four last Months, when the Consuls elect voted before all others. Cicero had voted first, the preceding Year; and flattered himself that Piso would shew him the same Respect; and was disappointed. But what Reason had he to think it strange, that the Consul should confer this Honour on his Relation, Caius Piso? It is plain, that he had no just Cause to be much offended at it; since he himself confesses, That he voted second, even before Catulus, whose Merit was generally acknowledged. We must therefore impute this remarkable Hatred, to the strict Friendship Piso had contracted with Clodius; who, as Cicero himself assures us, in his 12th and 13th *Epistles*, of the *First Book to Atticus*, was his sworn Enemy.*

Add to this, That *Pupius Piso* was descended from the *Calpurnian* Family, which was originally *Patrician*. But he was adopted by a *Plebeian*, named *Pupius*, whose Name he bore, according to the Laws of Adoption. His Surname of *Calpurnianus*, shewed his Family. He had been *Quæstor* in *Sicily*, and then *Prætor*; after which he went a Governour into *Spain*, where he gained such Advantages over some Rebels, as procured him the Honours of a *Triumph*.

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them, as should leave *Rome* to enjoy her Dominion over them without Disturbance. When he came from *Syria*, he left *M. Æmilius Scaurus*, his *Quæstor*, there; and gave him the Title of Governour, and the Command of two *Legions*; which were enough to keep all the Country in awe, from *Egypt* to the *Euphrates*. At length, he came by the Way of *Cilicia*, to *Amisum*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Pontus*; and carried thither with him, *Aristobulus* the seditious High-Priest, who disturbed the Peace of *Judæa*, together with his two Sons and two Daughters. *Alexander*, the elder Brother, found Means to break off his Chains, and make his escape. At *Amisum*, the *Roman* General refreshed himself after his Fatigues; and reaped some Fruit from his favourite Conquest. There he found the Children of *Mithridates* which were kept in Captivity, and received the Presents of *Pharnaces*, who pretended to be King of the *Bosphorus*, since the Death of *Mithridates*. The Parricide had sent the <sup>79</sup> embalmed Body of his Father to *Pompey*, to dispose of it as he pleased; and the *Roman* had sent it to *Sinope*, with Orders to erect a tolerable Monument for *Mithridates*, in the Place where his Ancestors were buried.

App. in Mi-  
thrid.

Plut. in Pomp.

§. XXXV. *Amisum* was the Place, where *Pompey* shewed himself to the East, and displayed all his Glory. Thither he brought the Kings, the petty Sovereigns, and the Nobles of the Kingdoms and Provinces, which he had added to his Republick. The Troubles *Catiline* was then raising in the Capital of the World, made the People there forget the Independency which *Pompey* had usurped in the *Levant*. The *Pro-Consul*, of his own Authority, granted the Investiture of the *Bosphorus* to *Pharnaces*, declared him King of the Country, and gave him the Title of an Ally and Friend to the Republick. He gave a Part of *Galatia* to *Pharnaces*, whom he surnamed *Castor*, and made him marry a <sup>80</sup> Daughter of *Deiotarus*, whom he deprived of a Part of his Dominions by this Marriage. He settled Peace between the Kings of *Parthia* and *Armenia*; gave *Armenia* to *Tigranes*, *Cappadocia* to *Ariobarzanes*, some Cities of *Mesopotamia* to *Antiochus* King of *Comagene*, *Paphlagonia* to *Attalus* and *Pilemenes*, and *Colchis* to *Aristarchus*. He also raised many Monuments to his Glory. Besides *Nicopolis* in *Little Armenia* which he built, he restored, the City of *Eupatoria* in *Pontus*, which he called *Magnopolis*, that of *Soli* in *Cilicia*, which he called *Pompeiopolis*, and *Seleucia* in *Palestine*. He also got together the Riches of *Mithridates*; not for his own Use, but to grace his *Triumph*, and enrich the publick Treasury. It is probable, he then recovered the Scabbard <sup>81</sup> of *Mithridates's* Scymitar, which was valued at 400 *Talents*; and the rich *Tiara* he wore on Days of Ceremony: And so great was the Number of Gold-Vases, and precious Stones, which *Mithridates* had got together, that *Pompey's* *Quæstor* was thirty Days in counting them. There were 2000 of *Onyx*, and many more of the most valuable Metals, set with Pearls and other Ornaments, and of exquisite Workmanship. When these Things were settled, *Pompey*, who reaped more Honour than Wealth from the Spoils of *Pontus* and *Syria*, passed on by easy Journeys, to pass the Winter at *Ephesus*.

§. XXXVI. As soon as it was known at *Rome*, that *Pompey* was preparing to return, his Enemies spread Reports which raised Jealousies of him. It was remembered, That as soon as *Sylla* returned from *Asia*, he made himself Master of *Rome*, usurped a Sovereign Authority in the Republick, and spilt Rivers of Blood. *Crassus*,

<sup>79</sup> According to *Plutarch*, in his *Life of Pompey*, the Face of *Mithridates* was so disfigured, that it was not easy to know him. They who embalmed him, took no Care to preserve his Head. *Pharnaces* had with the Monarch's Body, sent those of the Princes of the Blood, who had perished different Ways.

<sup>80</sup> *Brogodiotarus*, one of the petty Kings of *Galatia*, had married a second Daughter of *Deiotarus*. *Pompey*, in gratitude for the Services he had done the *Romans*, dismembered the City of *Mithridatium* from the Kingdom of *Pontus*, and made him Sovereign of it. *Deiotarus* shared *Galatia* and *Little Armenia* with his Son-in-Law, and two other Princes, with the Title of *Tetrarch*.

<sup>81</sup> The Body of *Mithridates* was found covered with

his Arms, and dressed in his finest Habit, which *Pompey* admired for its Richness. But his fine Scymitar was without its Scabbard, which was valued at 400000 Crowns. One *Publius* had seized this stately Piece of Work, and sold it to *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia*. Another, whom *Plutarch* calls *Caius*, took Advantage of the ready Access he had always had to the Prince, from his earliest Youth, to run away with the richest of his Spoils. He carried off *Mithridates's* Crown, the Workmanship of which was thought inestimable; and in order to make his Court to *Faustus Sylla*, the Son of the *Dictator*, made him a Present of it. But *Pharnaces* soon discovered these Thieves, and punished them, according to the Rigour of the Laws.

*Pompey's*



*Pompey's* eternal Enemy, increased these Suspicions, but more by his Actions than his Words. He pretended to be under great Apprehensions, and carried his Wife and Children and Money out of *Rome*. But *Cato* was more concerned for his Country than himself. He had vigorously opposed *Metellus's* Motion, which was for recalling *Pompey* to finish the War with *Catiline*; and had thereby robbed the General of some Honour, whom he knew to be greedy of it. Nevertheless, he dreaded the Establishment of Tyranny in the Republick, more than any Thing that could befall himself. And therefore he pressed *Lucullus* to shake off his Indolence, and take Arms against *Pompey*, if he should turn the Forces she had entrusted him with, against his Country. But whilst *Rome* was thus alarmed at *Pompey's* Return, this great Man had nothing but Peace in view. He was passing through the Islands of the *Ægean* Sea, waiting for a favourable Season for crossing over to *Italy*. He came to *Lesbos*, and tarried in the City of *Mitylene*<sup>82</sup> some Time, which he spent in Rejoycings; and was pleased with nothing more, than the Battle of the Poets, who disputed for the Prize of Poetry. They chose for their Subject the Victories of *Pompey*, which they sung on the Stage. The *Roman* General so much admired the stately Theatre at *Mitylene*, that he took a Model of it, in order to have one built at *Rome* upon the same Plan, but larger and finer. From thence he went to *Rhodes*,<sup>83</sup> and entertained himself with the Declamations of the Sophists, whom he honoured with<sup>84</sup> his Bounties. From thence he came to *Athens*, heard the Conferences of the Philosophers, made them liberal Presents, and gave the City 50 *Talents*, to repair it. And lastly, as soon as by the Return of the Spring, the Seas were become passable, he gave his Soldiers 1500 *Drachmæ*<sup>85</sup> a Man, and set Sail for *Italy*.

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Plut. in Lucullus.

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Plut. in Pomp.

And now, *Pompey*, who was at the highest pitch of Honour, desired nothing more than to retire to his Family, and enjoy Tranquillity there. But he found that the greatest Prosperity is often allayed with Bitterness. When he was at Sea, he received Information of the new Reports that were spread, of *Mucia's* Intrigues with *Cæsar*; and immediately resolving to divorce her, he took all the Measures he could, that she should be gone from his House, before he returned to it. She was Sister to the two *Metelli*, *Celer* and *Nepos*; and he could not but foresee, that he should incur the Displeasure of those two great Men: But, tho' he had three Children by her, he thought her Lewdness so publick, that it was not to be borne with Honour. His Voyage likewise gave him Time to reflect on the State in which he should find *Rome*; and to consider and resolve what Conduct to pursue. He was sensible, that he should be the first Man in the Republick, the Master of all its Councils, and have it in his Power to influence both Senate and People, as he pleased; but was likewise as sensible, how inconstant the Affections of the Populace were, and how jealous the Senate of their Rights and Liberties. The least appearance of assuming any Pre-eminence, was sufficient to exasperate them; and he was afraid, lest the greatness of his Glory, should be made a Pretence by the *Conscript Fathers* to humble him. The Case of both the *Scipio's* terrified him. He was satisfied, that he should find many Admirers at *Rome*; but said, *Admiration served only to create Envy to the Person admired*. Nevertheless, he thought it would be Cowardice to renounce the Superiority he had acquired by his great Actions, out of Fear. And therefore, he resolved on this Method; not to pretend to usurp by Violence as despotick a Power as *Sylla* had assumed over the Republick; but nevertheless, to preserve

<sup>82</sup> *Plutarch* tells us, That *Pompey* freed *Mitylene* from all Tributes, and made it a free City, in Regard to *Ti. Iophon*, a Native of it, who was one of his greatest Favourites.

<sup>83</sup> *Possidonius* of *Apamea*, the famous Stoick, then taught at *Athens* with great Reputation. *Pompey*, who had already given him some Marks of his Friendship, condescended to pay him a Visit. At the Door of the House where he kept his School, the *Roman* Hero stripped himself of all his Grandeur, and laid aside the State of a *Pro-Consul*. He ordered his *Lictors* to lower their *Axes* and *Fasces*, at the sight of an House, which he looked on as a Sanctuary of Learning. Thus the Conqueror of the

East and West, says *Pliny the Naturalist*, L. 7; thought it not beneath him, not only to honour a Sage and a Philosopher of old *Greece* with his Protection, but even to do him Homage.

<sup>84</sup> *Plutarch* says, he presented every Sophist, with a *Talent*, which was worth 1000 *Crowns*.

<sup>85</sup> We have long since observed, that each *Drachma* was worth 10 *French Sols*. So that the 1500 *Drachmæ* make 750 *Livres*. To which *Plutarch* adds, That every Officer shared the Bounties of his General in proportion to his Rank; and that *Pompey* gave away at this Time, 16000 *Talents*, that is 48 Millions of *Livres*.

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to himself an Ascendant equal to that of the Tyrants, and secure the Esteem of the People in such a manner, as should carry no Odium with it. This Scheme, tho' very chimerical, he pursued, and we shall soon see what Steps he took in the pursuit of it.

§. XXXVII. All *Italy* was in expectation of his Return, and the Rumours<sup>86</sup> spread of him were such, that the wisest Men were in suspense about him. Some said, he would keep up his Forces, march directly to *Rome*, and make himself Master of it. Others affirmed; That he would immediately disband them, and reduce himself to a private Station. And these appeared in fact, to have formed the truest Judgment of him. As soon as he had landed his Army at *Brundisium*, he made them a very seasonable Speech; thanked them for their past Services, congratulated them on the Glory they had acquired, and sent them all to their own Houses, after they had promised him to appear at *Rome* on the Day of his *Triumph*. And this unexpected Conduct from a Disciple of *Sylla*, did him more real Honour than his Conquests in the East. He proceeded on his Road to *Rome* with as few Attendants, as if he had been returning from a Journey of Pleasure; and in return, the Inhabitants of the Cities through which he passed, followed him in Crowds, and accompanied him quite to the City. They were never weary at looking at an Hero, who had conquered as much Land beyond the Borders of *Asia*, as *Rome* possessed on this side of the furthest Coasts of the *Mediterranean*. With this Train *Pompey* arrived at the Gates of *Rome*; which he did not enter, because he demanded a *Triumph*: and the People and great Men of *Rome* came out to meet this famous Conqueror in such Order, that his Reception in the Suburbs, fell little short of that Honour. The *Roman* Youth came first; after them the *Citizens*, according to the Rank they bore in the Republick; and last of all, the Senate in a Body. How could they do too much, to show their Regard for a Conqueror, who had extended the Dominions of *Rome* as far as to the *Euphrates*?

*Pompey* had brought with him a great Soldier, *L. Afranius*, who had contributed much to his Victories, in Quality of Lieutenant General of the Army in *Asia*; and he thought himself concerned in Honour to raise *Afranius* to the *Consulate*, as *M. Piso*<sup>87</sup> the most considerable of his Officers had been, six Months ago, purely upon his Recommendation. He therefore desired the Senate, That they would postpone the Elections, as had formerly been done, till after his *Triumph*; that he might be at Liberty to come into the City, and personally solicit for *Afranius*. But *Cato* opposed the Request, and prevailed. The Elections were made in the Month of *July*, as usual. Nevertheless, *Pompey* would not give up his Point, but resolved to do by others, what he could not do in Person. His Agents bought many Suffrages for *Afranius*, and the Money was paid in *Pompey's* own Gardens. So that *Afranius* was elected *Consul*, with *Q. Metellus Celer*. But tho' *Pompey* gained the Promotion he desired for his Friend, he was convinced, that his Interest was not so powerful as he had expected. It was only by dint of Money that he had succeeded for *Afranius*; and *Cato* had gained a Point of<sup>88</sup> him in the Senate. This made him begin to fear a Senator, who was so much respected; and he resolved to make him his Friend. He knew *Cato* had two Daughters, or as others say, Nieces; and, being free to marry again since the Divorce of *Mucia*, he resolved to choose one of *Cato's* Daughters, and accordingly made the Proposal to the Father. *Munatius* was the common Friend who carried the Message to *Cato*, and was surprized to hear him reject the Offer in this haughty manner.<sup>89</sup> Does *Pompey*, think that I am to be ensnared with a Marriage?

Let

<sup>86</sup> The sudden Departure of *Crassus* increased the Rumours that were spread, to the Disadvantage of the Conqueror of *Asia*. Whether he was really afraid that *Pompey's* Power would prove fatal to the Republick, or intended only to make him odious to the *Citizens*, and strengthen the Calumnies that were spread of him, *Crassus* conveyed his Money, and most valuable Moveables to a Place of Safety.

<sup>87</sup> Notwithstanding the Oppositions of *Cato* and the Senate, the People had regard to *Pompey's* Re-

commendation, and chose *Marcus Piso* *Consul*, with *Valerius Messala*.

<sup>88</sup> At the Motion of *Domitius* and *Cato* the Senate by a Decree made for that Purpose, declared those who bought the Suffrages of the People Enemies to the State; as we learn from *Cicero*, in his *sixteenth Epistle to Atticus*. L. 1.

<sup>89</sup> *Cato's* Wife and Sister were affected with the very Name of a Conqueror, who had immortalized himself by his Victories; and they passionately desired a Match, which promised so much Honour, and

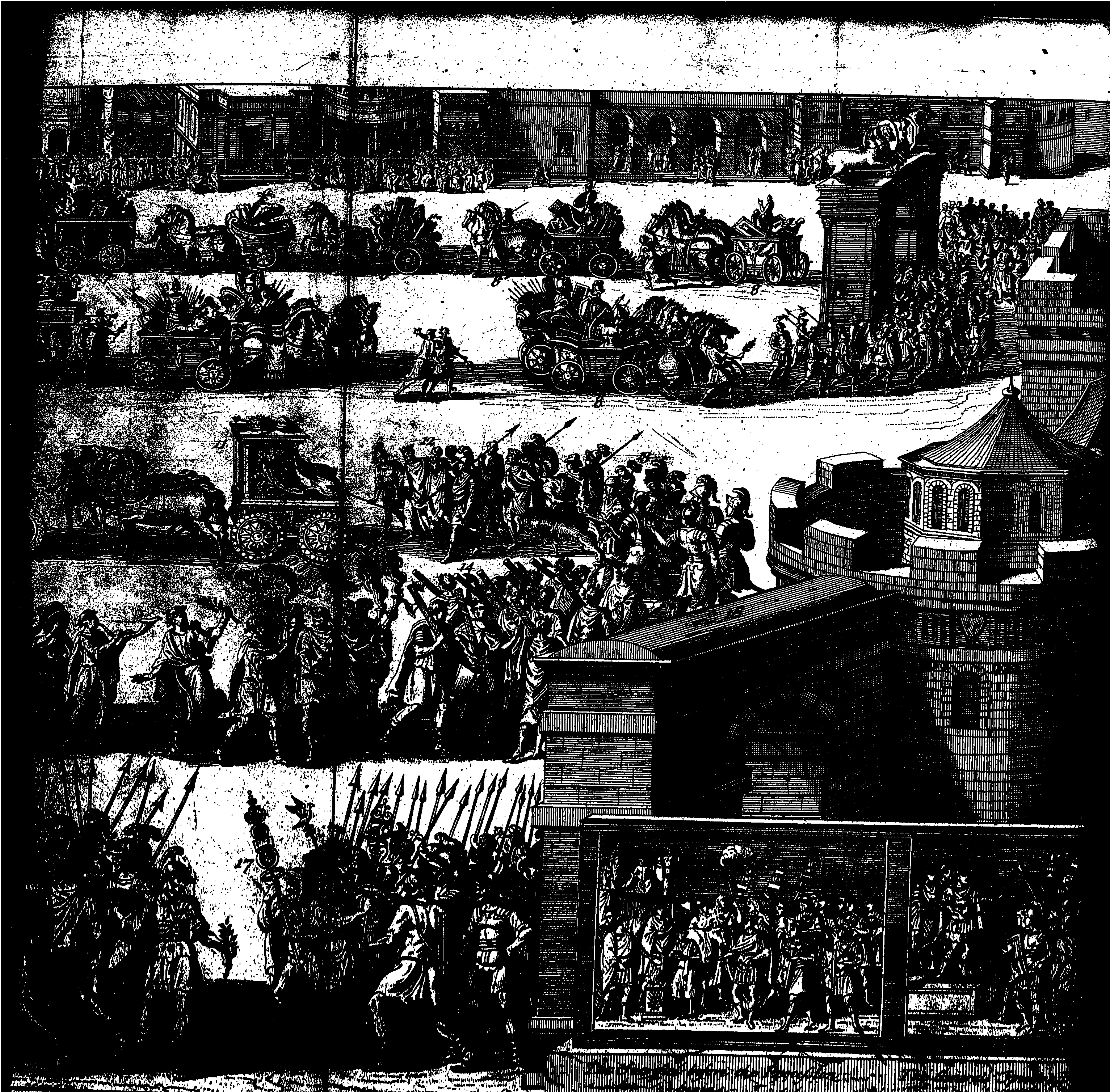




1. The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
2. A Distribution of Money among the People.
3. Libations in honour of the Gods.
4. Consuls.
5. Lictors.
6. The Magistrates preceded by their Lictors.
7. The Representations of subdued Cities & Provinces.
8. Spoils taken from the Enemy.
9. The Victims and Ministers of the Sacrifices.
10. Elephants taken in War.

*A View of the Triumphal processions at Rome  
those of PAULUS ÆMILIUS and POMPEY*





as at Rome, according to  
and POMPEY

- 14. Crowns, Diadems and Chariots, taken from the conquered Kings.
- 15. Captive Princes and Soldiers.
- 16. Crowns presented to the Victor by the Cities of the Allies.

- 17. The Generals Victors crowned with laurel.
- 18. Flumigations in honour of the Conqueror.
- 19. The Victor's Chariot.
- 20. The Officers & Soldiers of the victor.
- 21. The Triumphal Gate.



Let him know, That no Alliance, how advantageous soever, shall lessen my Attachments to the Republick. The Conqueror of the East having made two Consuls one after another, this gave Cato umbrage; and his Design in this Answer, was to shew his dislike, to the Authority which Pompey assumed in Rome. The rigid Republican was afraid of the very Shadow of Tyranny, and offended at a private Person's assuming any manner of Distinction. But, if we may judge by the Event, Cato did wrong in rejecting this Alliance with Pompey. Their Union might perhaps have prevented that Revolution, which, in a few Years, utterly destroyed the Republick.

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§. XXXVIII. These Things were transacted, whilst Pompey was waiting in the Suburbs of Rome, for the Day of his Triumph. Not that either Senate or People disputed his having an Honour, which no General had ever more justly deserved. But he himself chose to defer it, either in order to make it the more pompous, or to celebrate it on his Birth-Day. He waited, from the first Month in the Spring till the last Day of September, for his Procession; and as this gave sufficient Time for it, the Preparations for its Magnificence were very great, tho' slow. As the Romans were never more struck with any Show of the kind, even that of Paulus Æmilius not excepted, the Historians are very full in their Accounts of it; and we shall therefore follow their Example, in giving the Reader such a Description of it, as we have been able to collect from them.

Cic. ad Attic.  
L. 7. Ep. 13.

Appian in Mi-  
thrid.

Plin. L. 7. c.  
26. & L. 37.  
c. 2.

Dio. L. 37.

Two Days were scarce sufficient for the Passage of the long Train of Carriages, Hand-Barrows, Captives, and Roman Soldiers, of which it consisted. The Procession began in the Morning of the Eve of *The Calends of October*, and did not end till the next Day at Night. First came a Writing, in the Form of a Banner, wherein the Victories of the triumphant Conqueror were described in these Words. TO POMPEY, FOR HAVING DELIVERED THE SEA-COASTS FROM THE PYRATES THAT INFESTED THEM; FOR HAVING RESTORED TO THE ROMAN PEOPLE THE EMPIRE OF THE SEAS; FOR HAVING EXTENDED THE FRONTIERS OF THE REPUBLICK, IN PONTUS, IN ASIA, IN ARMENIA, CAPPADOCIA, PAPHLAGONIA, CILICIA, SYRIA, AMONG THE SCYTHIANS, JEWS, ALBANIANS, IBERIANS, BASTURNI, AND IN THE ISLAND OF CRETE; AND LASTLY, FOR HAVING CONQUERED THE KINGS MITHRIDATES AND TIGRANES. Next followed the Trophies pompously adorned, and among them one of an enormous Size, with this Inscription over it, TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH. After them came great Numbers of Waggons, loaded with the Arms of the different Nations in the East where Pompey had made War; which was an entertaining Sight, for the Variety and singular Make of the Darts, Swords, and Bucklers. These were followed by Representations in Miniature of 700 Ships, which Pompey had taken in War, and left at the Port of *Ostia*. And last of all appeared the Captives of Distinction, which Pompey had brought from the several Provinces which he had subdued by Force. Among these were Princes, the Sons of Kings, Generals of Armies, Queens and Princesses of the Blood Royal, all dressed after their own Country Fashions, and with Chains on their Hands. The Chiefs of the Pyrates marched first; then the Son of

and so great Advantages to their Family. But Cato judged otherwise. He was aware of Pompey's ill Designs, of making himself Master of the Suffrages of the People, and ruling in the *Comitia*; and he forced them both to confess, he acted wisely in refusing the Offer. What would have been the Case, said he to them, if we had accepted of this Alliance? We should have partaken of the Dishonour he does himself, by violating the most venerable Laws, in order to raise Men of no Merit to the first Dignities. And indeed such was Afranius. He had neither Birth nor personal Merit to recommend him. At least Cicero gives us this Account of him, in his 16th and 18th Letters to Atticus, B. 1. Pompey, says he, solicits the Consulship for Afranius. He declares he will protect him against the whole World. But he neither makes use of his Interest, or Authority, to serve him. He puts in practice the Secret of Philip of Macedon, who said, no Place was impregnable, into

which he could find Means to drive an Ass laden with Gold. — The Consulship, adds he, which Curio calls a sort of Apotheosis, will become a kind of theatrical Kingdom, if so contemptible a Man as Afranius can attain to it. And in his 18th Letter, he goes on much in the same Strain; and says; They have given us a Consul, which no Man can look at without a Sigh; unless he be as great a Philosopher as we. What a Wound is this to the Republick? He is so poor a Creature, that he does not know the Value of the Place which he has bought. . . . O ye great Gods! How unworthy of the Consulate! How little Heart has he for a Soldier! How well does he deserve to experience, as he daily does, the Truths with which Palicanus, the Tribune, reproached him to his Face! Dio Cassius has summed up all these Particulars in a very few Words, when he says, That Afranius was a good Dancer, but a very bad Magistrate.

King



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MESSALA,  
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Plin. L. 27.  
App. in Mi-  
thridat.

Dio Cass.  
L. 37.

King *Tigranes* with his Wife and Daughter, and *Zazima* the Queen of *Armenia* and Wife of old *Tigranes*. But how this Princess fell into *Pompey's* Hands, and by what Means she deserved to be made a Captive, none of the Historians have told us. After the *Armenians*, came the Sister of *Mithridates* with her Sons and Daughters, and some of the Children of that Monarch. The Names of the Princes were, *Artifanes*, *Cyrus*, *Oxatres*, *Darius*, and *Xerxes*; and those of the two Daughters, *Orsabar*is and *Euxatora*. *Aristobulus*, who had contended for the Sovereignty of *Judæa* with his Brother *Hyrchanus*, followed next; and after him, a Queen of *Scythia*, with a Train of Ladies of her Court. Then proceeded, according to their Ranks, *Olthaces* King of *Colchis*, the petty Tyrants who had seized the Cities of *Cilicia*, the Hostages given by the *Iberians*, *Albanians*, and *Comagenians*, to the Number of 314, and the Chiefs of these three Nations, whom *Pompey* had taken in War: among whom was *Menander* of *Laodicea*, who had been General of the Horse to *Mithridates*. Relievo's of those Captives who were dead, or had escaped out of Prison, next followed; and this Day's Procession, which lasted till Night, was closed with Plans of the conquered Cities made of very rich Materials, and Pictures of the Battles drawn after the Life.

§. XXXIX. Nevertheless, the next Day's March was still more stately and affecting. Then appeared the immense Riches *Pompey* had got together in the East, placed on Hand-Barrows, and raised upon Steps one above another. But the greatest Rarity was a Dice-Table which consisted of only two Pieces of Mother-of-Pearl, tho' it was three Feet broad, and four long. Upon this Draught-board, if we may so speak, glittered a Moon of solid Gold, which weighed thirty Pounds. Then followed three of those Beds, which were then used in Dining-Rooms for eating, all of the same Metal; with as much Gold Plate, adorned with precious Stones, as would have filled nine large Buffets: And a kind of little Coffer, full of the Rings of *Mithridates* in which were set the scarcest precious Stones, was carried by it self. All these Jewels were consecrated to the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, together with a Golden<sup>89</sup> Arbour with which *Aristobulus* had presented the Victor. Besides which, three Statues of massy Gold, representing *Apollo*, *Minerva*, and *Mars*; a Gold Bust of *Pompey*, with many Pearls about it; the Representation of a Mountain, covered with all sorts of Fruit-Trees, and with Stags and Lions upon it, all in massy Gold; three and thirty Crowns, all of Pearl; a Temple of Pearl dedicated to the Muses, with a Sun-Dial upon it; a Table of Gold which had formerly belonged to *Darius* the Son of *Hystaspes*; and a Statue of Gold, of *Ptolomy Eupator* sitting, eight Cubits high; all added to the Magnificence of the *Triumph*. On this Occasion likewise, the Balm-Trees of *Judæa*, and Ebony-Trees<sup>90</sup>, were first seen in *Rome*; and on other Hand-Barrows were carried as many Vases of pure Silver without any Allay, as were worth 17050 *Talents*<sup>91</sup>. In short, there would be no end of recounting all the Riches *Pompey* brought to *Rome*. They were so many, that not half of them were shewn to the People. It is said, there were enough left for several other *Triumphs*.

§. XL. But after all, the Person of the Victor attracted the Eyes of the People more than the magnificent Things that went before him. The Hero was then in the full Vigour of his Age, which did not exceed five<sup>92</sup> and forty. He was handsome, well made, tall; and shewed his Quality in his Countenance. There was something fierce and martial in his Look, but mixed with great Sweetness and Hu-

<sup>89</sup> *Josephus* says, *Hist. B.* 14, That this Golden Vine was valued at 500 *Talents*, which makes 500000 *French Crowns*: And adds, That he saw this rich Monument at *Rome*, in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, with this Inscription on it, ALEXANDER, KING OF THE JEWS.

<sup>90</sup> Ebony was then so valuable, according to *Pliny*, that the Sceptres of Kings, and the Statues of the Gods, were adorned with it.

<sup>91</sup> Seventeen Thousand and fifty *Talents*, at the Rate of 1000 Crowns per *Talent*, make 51150000 *Livres*.

*Appian* reduces the Value of the Gold and Silver that was carried in Procession in *Pompey's Triumph*,

to 65 Millions of *Drachmæ*, which make 35 Millions of *Livres*. *Plutarch* makes the Gold and Silver in Money and Barrs, amount to \$20000 *Talents*, which makes 60 Millions of *Livres*; exclusive of the 16000 *Talents*, or 16 Millions of Crowns, which the General had distributed among his Soldiers. To which he adds, That before *Pompey's* Time, the annual Revenue of the Republick [from *Asia*] was but 25 Millions; [or † 1,614,583 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*] and That he, by his Conquests, added 40750000 *Livres* to it, [|| which brought it to 2,744,791 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*]

<sup>92</sup> He was born in the Year of *Rome* 647, under the Consulship of *C. Atilius Serranus*, and *Quintus Servilius Cæpio*.



manity. The Circumstance of the Day, and the Prepossession of the People, were no small Advantages to his Appearance; and his Chariot, drawn by four Horses glittering with Gold and precious Stones, added new Graces to his Person. It is said, That the military Mantle which he wore, was the same that *Alexander the Great* wore in Battle, and had been found among the Curiosities of *Mithridates*. The great Army that followed the Chariot, put *Rome* in mind, that *Pompey* had disbanded it at a Time, when she was afraid they would have been the Ruin of their Country; and the Songs and Acclamations of the Soldiers, were increased by the People, who made the seven Hills of *Rome* ring with Joy. In this manner, the Conqueror of the East marched to the *Capitol*, where he offered stately Presents to *Jupiter*; and then gave fresh Bounties to his Troops. To each Lieutenant General and *Quæstor*, he ordered 200000 *Great Sesterces*\*, and not less than 1500 † *Drachmæ* to every Soldier. And indeed, what *Roman* General had ever enriched *Rome* as *Pompey* did? Besides the rich Moveables which he brought to the Treasury from the *Levant*, he increased the annual Revenues of the Republick more than half. But what carries his Glory to the highest pitch is, That he may truly be said to have triumphed over all the three Parts of the known World: Over *Africa*, after the Defeat of *Domitius* and *Hiarbas*; over *Europe*, after the Death of *Sertorius* in *Spain*; and over *Asia*, after the Death of *Mithridates*, and the Conquest of an Hundred *Asiatick* Nations. So that, this Conqueror<sup>93</sup> of the World, if I may so speak, was now arrived at the summit of human Grandeur; and might justly have been deemed the greatest Man the Republick had ever bred, if the last Day of his third *Triumph* had likewise been the last of his Life<sup>94</sup>.

When he had reduced himself to a private State of Life, nothing could be more modest than *Pompey* appeared to be. The People had, by way of Distinction, given him leave to wear the Crown of Lawrel, and General's<sup>95</sup> Mantle, on solemn Festivals; and to appear at the *Shows* of the *Circus*, dressed in his triumphal Robes. But he, in Policy, never but once made use of this Privilege, which might have drawn upon him the Hatred of the People. Nor did he assume the Surnames of *Ponticus*, or *Syriacus*, which he had deserved. He thought that of *The Great*, which *Sylla* had given him, and which he always preserved, was equivalent to all other Titles. His sole Aim was, to have a sovereign Authority in his Republick, without appearing to desire it. *Pupius Piso*, whom he had raised to the *Consulate*, assisted him in the beginning of his Reign, and was entirely his Creature. He had likewise Reason to expect that *Afranius*, the *Consul* elect, would be under his Direction, since it was by his Means, that this unworthy Magistrate was advanced to

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<sup>93</sup> *Pompey*, after his *Triumph*, employed some of his rich Spoils in building a Temple, which he dedicated himself, and consecrated to the Goddess *Minerva*. *Pliny* has preserved the following Inscription, which was cut in the Frontispiece of it, in Honour to the Conqueror.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS IMP. BELLO XXX. ANNORUM CONFECTO, FUSIS, FUGATIS, OCCISIS, IN DEDITIONEM ACCEPTIS HOMINUM CENTIES VICIES SEMEL LXXXIII. M: DEPRESSIS, AUT CAPTIS NAVIBUS, DCCCXLVI: OPPIDIS, CASTELLIS, MDXXXVIII. IN FIDEM RECEPTIS: TERRIS A MÆOTIS LACU AD RUBRUM MARE SUBACTIS: VOTUM MERITO MINERVÆ.

Where we have this short Account of *Pompey's* Conquests; That he had finished a War which lasted 30 Years; That he defeated or subdued to his Republick 12183000 Men; That he took or sunk 846 Gallies; That he brought 1538 Cities or Castles into Subjection to *Rome*; and That he extended his Conquests from the *Palus Mæotis* to the *Red Sea*. And in Gratitude for all these great Successes, he dedicated a Temple to *Minerva*.

<sup>94</sup> The Historians mention it as one of the most glorious Acts of his Clemency, That the Victor

pardoned the Captives who attended his *Triumph*, not excepting those who had deserved Death by Rebellion. So far was he from putting them to Death in Prison, according to the Rigour of the Law, that he gave them leave to return into their own Countries. But he did not shew the same Grace to the seditious *Aristobulus*, or the Son of *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*; *Appian* affirms, That, according to the Custom of former *Triumphs*, *Aristobulus* was strangled, whilst *Pompey* was concluding the Ceremony of his *Triumph* with a solemn Sacrifice to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. But *Josephus* differs from him in this Fact. He expressly says, That *Aristobulus* escaped out of the Prison at *Rome*, with his second Son *Antigonus*; That he appeared again in *Palestine* at the Head of an Army; That after he had been defeated, he was besieged by *Gabinus* in the Fortres of *Alexandria*, to which he had retired; and lastly, That he was taken again, and carried to *Rome*. To which he adds, That his Children who were Prisoners with him were set at Liberty, at the Request of *Gabinus*, in Regard to their Mother, who had delivered up several considerable Places in *Judæa* to the *Romans*.

<sup>95</sup> This Distinction had never been granted to any, since the Birth of the Republick, except *Paulus Æmilius*.



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Dio Cass. L.  
37.  
Plut. in Cice-  
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sar; & Cice-  
ro pluribus locis.

that Dignity. By the help of these and other Supporters, he flattered himself with securing himself as absolute an Authority in the Republick, as he had enjoyed at the Head of his Armies in the East; and he already began to form great Schemes, in which he made no doubt of succeeding, by an artful Management of both People and Senate. But he soon found, That it was easier to give Law to Subalterns in a Camp, than to govern the Minds of a Body of Equals, who start at the very appearance of a Superiority. He had his Enemies among the great Men. His Glory had raised the Jealousies of some; and after all, he had no more Authority in himself, than any other private Man of great Interest. But, since his Return, he had drawn the Eyes of all the Romans upon him.

§. XLI. As soon as he had triumphed, the Prosecution of *Clodius* was resumed. He was *Prætor* elect for one of the Provinces in *Sicily*, at the same Time, that he had, by his odious Sacrilege, violated the Mysteries of *The Good Goddess*; and the Suit had retarded his Departure. The Affair was brought before the Senate, and they decreed, That it should be tried, in the first Instance, by the *Pontifices*. These declared, That the Sacrifice had been unlawfully interrupted, and ought to be begun again. This was sufficiently saying, That *Clodius* had been guilty of Irreligion; but it did not belong to the Ministers of the Altars, to determine the Punishment to be inflicted on the accused. It belonged to the *Prætor* to fix it in the first Instance, and to the People to pass the Decree. But the Friends of *Clodius* started a Question, Whether it belonged to the *Prætor* or *Comitia*, to nominate the *Prætor's* Assessors; and in a full Assembly, the Honour of appointing these Judges, was given to *Pompey*, by a *Tribune of the People*, who was very zealous in making his Court to him. Nevertheless, the crafty Politician was afraid of offending the Senate, and therefore transferred the Nomination to them; and they, at the Persuasion of *Quintus*<sup>96</sup> *Fufius*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*, and with the Consent<sup>97</sup> of *Hortensius*, one of the Accusers, left the Choice to the *Prætor*. *Hortensius* said it was of little Consequence who tried *Clodius*, since the Crime was too notorious to be evaded. When the Day of Trial came, the first Step the Assessors took, seemed to forebode a certain Condemnation to *Clodius*. As they knew the People favoured him, they pretended to be afraid of some sudden Tumult; and desired *Q. Catulus*, the *Prince of the Senate*, to allow them a Guard. So that hitherto, their Proceedings seemed to be against *Clodius*: But all Things were venal at *Rome*, and it was grown common for Judges to be corrupted.

<sup>96</sup> *Cicero* speaks of the *Tribune Fufius*, in his 14th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 1, in no very favourable manner. A most worthless Tribune, says he, presented *Pompey* to the People, in the *Flaminian Circus*; according to the Custom, which would not suffer private Persons to harangue the People, unless they were presented by some *Curule Magistrate*, or *Tribune of the People*. The Consul, *Pupius*, adds he, a little lower, is the most unworthy Magistrate of them all. There is none but *Fufius* like him. The Truth is, the latter signalized himself by his Hatred to *Cicero*, and his Friendship first with *Clodius*, and afterwards with *Mark Anthony*.

<sup>97</sup> The Judges were generally chosen by Lot. But the Senate thought fit to leave the Choice of them in this Instance, to the Discretion of the *Prætor*. There was Reason to believe that this Magistrate, whose Name is not transmitted to us, would choose Men of Integrity to be Judges in an Affair of so nice a Nature, which concerned a young *Patrician*, who was proud of his Interest and Birth. Besides, it might have been dangerous to have chosen them by Lot, at a Time when all the Judges, a very few only excepted, sold their Votes in Judgment. But *Fufius* would not comply with the Decree of the Senate in this Instance. At the Motion of this Tribune, who was in the Interest of *Clodius*, the People decreed, That the Judges should be chosen by Lot. *Hortensius*, says *Cicero*, closed too easily with *Fufius*, in this Matter. He was hurried a-

way with his Hatred, and was too precipitate in the Process, being fully persuaded, as he said himself, That a Sword of Lead was sufficient to kill the sacrilegious *Clodius* whom he accused. *Epist. to Atticus*, L. 1. Ep. 16. But let us hear what *Cicero* himself says of it, in his 14th Letter of the first Book to *Atticus*. In order, says he, to hinder the Decree of the Senate from being confirmed by the People, the Remains of the *Catilinarian Faction*, with the Consul *Pupius*, and *Curio*, at the Head of them, came to the Forum, to solicit the People in favour of *Clodius*. The Agents of the Faction posted themselves at the Entrance of the Bridges, and would not suffer the Tablets to be given to any, but those who were for the Negative. Upon this, *Cato* flew to the *Rostra*, and made a bitter Invective against the Consul, if a Speech may be so called, which was full of Force and Gravity; and in which nothing was proposed, but what was for the Good of his Country. He was seconded by *Hortensius*, and *Favonius* signalized himself on that side of the Question. By this Concurrence of great Men, the *Comitia* were dissolved. Immediately the Senate were assembled; and it was decreed by a majority of Votes, That the Consul should exhort the People to receive the Proposal. The *Consul* Fathers stood firm; and would not suffer themselves to be bribed, either by the Supplications of *Clodius*, who threw himself at their Feet, or the Remonstrances of *Curio* and the Tribune *Fufius*.

M. Grassi



*M. Crassus*, and *P. Piso* the *Consul*, declared themselves Protectors of the accused; and the immense Riches of the one, joined with the great Interest of the other, gave *Clodius* great Hopes. *Crassus* knew how to attack every Judge in his Foible; and he was very liberal of his Money<sup>98</sup> to some, and procured Mistresses for others. So that nothing was now wanting, but to put a plausible Colour upon their Sentence; and in a Crime so notorious, and so universally known, they had no Plea, but to prove the *alibi*. His Defenders therefore said, That another Person was mistaken for *Clodius*, who was not in *Rome* the Night of the Ceremony, but lay at<sup>99</sup> *Interamna* in the Country of the *Volsi*; tho' there was not any appearance of Truth in this Defence. Many People had seen him in the City, the very Day, he was said to be several Leagues from it. *Cicero* particularly could not be mistaken in it, for *Clodius* had paid him a Visit that Day. But he had no Inclination to appear against a Man, whose<sup>100</sup> Sister he passionately loved; and who had assisted him with his Advice in the Affair of *Catiline*. *Terentia* therefore was forced to make use of all the Ascendant she had over him, to prevail on him to be a Witness in the Cause. She was jealous of *Clodia* whom her Husband loved; and was afraid, she should, by a<sup>101</sup> Divorce, be sacrificed to his new Inclinations. And indeed, the grave Philosopher was now so publick in his Visits to *Clodia*, that he was become the Jest of *Rome*. This made *Terentia's* Suspicions just, and her Fears reasonable. And in order therefore to secure the Affections of her Husband to her self, and to break off his Correspondence with the *Clodian* Family, she forced him to swear, That the Criminal was not absent. *Cicero* with too great Complaisance to his Wife, gave his Testimony; and thereby incurred the Hatred of *Clodius*, had the Mortification not to be believed on his Oath, and drew upon himself all the subsequent Misfortunes of his Life.

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§. XLII. The Judges, who were chosen out of the Senatorial Body, the *Roman Knights*, and the Keepers<sup>102</sup> of the publick Treasury<sup>103</sup>, assembled to the Number of 56; and the Cause was prosecuted with great Earnestness, but without Tumult. *Cato*, who was always consistent, declaimed against the Violation of Religion, and the Corruption of the Judges. *Cæsar* was cited, as most nearly concerned in a Cause that related to his Wife; and was afraid of either offending *Pompey*, or displeasing the People. He laid nothing to *Pompey's* Charge; but declared, That he had not divorced *Pompeia*, because he thought her guilty. So that all the Odium of the Prosecution fell only upon *Clodius*. His Accusers called to Mind his Lewdnesses with his three Sisters: The most infamous of whom, was the eldest<sup>104</sup>, who had married

*Q. Metellus*

<sup>98</sup> *Cicero* attests this, in his 16th Letter to *Atticus*, B. I. *Crassus*, says he, managed the whole Affair in two Days Time, by one of his Slaves, who is likewise a Gladiator. He got the Judges to his House; gave some Promises, others Security, others Money. And which was most horrible, O ye Gods! He even purchased some, by procuring them some Nights Lodgings with certain Women, and Children of Quality! It may seem strange, that a Man of such Distinction as *Crassus*, both for Birth and Rank, should make use of such shameful Methods to screen *Clodius*. But the Character *Sallust* gives us of him, justifies *Cicero's* Reproaches. He says, he was not ashamed to declare himself the Protector of all bad Citizens.

<sup>99</sup> The ancient Geographers give *Interamna* the Surname of *Lirinas*, because the River *Liris*, now the *Garigliano*, watered its Territory. *Cluver* conjectures, That the Ruins which are seen over against *Ponte Corvo*, are the Remains of this City. But *Hollstinus* rather thinks that it stood where *Torre di Terquine* now stands. See Vol. 2. p. 266. Note 49.

<sup>100</sup> *Plutarch* himself says, That *Cicero* was then an intimate Friend of *Clodius*.

<sup>101</sup> At least, says *Plutarch*, *Terentia* was not ignorant of the Pains *Clodia* took to marry *Cicero*, whom she passionately loved. The whole Affair

was carried on by *Tullus*, a common Friend; and the Steps he took, and the frequent Visits he paid to both, were in a manner, in *Terentia's* Sight, whose House was near *Clodia's*.

<sup>102</sup> These Keepers of the publick Treasury are called *Tribuni Aerarii* by the Historians. They had the Care of the Finances jointly with the *Quæstors*, and under the Direction of the *Censors* and Senate; as we have observed in the former Volumes.

<sup>103</sup> Besides the ordinary Treasury, which received the annual Revenues of the Republick, there were two others. In one was kept the *Twentieths*, which were raised on the Goods of Freedmen, Legacies, &c. and which was therefore called *Aurum Vicesimarum*. In the other was kept the Gold the Romans had gathered together ever since the Irruption of the Gauls. These two Treasuries which were called *Sanctius Aerarium*, were the dernier resort in Cases of Extremity. Some have thought, not improbably, That the *Aurum Vicesimarum* was the *Twentieth* Part of the Revenues of the Republick which was laid up against a Time of need.

<sup>104</sup> The excessive Impudence and Debaucheries of *Clodia* may best be seen in *Cicero's* Oration for *Cælius*. The latter was accused, among other Crimes, of having attempted to poison this Woman, with whom he kept an unlawful Commerce, and of



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2. *Metellus Celer*, and disgraced him by numberless Acts of Infamy. In short, it is sufficient to shew her Character, to observe, That the Ancients were of Opinion, That she was the famous *Lesbia*, whose Amours are celebrated by <sup>105</sup> *Catullus* the Poet, under a fictitious Name. How then could the Head of so debauched, and so infamous a Family, meet with so many Protectors in *Rome*? Avarice, and all kinds of Licentiousness, had now made it a very different Place from what it had been. The *Romans* of this Age could prostitute their Honour, and sell Justice, without a Blush. Notwithstanding the Oaths of *Cicero*, *Cato*, *Aurelia Cæsar's* Mother, and the Ladies who were at the Assembly of *The Good Goddess*, *Clodius* was <sup>106</sup> acquitted, by a Majority of one and thirty Judges against five and twenty. Almost

whom he had borrowed considerable Sums, the Fruits of his Incontinence. In the Heat of her Resentment against the faithless *Cælius*, who had deserted her to follow new Amours, she brought a Prosecution against him, for being guilty of the blackest Crimes. The Surname of *Quadrantaria*, which the *Romans* gave her, alluded to the Affront that was offered her by a young Man, to whom she prostituted her self for Money. Instead of a Purse of Gold which she expected, he gave her only a Purse of the current Copper Coin, called *Quadrans*, which was the fourth Part of an *As*. *Cicero* says, in this Oration, That she bought a Garden on the Banks of the *Tyber*, for the sake of the base Pleasure of looking at those who bathed in it, in the Summer-Time. She could not bear a virtuous Husband, who was jealous of his Honour, as *Metellus Celer* was, and therefore found Means to shorten his Days, and get rid of him by Poison. *Catullus* represents her in his Poems, as a common Prostitute, who exposed herself to all Comers; and stood in the Corners of the Streets, in *Angiportis* & *Quadriviiis*, to catch those that passed by. Nevertheless, he had been passionately in Love with her. It is her Amours he sings under the Name of *Lesbia*. He calls her so, in Honour to *Sappho* the famous Poet, who was born in the Island of *Lesbos*. The Reports spread in *Rome*, of *Clodia's* Incest with her Brother *Clodius*, led *Cicero* to say merrily, That she was another *Juno*, since, like her, she was Wife as well as Sister to her Brother. See the 9th *Epistle to Atticus*, B. 2.

<sup>105</sup> St. *Jerome* places the Birth of this Poet *Catullus* in the 2d Year of the 173d *Olympiad*, which answers to the Year of *Rome* 666, according to the Calculations of *Calvisius*. His Wit and Delicacy gained him great Respect among the great Men in *Rome*. But too thick a Veil cannot be cast over the scandalous Obscenities with which he has filled some of his Poems. The Descriptions he gives of the most abominable Debaucheries, can please none but those who have lost all Sense of Shame. We shall have occasion to speak in another Place of the ill Reports he raised of *Julius Cæsar*, and his satirical Reflections upon him. The Praises he gives *Cicero* in one of his Pieces, has led some Moderns to say, without any Proof, That the *Roman* Orator pleaded for him. St. *Jerom* places his Death in the last Year of the 180th *Olympiad*, which answers to the Year of *Rome* 696. So that at this rate, he lived but 30 Years. Nevertheless, he mentions *Cæsar's* Expedition into *Britain* in one of his Pieces; and the *Annalists* place that Expedition in the Year 698. Whence it follows, that he must have lived above 30 Years. But on the other hand, we cannot agree with *Scaliger*, who says he lived to the Age of 71. The Reasons this Chronologist gives for this Opinion, prove nothing, neither can they impose on the Critics.

<sup>106</sup> *Cicero* in his 16th *Letter to Atticus*, B. 1.

gives him an exact Account of what passed before the Sentence by which *Clodius* was acquitted. After having told him with respect to himself, That he had engaged in the Quarrel, had terrible Battles to maintain, and had handled *Curio*, *Piso*, a Parcel of mad old Fellows, and licentious young ones who had declared openly for the accused, very roughly; he proceeds thus. *The Judges were drawn by Lot. The Accuser, like a good Censor, rejected those whose Integrity he suspected. The accused, like a Master of Gladiators who has a Mind to spare his best Slaves, rejected all good Men. As soon as the Judges were settled by mutual Agreement, and had taken their Seats, all good Republicans began to doubt of the Success. For never was a wiler Company got together at any gaming Match: Senators of bad Characters, beggarly Knights, and indigent Tribunes of the Treasury. Nevertheless, there were a few Men of known Probity, whom he could not exclude. But these were grieved to be mixed with such Company, and with Reason feared, That the Reproach of the whole Body, would fall on every Member of it. At first setting out, almost all the Judges affected an incredible Severity; which disconcerted the Criminal. They were all unanimous. The Criminal could obtain nothing. The Accuser had more than he asked. So that no one doubted but *Clodius* was guilty, and would infallibly be condemned. But when I came to depose against him, the Scene changed all on a sudden. The Clamours of those of his Faction against me were loud enough to be heard by you. Then the Judges left their Seats and surrounded me, and presented their Throats to *Clodius*, to shew him they would defend me to the Hazard of their Lives. Thus ended the first sitting. The next Day, I had the Pleasure to see as great a Crowd at my House, as conducted me home, when I went out of the Consulship. Our new *Arcopagites* refused to meet again, unless the Senate would appoint them a Guard. The Conscript Fathers approved of this wise Caution, and ordered the Magistrates to provide one. Every one concluded that *Clodius* would not dare to appear. But they were mistaken. Corruption, Interest, and Violence, prevailed against Justice, and the most sacred Rights of Religion. On the last Day of the Sitting, the Forum was filled with Slaves, whom the Friends of *Clodius* had hired. So that you may imagine, all good Men were afraid to appear among them. Nevertheless, there were 25 of the Judges who had the Courage to vote for the Punishment of the Criminal, against 31, who feared Want more than Infamy. You cannot but foresee the fatal Consequences of such a Judgment; if that Name may be applied to a Sentence given by the worst Men in the Republick, by *A Thalna*, *A Plautus*, *A Spongia*, and such like Wretches, who were not ashamed to declare a Fact false, which all the World knew to be true.*

Add to this, that we learn from *Plutarch*, That a great Number of Citizens who were esteemed for their



Almost all the Senators were full of Indignation at so unjust a Judgment; and *Clodius* from that Time conceived an implacable Hatred against *Cicero*, and against the Senate. He went to his *Quæstorship* in *Sicily* full of Resentment; and we shall soon see him return to revenge himself, and give a full loose to his Rage. *Q. Catulus* is said to have met one of these corrupted Judges, and to have confounded him with accosting him thus <sup>107</sup>; *Why did you desire a Guard of us? Were you afraid your Money should be taken from you?* And soon after the Affair of *Clodius*, that <sup>108</sup> great Man, that illustrious *Prince of the Senate*, died, full of Years and Honours. By his Death the Republick lost a perfect Example of the Virtues of old *Rome*; and after him, *Cato* was almost the only *Roman*, who was blameless in his Conduct, and had a truly disinterested Zeal for his Country. No wonder therefore that such a general Inundation of Vice, should soon be followed by the Destruction of a State, which owed its Grandeur to a most strict and zealous Regard for Virtue.

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their Probity, deposed against *Clodius*, in confirmation of the different Parts of the Accusation. Some charged him with the most horrible Perjuries, and the most notorious Knavery. Others swore, That he had several Times corrupted the People with Money. And all agreed, That it was Matter of Diversion to him, to attempt the Chastity of Women. Two Women-Servants were produced, who swore, That the accused held a criminal Commerce with his Sister, the Wife of *Lucullus*. And several reproached him with the like Incest with his two other Sisters, one of which was married to *Quintus Marius Rex*, the other to *Metellus Celer*.

<sup>107</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Cicero* cast much the same Reproach on the Judges who had been corrupted by *Clodius* and his Cabal. *You did wisely*, said he to them when he was leaving the Assembly, *to desire a Guard. You had Reason to fear the Money you had received, might be taken from you.* And according to the same Historian, the little Regard the Judges paid to *Cicero's* Testimony, was Matter of Triumph to *Clodius*. He took occasion from thence audaciously to insult him. To which *Cicero* replied; *Thou art mistaken, if thou thinkest to gain any Advantage against me, by the unjust Judgment that has been given in thy Favour. Five and twenty Judges have voted for thy Condemnation, and consequently gave Credit to my Deposition; and if the other thirty*

*refused to believe me, it was because they had sold their Votes.* On the other hand, *Clodius* made Reprisals, and reproached *Cicero* with going to the Waters at *Baiæ*. This was the most delightful Place in all *Italy*; where most of the great People met for Pleasure, and was often made a Scene of Debauchery. *Indeed*, continued *Clodius*, *it well becomes a little Burgher of Arpinum, to frequent the Place where only the Nobility take their Pleasures.* To which *Cicero*, who was very ready at Repartee, made no other Answer than this; *Your Sister Clodia has not such contemptible Thoughts of that little Burgher.* We have already observed, That she was fallen violently in Love with him. But the Reflection that *Cicero* adds is very poignant; and alludes to the shameful Treatment *Clodius* received from the Pyrates, when they took him Prisoner, in his Return from *Cilicia*. We find an Account of their Usage of him, in the Discourse *De Aruspicum Responsis. Atque ibi Piratorum contumelias perpeffus, etiam Cilicum Libidines, Barbarorumque satierit.*

<sup>108</sup> *Quintus Lutatius Catulus*, was the Son of that great Man of the same Name, whom old *Marius* had condemned to die, and who prevented the Execution of that Tyrant's Fury, by a voluntary Death. He had been created Consul in the Year of *Rome* 675, Censor, and Prince of the Senate.





# T H E

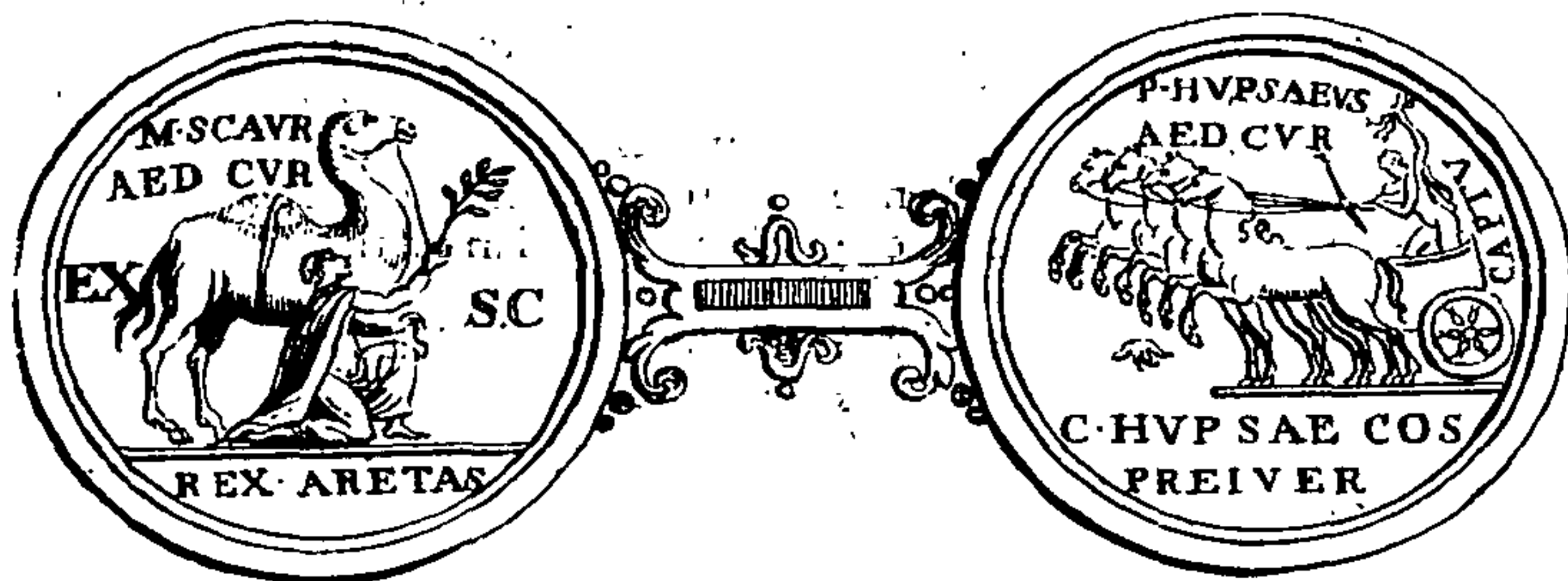
# Roman History.

## B O O K LXII.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCII.

P. PUPPIUS  
PISO, & L.  
VALERIUS  
MESSALA,  
Consuls.  
*Joseph. Antiq.*  
L. 14.

§. I. **T**H E State of the Republick in general, and that of the City in particular, were now very different. Throughout the whole Extent of the Provinces subject to the Senate and People, there appeared not any Footsteps of a Revolt. *M. Æmilius Scaurus* governed *Syria* in Quality of <sup>1</sup> President, and in much Tranquillity. If he had any War yet to maintain, it was only in <sup>2</sup> *Arabia*



with King *Aretas*; and the Progress he made at so great a distance was scarce known at *Rome*. There was indeed some Reason to fear, that *Alexander* the Son of *Aristobulus*, who had made his escape from *Pompey*, who was leading him in Chains to adorn his *Triumph*, would raise some Disturbances in *Judæa*. *Pontus* enjoyed the Sweets of its Subjection to the Republick; and *Armenia* was no longer troubled with the Ambition of young *Tigranes*, who was closely confined at *Rome*. As to the Coasts

<sup>1</sup> The Dignity of *President* was then temporary, and disposed of by the General, till such Time as the Republick should provide for the Government of the Province. Under the Emperors, great Privileges were annexed to it, as we shall have Occasion to observe in the History of the *Roman Empire*.

<sup>2</sup> *Josephus* tells us, That *Æmilius Scaurus* advanced towards *Petra* the Capital of *Arabia*, of which *Aretas* was King. The Difficulties of the Roads had often retarded the March of the *Roman Army*, in a Country full of Mountains and Rocks which were almost inaccessible. Provisions began to fail, and the Soldiers, oppressed with Hunger, dispersed themselves about the Country, to plunder all the Villages they could find. *Hircanus*, the King of the *Jews*, under the Protection of the Repub-

lick, supplied *Scaurus's* Troops with what they wanted. He sent under the Command of *Antipater*, one of his chief Officers, several Convoys, which filled the Army with Plenty. This Minister of the King of *Judæa* was very well known to *Aretas*, with whom he contracted a strict Friendship. *Scaurus*, before he had recourse to Arms, was willing to try whether he could not prevail on the *Arabian Monarch* by Treaty to submit; and *Antipater*, who was charged with the Commission, succeeded. He so artfully managed *Aretas*, that he persuaded him to submit to the Laws of the *Roman Republick*, and redeem his Dominions at the Price of 300 *Talents*, or 900000 *Livres*. So that this War was ended as soon as begun. This Fact is recorded on a Medal of the *Æmilian Family*; on which we see King *Aretas*



Coasts of *Asia*, if *Q. Cicero*<sup>3</sup>, the Brother of the famous Orator, disturbed a little the Tranquillity of the People there; he at least kept good Order among them, by the wise Instructions of his Brother, and did not very much load the *Asiatics*. In *Transalpine Gaul* alone, tho' subdued two Years ago by *C. Pomptinius*, there seemed to appear some feint Sparks of a dubious War. In short, the World in general seemed to sit down quietly under the Administration of a Republick; which, tho' peaceable abroad, was very restless at home.

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*Pompey*, since his *Triumph*, was wholly intent, on making himself sole Master of the Universe. He imagined, that when he was once got at the Helm, he should be able to govern the Republick as he pleased; and was not aware, that to acquire an absolute Authority in *Rome*, otherwise than by Force of Arms, was beyond the Power of Man. He found many ready to oppose the Sovereignty at which he aspired. *Lucullus* had paved the Way<sup>4</sup> for his Conquests of *Pontus*, *Armenia*, and *Syria*; and did not think himself at all inferior to this celebrated Conqueror, whose Superiority in the *Levant* he ascribed wholly to Artifice. *Crassus* had always<sup>5</sup> been *Pompey's* Rival; and tho' in Glory the latter out-shined him, the Riches of the former put him at least upon a level with him. *Crassus* had<sup>6</sup> Wealth enough to raise and maintain a powerful Army, at his own Expence. *Cato* was too sincerely zealous for the publick Good, to suffer *Pompey* to give any Wound to the Liberty of his Country. He looked on the least Usurpations on the Authority of the People and Senate, as so many advances towards Tyranny. *Cicero* was not so disinterested in his Views as *Cato*; but he was at bottom a good Republican, and his Eloquence made him formidable. *Cæsar* was now, if I may so speak, only beginning to shew himself; but nevertheless was already the most formidable Enemy that *Pompey* had. His

*Aretas* in the Posture of a Suppliant, and holding in his Hand an Olive-branch, in token of the Peace which the *Roman* Republick granted him. The Camel, an Animal very common in *Arabia*, seems to be placed here as a Symbol of the Country. The Names inscribed on this Medal shew that it was struck in the *Ædileship* of *Scaurus* and *Publius Hyppæus*. We there see also the Name of *Caius Hyppæus Priver-nas*, who was *Consul* in the Year of *Rome* 406, and a second Time in the Year 412. After he had subdued the *Priver-nates*, he obtained the Honours of a *Triumph*, as appears by the triumphal Chariot on the Medal.

<sup>3</sup> *Quintus Cicero* had nominated *Pomponius Atticus* to be his Lieutenant General; but the latter preferred the Sweets of a private Life to the Fatigues of a Voyage and an Employment which did not suit his Taste; and the *Roman* Orator reproaches him with it. He foresaw that his Brother, who was naturally proud, would suffer himself to be carried away with that Passion, and make himself odious in his Government, unless restrained by the Advice of a Man of *Atticus's* Wisdom, whose Sister *Quintus* had married. *I am really sorry*, says *Cicero* to his Friend, *for your refusing to go into Asia. I am much afraid the Consequences of it to us will be bad.* The Quarrels which then broke out between the two Brothers-in-Law, probably confirmed *Atticus* in his Resolution not to undertake this Voyage. Nevertheless, *Cicero* made himself a Mediator between them; and pursues the Affair in such a manner, as shews the true Character of *Quintus*. *You know*, says he, *that my Brother is one of the best natured Men in the World; he is easily prejudiced, but then he as easily gets the better of his Prejudices. The Misfortune is, that you have not an Opportunity of opening your Minds freely to one another. This Misunderstanding ought to be ascribed to nothing else, but the Artifices of some bad Men, who have prevailed on him to overlook what he owes to you, both as a Relation and an old Friend. But consider, that this Levity, or rather Flexibility of Mind, is usually the Sign of a good Heart. And indeed Cicero guessed right. His Brother made himself so ma-*

ny Enemies in *Asia*, that his Province threatened him with a Prosecution. The Letters *Cicero* himself wrote to him when in *Asia*, shew us, that he had no Regard to any body, but by his excessive Severities drove the People under his Government into a Revolt. Our Authorities for these Facts are his Letters to *Atticus* and *Quintus*.

<sup>4</sup> *Pompey* had indeed gathered the Fruits of *Lucullus's* Victories in *Asia*; and therefore the latter, when much out of Humour, reproached him with being like these Birds of Prey, which never appear till after the Fight, when the Field of Battle is covered with dead Bodies.

<sup>5</sup> According to *Plutarch*, it was said of *Pompey*, That he lost by his ill Conduct, the Advantage he had gained over *Crassus* by his military Exploits. The former, intoxicated with his Victories, affected an Air of Grandeur and Gravity, which gave Offence to the *Roman* Nobility: The latter omitted nothing, that could gain him the Affections of all Mankind. Nor was it Emulation alone that created the Misunderstanding between them. *Crassus* highly resented the Affront which he pretended *Pompey* had offered him, when he robbed him of the Honours of a *Triumph*, by assuming to himself the Glory of having put an end to the War with the Slaves, by the Defeat of *Spartacus*. Indeed they had been in appearance reconciled; and *Crassus* had made the first Advances towards it in the Presence of the People; and had said, No one ought to be ashamed of seeking the Friendship of a Man, whom the *Romans* had honoured with the Appellation of *The Great*. But still he looked with very jealous Eyes on *Pompey's* Glory; and could not hear that Appellation given him without Concern. He used on those Occasions to ask with a Sneer, which sufficiently shewed his Uneasiness, *How many Feet Pompey was taller than he?*

<sup>6</sup> The Historians say, *Crassus* was worth 7000 Talents, which make 21 Millions of *Livres*, [or 1356250 *l. Sterling*.] But who can compute the immense Profits he gained, by the Labour of the 40000 Slaves which he employed in his Estates?



fine Understanding, his Penetration, his singular Address, his Nobility which he carried up to the fabulous Times, but especially his Ambition, which would not suffer him to rest as long as he had any Superior, threatened *Pompey* with a terrible Opposition. *Cæsar* wanted only to acquire a little more Glory by Arms, to give him Pretensions to an Equality. So that tho' the present Serenity was in appearance great, many Things presaged impending Storms.

Year of §. II. Such were the Dispositions and Characters of those, who made the greatest  
 ROME Figure in the Republick, when the *Consuls*, *L. Afranius Nepos*, and *Q. Metellus*  
 DCXCIII. *Celer* <sup>7</sup> entered upon their Office. *Pompey* had founded his Hopes of Power on these  
 L. AFRANI- two Magistrates. They had both served under him, as his Lieutenant Generals;  
 US NEPOS, & and were both indebted to him for the Dignity they enjoyed. He had therefore a  
 Q. CÆCILI- Right to expect great Things from their Gratitude for the Friendship with which he  
 US METEL- had honoured them. But he found, that these Supporters whom he had so carefully  
 IUS CELER, raised, were either too weak to support him, or too obstinate to be governed by him.  
 Consuls. *Afranius* was a trifler, on whom he could have no dependance. He danced finely,  
 Cic. ad Attic. which was all his Merit. He was incapable of Business, and gave himself wholly  
 L. I. c. 15. up to Amusements. What Service then could he do for his Protector? *Cicero* said  
 of him, *That no Man, who had not the Pilegm of a Philosopher, could look at him*  
*without a Sigh.* His Collegue indeed was a Man of a very different Character; but  
 he had professed great Attachments to *Pompey*, only in order to make his own Way.  
 Since his Promotion to the *Consulate*, the great Zeal he had shewn for his Benefactor  
 was considerably abated. He could not forgive *Pompey*, his divorcing his Sister *Mu-*  
*cia*, and the Affront he thereby offered to the *Cæcilian* Family. Besides, he was  
 thought to be a little jealous of *Pompey's* Exploits. Tho' a Subaltern only in *Pom-*  
*pey's* Army, he assumed a Part of the General's Glory to himself. So that one of  
 the *Consuls* on whom *Pompey* greatly depended was a very weak Man; and the other  
 his secret Enemy.

However, he did not yet know, that he should be deceived in the *Consuls* he had given  
*Rome*; and therefore made two Attempts which turned only to his own Confusion.  
 He moved, That Lands should be given to the Veterans of his Army; and That all  
 he had done in the *Levant*, should be approved by one Act. He made the Motions  
 himself to the Senate; and then was undeceived, with regard to the Confidence he  
 had in his own Credit. The Moment he began to sound the Senators, he met with a  
 strong Opposition. They opposed both his Demands; and no body with more Vi-  
 gour, than the *Consul*, *Metellus*. As for *Afranius*, he came feintly into his Mea-  
 sures; but he was an indolent stupid Creature, and only fit to spoil any Business in  
 which he engaged. *Pompey*, enraged at the Refusal of the Senate, had recourse to  
 the People. He sought for a *Tribune*, who would present his Request to the *Comitia*  
*by Curia*, and get it granted; and *L. Flavius* <sup>8</sup> *Nepos*, one of the College, was  
 very ready to oblige a great Man, who was highly beloved and esteemed by the Peo-  
 ple. *Flavius* joined both the Articles into one Petition, and moved, That Lands  
 should be distributed in Property to *Pompey's* Soldiers; and That all the Employ-  
 ments he had granted should be ratified, all his Donations confirmed, and in a  
 Word, all his Acts in the East approved. When such Things were deliberated in  
 those *Comitia*, any Citizen had a Right to speak for or against them; and the *Con-*  
*sul Metellus* was the most active to disappoint *Pompey*. He was assisted by *Lucullus*,  
*Cato*, and almost all the Senate, in his Opposition; and they insisted, That to grant  
 the Motion would be manifestly unjust, and expressly contrary to several Decrees of  
 the Senate. The Petition was therefore very strictly examined into, and found to  
 import these Particulars. 1. That the People would consent to reassume Lands  
 which had formerly belonged to the Publick, and had been bought by private Per-  
 sons. 2. That they would divide the Fields of *Volaterræ* <sup>9</sup> and *Aretium*, which  
 Sylla

<sup>7</sup> If we may judge of *Metellus Celer* by the Com-  
 mendation *Cicero* gives him in several Parts of his  
 Works, he tell little short of the first Romans, in Zeal  
 for the publick Good.

<sup>8</sup> We must take care not to confound this *Lucius*  
*Flavius*, with another who was *Prætor* in the Year  
 of *Rome* 698. It was before the Tribunal of the

latter, that *Cneius Plancius* was brought, for whom  
*Cicero* spoke the Oration which is still extant. The  
*Flavian* Family from which they were both descend-  
 ed, had afterwards the Honour to give *Rome* an Em-  
 peror, in the Person of *Vespasian*.

<sup>9</sup> When *Sylla* had usurped a sovereign Authority,  
 he confiscated the Estates of the Inhabitants of *Are-*  
 tium



Sylla had given as a free Gift to his Troops, between Pompey's Soldiers. 3. That the Revenues of the new Conquests, for five Years, should be appropriated to the purchasing of Lands, to be distributed among the most indigent of the People: And, 4. That the determination of this Affair, should be left to a general Assembly of the Citizens of Rome.

Year of  
ROME  
DCXCIII.  
L. AFRANI-  
US NEPOS, &  
Q. CECILI-  
US METEL-  
LUS CELER,  
Consuls.

§ III. All these Articles were violently<sup>10</sup> opposed, and the Injustice of them shewn. Nor was this all. *Lucullus* inveighed particularly against the second Part of the Motion, and said: *How can it be consistent with Prudence or Order, to approve in general of all that has been done, without examining into the Particulars, and knowing what those Statutes, or Regulations, or arbitrary Dispositions are, which Pompey has made in the East? I commanded there before him, and perhaps with as much Success, and more Equity. After he had supplanted me, he only followed my Steps, and found every Thing done to his Hands. Nevertheless, he, of his own Authority, disannulled what I had done, and recalled my Concessions. And is this new Sovereign now grown imperious and presumptuous enough, to hope to exercise the same Tyranny here, which he practised at that distance? He would have us implicitly approve of his Conduct, without any Examination. And what is this, but saying, Romans, acknowledge me for your Master! I am so; and have nothing more to desire of you, than that you would blindly approve! No absolute Monarch ever extended his despotick Power to greater lengths. This Speech was backed by Cato, and the Acclamations of the Conscript Fathers. But no one took more pains to get the Motion rejected than Metellus Celer. He was so very warm and active against Pompey, that he had like to have been stoned by the Partisans of the Tribune, tho' he was Consul. The Dispute degenerated into Clamours and Threatnings, and there was a great uproar in the Comitium and Forum.*

In order to appease the Tumult, *Flavius* thought of an Expedient which only increased it. He ordered his Officers to carry *Metellus* to Prison. This was offering great Violence to the Person of a Consul, tho' not without Precedent. The Tribunes of the People, since they were become most powerful, had assumed I know not what Right of insulting the superior Magistrates, the Consuls themselves not excepted. *Metellus* gave way to Force; and, attended by a Company of exasperated Senators, was put under Arrest; and then resolved on a strange Attempt, which was, to assemble the Senate in the Place of his Confinement. Upon hearing this, the Tribune invested the Prison, placed his Seat at the Door of it, insolently told the Conscript Fathers that they should not see their Consul all Day, unless they could do so through the Wall; and seemed resolved to spend the Night there with his Guard. Then Pompey, who was the Author of all these Troubles, began to reflect seriously on the Hatred he was drawing on himself from the People, and from the Fathers, whom he had greatly enraged; and in order to save his Honour, he pretended that *Metellus* had desired him to procure his Liberty. This was absolutely false; but he wanted a Pretence to cover his Weakness; and at his Request, the Consul was set at Liberty, and the Tumult ceased. And now Pompey began to repent, of having disbanded his Troops. He was become sensible, That to pretend to reign in a Republick otherwise than by force of Arms, was the fond Chimæra of his Ambition. But how could he resist that thirst of Power, which had got an entire possession of his Heart?

*Arctium* and *Volaterræ*, who had taken up Arms against him in the Civil War. Those of the latter defended themselves so obstinately, that they stood a three Years Siege.

<sup>10</sup> *Cicero* proposed a middle Way, which was agreeable to all the People, as he tells us in his 19th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 1. He thought that the Lands which had been alienated by the Republick since the Year 620, the Consulate of *Publicius Mucius*, and *Lucius Calpurnius*, ought to be excepted out of the Law; and agreed, That those whom *Sylla* had put into possession of any Lands, should be maintained in their Possession; and That the People of *Arctium* and *Volaterræ* should still continue to enjoy their own, because they had never been divided, tho'

confiscated by the Dictator. *Cicero* supported his Opinion with the Authority of the Senate, who had confirmed all *Sylla's* Acts, when he abdicated the Dictatorship. At the same Time, *Cicero* approved of that Clause of the Law, which was for applying all the Subsidies of the Roman Provinces for five Years, to purchase the Lands designed to be distributed. But the Senate rejected the whole Law, for fear Pompey should get himself the Commission of dividing these Lands, and abuse his Power when once made Arbitrer of the Fortunes of the Citizens. It was a dangerous Thing to entrust a Citizen with new Powers, whose Influence was too formidable already.



Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCIII.

L. AFRANI-  
US NEPOS, &  
Q. CÆCILI-  
US METEL-  
LUS NEPOS,  
Consuls.

Plut. in Pomp.  
Dio Cass.

L. 37.

Cic. ad Attic.

L. 1. Ep. 15.

§. IV. He therefore made it his whole Business to form himself another Party, and get firmer Supports than the *Consuls*; who had hitherto assisted him. Being abandoned by the Senate, he renounced them, and joined himself to a Company of factious young Men, at the Head of whom was *Clodius*, who was returned from his *Quæstorship* in *Sicily*. This illustrious Conqueror demeaned himself so far, as to seek the Friendship of Men who had lost all Reputation. If he had only gained the *Tribunes of the People*, he might have governed the Commons through their Means, and raised himself to a kind of Sovereignty without Dishonour. But he chose rather to enter into the Intrigues of *Clodius*, and give himself wholly up to the pursuit of them. Indeed *Pompey* and *Clodius* were both equally exasperated with the Senate, and this common Hatred united them. But should *Pompey* have made all the Enmities of his new Friend his own? *Cicero* had always been in his Interest, and even in the last Affair, with regard to *Metellus*, had made a Speech in his Favour. But nevertheless, *Pompey* sacrificed the Orator himself to *Clodius*; and undertook to be Mediator between them, tho' he knew that *Clodius* aimed at nothing less than *Cicero's* Destruction. His chief Design, in aspiring at the *Tribunate*, was to enable himself effectually to destroy this Enemy, who had like to have ruined him by his Deposition against him. The greatest Obstruction in the Way of the Magistracy which *Clodius* so ardently desired, was his being by Birth a *Patrician*; it being now grown customary, for none but *Plebeians* to enjoy the *Tribuneship*.

But the desire of Revenge made *Clodius* pass over all Rules. He employed one of the *Tribunes*, to sound the People, to know whether they would consent that a *Patrician* should stand for that Office; but the People were inexorable. And this obliged him to take other Measures, in order to succeed. He came to a Resolution very worthy of himself, however unworthy of his Ancestors; which was, to renounce his Nobility, and get himself adopted by a mean *Plebeian*, into a very low Family. In order to obtain a Ratification of this shameful Change, he had re-

II All the World had fixed their Eyes on *Pompey*, till after his last *Triumph*. His Life had been one continued Series of Victories and Conquests, and all Orders of Men in the Republick were continually extolling his Exploits. In this height of Glory, he affected Airs of Pride and Reserve, which made him odious to most of the great Men in *Rome*. He would scarce vouchsafe to converse even with those, whose Birth or Merit, had raised them to the highest Dignities. He appeared seldom in publick, and then with such a Crowd of Clients as looked more like the Court of a powerful Monarch, than the Attendants of a private Person. Tho' he did not make an ill Use of the Interest his great Actions had acquired him among the People, yet the Distinctions he assumed, filled some with Jealousy, and others with Indignation. His Manners were blameless. He was never so much as reproached with either Avarice or Intemperance. Nor was his Ambition so great as to aspire at sovereign Power. All he sought in high Stations, was the Glitter and Honour that attend them. He was so intoxicated with the Title of *The Great*, with which the People had honoured him, that he could not bear any one's disputing the Precedency with him.

It was said of him, That he would have no Equal; as it was said of *Cæsar*, his most formidable Rival, That he would have no Superior. This Passion for Honours, exclusive of all others, was the Source of the Faults with which *Pompey* is reproached in Story, and of the Misfortunes which brought him to Destruction. In order to maintain himself in this elevated State, to which he was arrived, he debased himself without perceiving it; and subjected himself to a shameful Slavery, by meanly making his Court to the People, the sovereign Arbiters of the great Dignities. This Man, who disdained to be familiar

with the Great, was not ashamed to be servilely obedient to the Good-will and Pleasure of a Mob. His true Character is seen in the Account *Cicero* gives of him to *Atticus*, to whom he in Confidence disclosed his most secret Thoughts. *Pompey*, says he, (*Ep. 13. B. 1.*) takes pains to shew me great Marks of his Friendship. He greatly extols me in Publick, whilst he secretly burns with Envy at me. But he in vain endeavours to disguise his Sentiments; no body is imposed on by his Discourses. Every one sees through this fine outside, and observes the Poison that he harbours in his Heart against me. Agreeable to this is the Picture given of him, in a Letter of *Cælius* to *Cicero* (*Epist. Famil. L. 8.*); where we are told, That he spoke what he did not think, but had not Skill enough to impose on Men of Penetration. By his Dissimulation, which was too much laboured, his mysterious Air, and his perplexed Look, he betrayed, without designing it, his real Sentiments. By professing so great an indifference for Honours, he betrayed a boundless Vanity. The Artifice, of employing his Friends to get him what he most ardently desired, scarce ever succeeded. The World were convinced, That he concealed a boundless Ambition under the Appearances of a feigned Modesty. Hence the bitter Complaints which *Cicero* makes of him in the same Letter. *Pompey's Conduct*, continues he, neither discovers any Greatness of Soul, nor Freedom, with respect to his Friends, nor Zeal for the Good of the Publick. This strange Account does indeed ill suit the Hero of his Oration for the *Manilian Law*. But the high Ideas the Orator, and most others had formed of *Pompey*, had been greatly sunk, since his Return home, where he had discovered his true Character by Actions unworthy of a great Man; or perhaps, *Cicero*, like other Panegyrist, had there drawn a flattering Picture of this Conqueror.



course to.<sup>12</sup> *Herennius*, one of the *Tribunes*, who undertook to get his *Plebeianism* confirmed by the People assembled by *Tribes*. Nevertheless, as this Proceeding of *Clodius* was thought strange, it did not pass without Opposition. The *Consul Metellus* could not see his Cousin-German degrading himself, and dishonouring his Family, without Indignation; and as he foresaw his Aim, he dreaded it. *Is it possible*, said he, *that a Man of Sense, should carry his Rage to such Excess, purely to have an Opportunity to vent his Hatred on an illustrious Citizen? What Troubles then must be the Consequences of Clodius's Tribuneship, if he should obtain it? I ought therefore to prevent the Ruin of Cicero, and the Dishonour of my Relation.* To this end, he opposed *Clodius's* Degradation to the *Plebeian State*; and shewed, That his Proceedings were not agreeable to ancient Usage. He observed, That Adoptions were always made in *Comitia by Curiae*, whereas that of *Clodius* was ratified in an Assembly by *Tribes*; and That this Defect in point of Form, annulled it. And tho' *Clodius's* Pretension was supported by *Pompey*, yet as the rest of the Senate were with *Metellus*, the *Consul* prevailed, and *Clodius* was forced to continue a *Patrician* in spite of himself. But this did not abate his Rage against *Cicero*. He still sought for a favourable Opportunity, to gain his Point; and it was not long ere he found one.

§. V. *Julius Cæsar* was absent from *Rome*, when *Pompey* was making these vain Efforts to become absolute there, purely by dint of Credit. After his *Prætorship*, *Cæsar* had immediately set out for *Spain*, with the Title of *Pro-Prætor*; and there he first appeared as a General, at the Head of an Army. This made him extremely ardent to go and take possession of his Province. He already promised himself a *Triumph*, and the *Consulship*, at his Return from it. But his Departure was retarded by<sup>13</sup> his Creditors, and perhaps underhand, by *Pompey*, to whom his Merit began now to give Umbrage. Whilst *Crassus*, on the other hand, was very desirous of *Cæsar's* Advancement, in order to multiply *Pompey's* Rivals; and this rich Roman was his Security for 830 *Talents*. After this, *Cæsar* had Liberty to go to his Government; and both on the Road, and when he came thither, he discovered evident Marks of that boundless Ambition, which had taken possession of his Heart. As he was passing the *Alpes*, he came to a miserable Cottage; and the Conversation between him and the People about him happening to turn at that Time upon the ambitious Intrigues of some at *Rome*, one of the Company pleasantly said, *This poor Hut at least is free from Ambition.* To which *Cæsar* replied, *I don't know what such as you think of it; but for my part, I had rather be the first Man in a Cottage, than the second Man in Rome.* A strong Preface of what followed! For his Conduct afterwards was but too much of a-piece, with such Sentiments. When he had been *Quæstor* in *Spain*, where he was now going to command, he shed Tears<sup>14</sup> at the Sight of a Statue of *Alexander the Great* in the Temple of *Hercules* at *Gades*; and cried out, *How unfortunate am I! I am scarce entered on the Road to Glory, at an Age, when the Macedonian had conquered the World!*

It is easy to judge, that *Cæsar* with these Dispositions could not continue idle in his Province. Further *Spain* was fallen to his Lot; but the only War he had to make there, was with Companies of *Banditti*, who ravaged the Country. The

<sup>12</sup> *Caius Herennius*, according to *Cicero* (*Ep. 18. To Atticus, B. 1.*) was a Man of neither Birth nor Manners. This Tribune, says he to his Friend, *is not perhaps unknown to you; since he is of your Tribe, and his Father used to distribute the Money of those who were Candidates for Offices. He would fain rank Clodius among the Plebeians; and proposes, That all the People shall be assembled in the Field of Mars, and there give their Votes concerning this adoption. But I have treated him in full Senate as he deserves; and as you know I used to do such as he. For he is a Wretch, without the least Merit of any kind.* In his 19th Letter he says, *Herennius* was overwhelmed with Debts, and made use of the Protection of *Clodius*, to screen himself from the Importunities and Prosecutions of his Creditors. In the first Letter of the second Book, we are informed, That

*Cicero* spoke warmly in the Senate against the Pretensions of *Clodius*. He reproached him with his Levity, in having left *Sicily* where he was *Quæstor*, in order to come to *Rome* to stand for the *Tribuneship*, tho' he had declared some Days before his Departure, That he was resolved to appear for the *Ædileship*. And in the same Letter, we see the satirical Reflections he made on *Clodius* on all Occasions, both in his set Speeches and in private Conversation.

<sup>13</sup> *Cæsar* had not only consumed his Patrimony, but, according to his own Account, was about 25 Millions of *Livres* worse than nothing.

<sup>14</sup> *Plutarch* says, *Cæsar's* Ambition revived in *Spain*, upon reading the History of *Alexander the Great*.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCIII.  
L. AFRANI-  
US NEPOS, &  
Q. C. AC-  
US METEL-  
LUS CELER,  
Consuls.

Suet. & Plut.  
in Cæsar.  
Dio Cass. L.  
37.  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.

l. s.  
160812 10  
Arbuti

1600000 l.  
Sterl.



Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCIII.  
L. AFRANI-  
US NEPOS, &  
Q. CÆCILI-  
US METEL-  
LUS CELER,  
Consuls.

*Spaniards* had a bad Custom, of forming little Bodies of Troops, and placing a Leader at the Head of them, who carried them far from home, to live upon the Plunder of the Country; and it was no more than matter of Diversion to *Cæsar* to suppress these Robbers, and keep them within their Villages. He commanded two *Legions*; and resolved to attempt new Conquests. Tho' the *Romans* had long been settled in *Spain*, there were yet several Provinces to subdue, especially on the Coasts of the Ocean. The *Roman Arms* had not yet penetrated so far: And these Provinces were very peaceable, and gave him no Pretence for destroying their Tranquillity. But Men greedy of Glory are not very scrupulous of breaking the Laws of Equity. *Cæsar* wanted to gain himself a great Reputation by Arms, and to merit the Honours of his Republick. He therefore sought a Quarrel, flattering himself, that when he should once have entered into the Country nearest him, he should soon extend his Conquests into those Countries, whose distance had hitherto preserved them from Subjection. With these Views, he raised a third *Legion* in his Province, where many native *Romans* had settled; and with this Reinforcement, he thought himself strong enough to go on any Attempt, and procure himself the Honour of extending the Dominions of his Republick to the Shoars of an Ocean, which was in a manner unknown to the *Romans*. To this end, he marched into *Lusitania*, and encamped at the Foot of Mount <sup>15</sup> *Herminius*. All indeed was peaceable, so that no body stirred. But *Cæsar* was resolved on War; and was himself the Occasion of it. There was a sort of Citadel, on the top of the Mountain, which was a Retreat for the Robbers of the Country. Round about the Mountain were several Villages and Hamlets well peopled. And *Cæsar* thought fit to begin the War with these peaceful Peasants. He summoned the Governour of the Citadel to come down, and bring these numerous Inhabitants of the Hills into the Plain. He knew the Genius of the *Spaniards*, who were very obstinate in defending their Liberties, and their native Country; and the *Herminians*, as he expected, took up Arms, but were made an easy Conquest, and submitted to the Conqueror. From thence *Cæsar* marched to the neighbouring Nations; who were so terrified at the Approach of the *Romans*, that they resolved to leave their Country, and settle beyond *The Durus*. But the *Romans* pursued them in their Retreat, and utterly destroyed them, before they arrived there.

§. VI. After this Massacre, *Cæsar* kept within no Bounds. He returned back to the Country of the *Herminii*, who had again taken up Arms; and upon the Approach of the *Roman Army*, these poor People resolved to retire to the Shoars of the Ocean, and pass over into an Island where they thought they should be safe. But what Retreat could be impenetrable to a Man of *Cæsar's* Boldness? For want of Barks, he made Rafts, and on them exposed himself and his Troops to the Accidents of a Sea, of which he knew so little, as to be almost a Stranger to its Tides. However, the Troops drove themselves forwards with Poles, in several Lines; and the foremost landed on a Rock, from whence they could march into the Heart of the Island. The other Rafts followed, and among them that on which *Cæsar* was; and then the Sea rising, the Tide carried him and most of his Rafts back towards the Coasts. As fast as they drew nigh to the Continent, the *Herminians* advanced in order of Battle towards those *Romans*, who had already made a descent on the Island; and, Numbers prevailing over Valour, they were all cut in pieces, except one *P. Scæva*, whose bravery *Cæsar* admired. He made his Way through a Crowd of Enemies that surrounded him, Sword in hand; and tho' wounded in many Places, threw away his Buckler and Javelin, and cast himself into the Sea. After great struggles, he at last swam to the Shoar; and as soon as he was landed, threw himself at his General's Feet, and begged pardon, for having left his Arms in the Enemy's Power. It was indeed a Crime in a *Roman Soldier* to return to his Camp without his Buckler and Javelin; but *Cæsar* embraced the brave *Scæva*. He had from his Raft, seen him fight like an Hero; and was highly pleased with the Regard which the brave Soldier shewed for the military Laws. He therefore immediately, made him a *Centurion*, and reserved for him still greater Rewards.

<sup>15</sup> Now *Monte Armino*, in *Portugal*.



However, *Cæsar* was not a Man, that would leave any Works which he had begun, unfinished; and he resolved to extirpate the *Herminii* in their Island. When he had informed himself better of the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, he ordered a Fleet from *Gades*, to transport his Troops to the Enemy; and then the *Herminii*, pressed with Hunger, and surrounded on all sides, surrendered at discretion, and ever after lived peaceably, under the Laws of their Conquerors. Upon the Conclusion of an Expedition so wisely conducted, *Cæsar's* Troops gave him the Title of *Imperator*; and then he went to make War with the *Gallicians*. As soon as his Fleet appeared before *Brigantium*<sup>16</sup>, then a City of *Gallicia*, the Inhabitants, who had never seen so formidable an Army or Fleet, were struck with dread; and upon *Cæsar's* Approach, surrendered to him; and the whole Province was subdued. And now, *Rome* had nothing more to subdue in *Spain*; this single Campaign compleated the Conquest of it. *Cæsar* hereby gave the finishing Stroke to the Work the *Scipio's* had begun; and his Heart was set on a *Triumph* and the *Consulship*. Nevertheless, he did not return to *Rome*, till he had settled the Affairs of his Province. He administered Justice, and established good Laws there, and settled a good Correspondence between the Cities and the Countries. But the wisest Regulation he made, was that whereby he put a stop to the Fury of the Creditors against their Debtors. He ordered, That two thirds of the Incomes of the Debtors should belong to their Creditors, till such Time as all their Debts were paid. All *Further Spain* returned their Governor their grateful Praises, and lamented his Departure.

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§. VII. The Time appointed for the great Elections drew nigh, when *Cæsar* appeared in *Italy*. His Heart was set on a *Triumph* and the *Consulate*, but chiefly on the latter, as a surer Means to bring him to his Aim, than the Pomp of a transient Procession. However, he hoped to obtain first one, and then the other; and according to the Custom of Generals, who demanded a *Triumph*, he halted in the Suburbs of *Rome*. There he considered, That if he did not go into the City, his Sollicitations for the *Consulate* would be the less effectual; and remembering, That any absent Citizen was forbidden by an express Law to be ranked among the Candidates, this embarrassed him. He seemed reduced to this Dilemma; That he must either lay aside the Thoughts of a *Triumph*, by leaving the Suburbs, and going into the City to make his Interest; or else give up the *Consulship*, by observing the Forms prescribed in order to a *Triumph*. He therefore petitioned the Senate, either to give him leave to enter *Rome* without prejudice to his Pretensions to a *Triumph*, or else to permit him to be elected to the *Consulate* as absent, and without appearing at the Assemblies. The Affair was debated in the Senate, and many of the *Fathers* inclined to grant any Favour to a Conqueror, who came loaded with Riches for the publick Treasury. But *Cato* would not consent to have the old Customs abolished. He opposed the Privilege which was going to be granted to *Cæsar*; and tho' *Cæsar's* Friends pressed hard for it, he started so many Difficulties, that he got the Determination postponed to the very Day, when the Candidates for the *Consulship* were to appear before the People. So that *Cæsar* was obliged to choose which he would renounce; and he gave up the lesser, for the sake of the greater Good, entered the City, and made<sup>17</sup> his Interest.

Plut. in Cæ-  
sare.

It would indeed have been the greatest Mortification to him, to have failed of the *Consulship*, after he had given up his *Triumph*; and he therefore left nothing unattempted, in order to succeed. His Management on this Occasion, was the Master-piece of his Policy, and the chief Cause of his future Grandeur. We ascribe to it the Origin of the famous *Triumvirate*, which caused the Ruin of the Republick, and placed a Monarch at the Head of the *Roman Empire*. Indeed, it is probable, that he himself, who was the Author of it, did not foresee all the Consequences that followed upon it. But this at least, is certain, That *Cæsar* had it already in his View to make himself absolute, when he united himself with *Crassus* and *Pompey*; and That the latter were Dupes to him, and made use of by him, to promote his

<sup>16</sup> Now *Braganza*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Portugal*.

<sup>17</sup> *Cæsar* had brought considerable Sums from his Government, and employed them to the Pur-

poses of his Ambition. By his Liberalities he gained himself new Creatures, who ever after followed his Fortune.



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Plut. in Cæ-  
sare & in Cras-  
sus.  
Dio Cass. L.  
37.  
App. Bell. Civ.  
L. 2.  
Sueton.

ambitious Views. This is a Point of History which deserves our attention, as being the most fatal Epoch of the Republick. This was the Foundation of all the Intrigues, and all the Wars that followed, and changed the Republick into a Monarchy. We will therefore endeavour clearly to state this great Event, and set it in a full Light.

§. VIII. The two *Citizens* that made the greatest Figure in *Rome* were, without dispute, *Pompey* and *Crassus*. One had acquired himself the greatest share of Glory by his Conquests; the other had got himself more Friends, and a more general Interest, by his great Wealth, Eloquence, and constant Residence in *Rome*. *Pompey's* most powerful Adversary was *Crassus*; and *Crassus* was not so jealous of any other as of *Pompey*. Their Rivalship appeared almost as soon as they began to canvass for publick Honours. Tho' *Pompey* had obtained more *Triumphs*, *Crassus* had at least signalized himself by the Defeat of *Spartacus*. So that all Things considered, they seemed to be much upon a level. Indeed, *Pompey's* Interest, who had been more lately victorious, would have swallowed up that of *Crassus*, if he, and *Lucullus*, and *Cato*, had not taken care to lessen it. But upon the whole, it was not easy to determine, which of them had most Interest, or most Merit, when *Cæsar* stood for the *Consulship*. *Cæsar* therefore plainly saw, That he never could obtain the *Faſces*, if he did not gain one or other of them to his Interest; but the difficulty was, which to choose. If he closed in with *Pompey*, he should be in danger of an Opposition from *Crassus's* Friends; and if he openly joined *Crassus*, he should have all the *Pompeian* Party against him. He therefore undertook to reconcile these clashing Interests, and to enter into such an Union with both, as would make them all three most powerful in the Republick. Not that his Views were bounded even there. He hoped, That after they were all become Sovereigns in *Rome*, either Discord or Death would rid him of one of them; and That by Time and Artifice he should get the ascendant, and become sole Master.

With these Views, which were not chimerical, *Cæsar* employed all his Interest to reconcile *Crassus* and *Pompey*; and as soon as he had proposed to them a *Triumvirate*, which would lodge all the Authority of the Senate and People in the Three, they began to entertain Thoughts of a Reconciliation. *Pompey* would willingly have reigned alone; but he found great Obstacles in his Way. The Act for the Distribution of the Lands among his Soldiers, had not yet been passed by the Assembly of the People; and the Senate still refused to approve all the Acts of his Government in *Asia*, without Enquiry. *Crassus*, on the other hand, had been the first Man in *Rome*, during *Pompey's* Absence; but since the Return of that General, his Court was much lessened, and the Favour of the People to him abated. Besides, he loved Power, which he could not obtain, without being reconciled to *Pompey*. Their Misunderstanding was prejudicial to the ambitious Views of both; whereas, by their Union, it was easy for them to become Sovereigns in *Rome*, and Masters of the World. As to *Cæsar*, tho' his Glory was yet but rising, and his Interest but half formed, there was no *Roman* of his Age who promised so much; and his great Talents for War as well as Intrigue and Business were such, as might make him formidable to the Association if not admitted into it, and very useful if he was. All these Considerations determined *Pompey* and *Crassus* to enter into Friendship with each other; and *Cæsar* was the Mediator between them. In order to make their Confederacy the more indissoluble, they swore by all that was most Sacred in their Religion, That they would mutually assist each other in their Enterprizes; and That they would neither form nor execute any, without the unanimous Consent of all the three. The Publick were long Strangers to the Mysteries of this new Cabal. Nothing more appeared to them, than the Reconciliation of *Pompey* and *Crassus*; and *Cæsar* was congratulated by all Ranks of Men, on having been the successful Mediator of it. *Cato* alone had some Presentiments of the Miseries that would follow from this Association of three ambitious Men; and he openly said, *They are our Masters! Rome has lost her Liberty!* M.<sup>18</sup> *Varro* indeed afterwards looked on the *Triumvirate* as a three-

<sup>18</sup> This was that *Terentius Varro*, who was justly esteemed as the most Learned of the Romans, and whose vast Learning *Cicero* boasts of in his *Academical Questions*. He was a Grammarian, Philosopher,



a three-headed Monster, and wrote a Satyr upon it, entitled *Tricarenus*. But nevertheless, this unfortunate Association subsisted till the Death of *Crassus*, and was followed by the entire Destruction of the Republick.

§. IX. *Cæsar* reaped the first Fruits of the Authority he had acquired, by his League with *Pompey* and *Crassus*, in the good Reason he soon had to depend on the *Consulate* through their Assistance. The new *Triumvir* had but two Competitors; one the famous <sup>19</sup> *Luceius*, a Man of great Learning and a celebrated Historiographer; the other, *M. Calpurnius* <sup>20</sup> *Luceius*, a zealous Republican, but whose sole Merit was that of being wholly devoted to the *Senatorial Party*; and he resolved to defeat *Bibulus*, and have *Luceius* for his Collegue. In order to this, he, with his usual Artifice, addressed himself to *Bibulus*, in this manner. *You are rich, and I have Interest. Let us join our Forces, and act in Concert. Do you promise the Commons a great Sum of Money, if they elect us; and I will set all my Friends at work, to procure our joint Success.* Accordingly the Terms were accepted, but the Secret took Air. *Bibulus* was informed, That they had agreed to exclude him, and That the Scheme was, to purchase the Suffrages of the People. Upon this News, he consulted his Friends, and *Cato* among the rest, about the Means of defeating this Conspiracy; and all agreed, That *Cæsar's* Point in view in choosing *Luceius* for his Collegue, was, that he might be at Liberty to establish the Authority of the *Triumvirate*. A Scholar, who was wholly bent on his Studies, was such a Person as *Cæsar* wanted, to leave him to reign alone: And the most zealous Republicans declared for counterplotting *Luceius* in his own way, by promising the Commons more Money than he had done. *Cato* himself was not scrupulous of breaking through all the *Plebiscita* which forbade buying Suffrages. The rigid *Stoick* was of Opinion, That the true Interest of the Republick was to be regarded before its Laws; and That even *they* were to give way,

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sopher, Historian, and Astronomer, and was thought to have written above 500 Volumes on different Subjects. His Books entitled, *The Antiquities of Rome and Italy*, *The Origin of Dramatick Pieces*; Those he wrote on Religion; His *Panegyrics and Pictures of great Men*, *Genealogical History of the Trojan Families which followed Æneas into Italy*, his *Dictionary of the Latin Tongue*, addressed to his Friend *Cicero*, his *Historical Annals concerning the Manners and Government of the Roman People*, which was dedicated to *T. Pomponius Atticus*, and lastly, his *Treatises on a Country Life*, are but the least Part of his Works: Whether the satyrical History of the *Triple Alliance* between *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, and *Crassus* was published during the Life of the Author, is uncertain. The very Title of it *Tricipitina*, or *Tricarenus*, shewed that it related to a Society as dangerous to the Republick, as a *Three-headed-Monster*. *Varro* at first pursued the same Road to publick Honours, which the *Terentii* his Ancestors had trod before him. He was Lieutenant General in *Spain* and *Asia* under *Pompey*, with whom he contracted a very strict Friendship, and afterwards was promoted to the *Ædileship*: But then he set bounds to his Ambition. A Life of Hurry was not agreeable to a learned Man, whose Love of Letters was continually recalling him to the more quiet Employments of his Study. The Chronologists fix the Birth of this illustrious Roman to the Year of Rome 638, and his Death to the 726th; so that he must have died in the 88th Year of his Age.

We must take care not to confound him with one *Publius Terentius Varro*, surnamed *Atacinus*, because he was a Native of a Canton in *Languedoc*, which is bounded by the little River *Aude*, called *Atax* by the *Latins*; and from thence the neighbouring People were called *Atacini*. *Horace* mentions this *Terentius* in such a manner, as shews that the Satyrs which appeared at Rome under his Name, met with but very little Success. Nevertheless, he gained some Reputation by several Pieces

of Poetry. Among others, we find quoted a Poem on the Wars of *Julius Cæsar* in the two *Burgundies*; and another divided into four Books on *The Argonautick Expedition*. The latter was an imitation of *Apollonius*, who had written on the same Subject. This Author was cotemporary with *Sallust* and *Julius Cæsar*.

19 If we may judge by *Cicero's* Account of him, *Lucius Luceius Hirrus* was one of the most famous Historians of old Rome. Besides the History of the War of the Allies, he wrote that of *Cicero's Consulship*, at the Request of the Consul, who had himself already published one of his own in *Greek* and *Latin*. Tho' *Atticus* and several Men of Letters had wrote on the same Subject, it was still more for the Honour of the Roman Orator, to have a Writer for his Panegyrist, whose Merit was universally known. This *Cicero* himself says, *B. 1, 2, and 5, of his Epist. ad Familiares*. The 7th Letter to *Atticus*, *B. 1*, tells us. That *Atticus* had several Quarrels with *Luceius*; but they were reconciled by the Mediation of *Cicero* their common Friend.

20 *Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus* was Collegue to *Julius Cæsar* both in the *Ædileship* and *Prætorship*; and from that Time their Enmities began to break out. Two Men of so very opposite Characters could not long agree together. *Bibulus* was impatient, and passionate even to madness. *Cæsar* was always Master of himself, and knew how to conceal his Resentments under an Appearance of Civility, which disconcerted all his Rivals. But we may perhaps find Reason to doubt of the Truth of this Character of the former, if we remember, that it is taken from the second Book of the Civil War written by the latter. It is natural to suspect the Testimony of an Enemy. Add to this, That *Bibulus* did the Republick good Service in his *Prætorship*, against the two *Marcelli*, Father and Son; who had caused an Insurrection among the *Peligni*, in favour of *Catiline*.

when



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LUS CELER,  
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Plin. L. 19.  
c. 1.

Plin. L. 35.  
c. 14.

when the Welfare of the State required it. So that, it was resolved, That *Bibulus* should buy the Suffrages of *The Tribes*, and each Senator paid his Share towards raising the promised Sum. In short, the Affair was so well conducted, That *Luceius* was disappointed of his Expectation, and *Cæsar* and *Bibulus* were chosen *Consuls* for the next Year.

During the six Months, between this Time and the Inauguration of *Cæsar* and *Bibulus*, Affairs at *Rome* took their usual course. *P. Cornelius Lentulus*<sup>21</sup> *Spinther*, the *Prætor*, entertained the People according to Custom, with *The*<sup>22</sup> *Apollinarian Games*, but with a Pomp not before known. The whole Theatre was covered with Linnen-Cloth, and the Spectators by that means, screened from the Heat of the Sun. *Caius Murena* and *Terentius Varro*, the *Ædiles*, adorned the *Comitium* with one of the finest Pieces of Painting in the World. They had brought it from *Lacedæmon*, where it had been the Admiration of all *Greece*. Their greatest Difficulty had been, to find out a Way to convey it to *Rome*; it being painted on Mortar laid on a Brick-Wall. But they had found Means so to case up the Wall it self in Wood, that they brought it safe to the Capital. So that the *Romans* were not more delighted with the Painting, than surprized at the great Art used in taking the Wall from its first Foundations, bringing it to *Rome*, and there erecting it upon new ones with such Care, that there appeared not the least crack in it. What then are we to think of the Magnificence of this Capital of the World? All the Curiosities in *European* and *Asiatic Greece* were brought thither, not excepting even whole Buildings<sup>23</sup>.

§. X. When *Cæsar* was returned to *Rome*, after his Conquests in *Spain*, the Republick had scarce any more Wars to carry on. The whole World seemed to be in Tranquillity. But there arose a Storm in *Transalpine Gaul*, which might have disturbed the Provinces *Rome* possessed there. *Orgetorix*, a formidable Chief of the *Helvetii*, who was a kind of Sovereign in his own Country, not content with giving Law there, resolved to make War with the rest of *Celtic Gaul*, and conquer it all. The Bounds of his State were too narrow to satisfy his Ambition. *Helvetia*<sup>24</sup>, which was bounded on one Side by the *Rhine*, on another by Mount *Jura* towards *Franche-Comte*, and on a third by the *Rhone* and the Lake<sup>25</sup> *Lemanus*, was 140 Miles long and 80 broad, and contained a great Number of warlike Men, who were inured to labour. These *Orgetorix* resolved to employ, in making himself a great Kingdom in<sup>26</sup> *Celtica*; and made great Preparations for it. In the first place, he engaged *Casticus*, one of the chief Lords of the<sup>27</sup> *Sequani*, to usurp a sovereign Authority in his Canton, and shake off the Alliance of the *Romans*. By this means, he hoped easily to obtain leave of his new Friend, to march his Troops through his

Cæs. Com. B.  
Gall. L. 1. c. 7.

<sup>21</sup> *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther* had been *Curule Ædile* with *Lucius Julius Cæsar*, in *Cicero's Consulship*. Tho' related by Blood to *Lentulus Sura*, a furious Partizan of *Catiline*, he was one of the most zealous Defenders of his Country against the Attempts of the Conspirators. To the Surname of *Lentulus*, was added that of *Spinther*, because he was like a Comedian of that Name. *Cicero*, in great Civility, never calls him by this borrowed Surname, which nevertheless passed down to his Descendants. People could scarce help imagining, says *Valerius Maximus*, That they saw *Lentulus* and *Metellus* on the Stage, whenever *Spinther* and *Pamphilus* appeared; one of whom was an Actor of the second Class, and the other of the third. The latter was exactly like *Metellus*, who would likewise have had the Surname of his Likeness, if he had not inherited that of *Nepos* from his Ancestors.

<sup>22</sup> See Vol. 3. p. 268. Note 4.

<sup>23</sup> Every *Ædile* had, for a long Time, endeavoured to surpass his Predecessor in the Magnificence of his Games, and the Pomp of his publick Feasts. In the Year 690, *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, who was then *Ædile*, was at a great Expence in gilding all the Decorations of the Theatre with Silver; and *Pliny the Naturalist* tells us, That the

publick Games with which he entertained the People, were celebrated with more Pomp than had ever been seen. *Cicero* also, *De Offic. B. 3*, says, That *Lentulus* had more Magnificence, and was at more Expence in his Year, than any that had gone before him, not excepting *Crassus* and *Lucullus*. *Pliny* and *Solinus* observe, That in the Year of *Rome* 692, *Lucius Domitius Ænobarbus*, then *Curule Ædile*, first entertained the People with a Fight in the *Circus*, between 100 *Numidians*, and 100 *Æthiopians*, who were instructed in this Exercise.

<sup>24</sup> *Helvetia*, in *Cæsar's* Time, contained only the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Appenzel*, *Schaffhausen*, *Rhental*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Schultz*, *Uri*, *Friburg*, *Lucerne*, *Bern*, *Underwald*, the County of *Neuschattel*, and the *Pais Roman*. See Vol. 5.

<sup>25</sup> Now the *Lake of Lausanne*, or the *Lake of Geneva*.

<sup>26</sup> We have fixed the Bounds of *Celtic*, *Belgic*, *Aquitanic*, and *Narbonne*, *Gaul*, Vol. 2.

<sup>27</sup> The Country of the *Sequani* then comprehended *Franche-Comte*, and the Countries of *Montbelliard* and *Ferrette*, or rather, all the Country that reaches from the Canton of *Basle* to the Neighbourhood of *Strasbourg*.

Country



Country into the Heart of *Gaul*. He also attempted to draw off the <sup>28</sup> *Ædui*, who had always been firm Friends to *Rome*. To this end, he married his Daughter to *Dumnorix* a rich private Subject in the *Æduan* Republick, and persuaded him to usurp the supreme Power there. After these useful Negotiations, he applied himself more directly to his designed Expedition, raised Troops, amassed great Quantities of Arms, and got together all the Chariots and Beasts of Burden that he could: And then, the *Helvetic* Body awoke out of that Lethargy, into which this ambitious Leader had thrown them. They perceived, that his Design was to enslave them, and the rest of the *Gauls*; and they cited him to appear before the Judges of his Country, and put him in Irons, till his Trial. If he had been found Guilty, he would have been condemned to be burnt. In the mean time, his Friends made an Insurrection, and assembled to the Number of 10000 Men. So that a Civil War was just ready to break out, when *Orgetorix* died so suddenly, that he was suspected of putting an end to his own Life by Poison.

However, the Death of *Orgetorix* did not frustrate the Design the *Helvetii* had formed of entering into *Gaul*, and settling there. In order to determine the Inhabitants to leave their Country, the Magistrates ordered 12 Cities, 400 Villages, and most of the Houses dispersed about the Country to be burnt; and directed no more than three Months Provisions to be got ready for their formidable Army. Not that the *Helvetii* only were concerned in this Transmigration; the <sup>29</sup> *Rauraci*, <sup>30</sup> *Tulingi*, <sup>31</sup> *Latobrigi*, and some of the <sup>32</sup> *Boii*, who had formerly come from *Gaul*, and settled beyond the *Rhine*, in the Country of the <sup>33</sup> *Norici*, all joined with the *Helvetic* Nation. So that a cloud of Barbarians were gathering together beyond the *Alpes*, and the *Transalpine* Provinces which were subject to *Rome*, had Reason to dread the Storm.

§. XI. Such was the Situation of *Gaul*, when *C. Julius Cæsar*, and *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* took possession of the *Consulate*, on the first Day of *January*. *Cæsar* was delighted to hear that *Celtic Gaul* offered him fresh Laurels; and his Joy increased at the News which was brought to *Rome*, That the *Helvetii* would be above a Year more in preparing for their Expedition, and had appointed their general Rendezvous to be on the Banks of the *Rhone*, on the fifth of the *Calends of April*, in the Year of *Rome* 695. This Delay gave him Hopes, of being able to govern *Rome* his whole Year, of obtaining *Gaul* for his Province afterwards, and of making himself absolute Master of the Republick and Monarch of the World, by the Subjection of the *Gauls*.

With these Views, *Cæsar* began his *Consulate*, or rather his Reign. For his late Union with *Crassus* and *Pompey* filled him with Confidence, and he governed *Rome* like a Sovereign. In his first Steps indeed, there appeared great Moderation. He seemed to have nothing in view, but to re-establish Order, and promote the publick Good. No Man ever pursued his Points with more Skill, or better understood the

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LUS CELER,  
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C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, &  
M. CALPUR-  
NIUS BIBU-  
LUS, Consuls.

<sup>28</sup> The *Ædui* possessed that Part of *Gaul* which is now the Bishoprick of *Autun*, which was the Capital of that Nation, the Dioceses of *Nevers* and *Chalons-upon-Soane*, and partly that of *Maçon*. Several of the neighbouring Nations were in Alliance with them, or subject to them. The *Ædui*, before their Alliance with the *Romans*, were thought to have the greatest Authority of any People among the *Gauls*; and by their inviolable Attachment to the Republick, they merited the Appellation of *The Brethren of the Roman People*. *Cicero* speaks of them in this manner, in his 19th Letter of the First Book to his Friend *Atticus*, concerning the Motions that began to be made in the *Gauls*. *A War*, says he, *is already begun with our Brethren the Ædui. The Sequani have been beaten, and we have certain Information, That the Helvetians have taken up Arms, and made Incursions into our Province.* The Accounts which had been brought to *Rome* of this, about the End of the Year 693, had obliged the Senate to send Ambassadors to hinder the chief Cities of the *Gauls* from joining the *Helvetians*. *Cicero* likewise tells us, That the Names of these Ambassadors were

drawn by Lot; and adds, That his came first, and *Pompey's* after it. But, says he, *the Senate would not suffer either him or me to leave Rome. They plainly think us both Pledges of the publick Safety.* In the same Letter we are told, That *Transalpine Gaul* fell to *Metellus Celer*, who was Consul in the Year 693. Nevertheless, these Troubles, the Consequences of which the Senate feared, were for some Time appeased, to the great Mortification of *Metellus*, who passionately desired so fine an Opportunity of meriting a *Triumph*, as *Cicero* observes in the next Letter.

<sup>29</sup> The *Rauraci* inhabited the Canton of *Basse*, which was not at that Time a Part of the *Helvetic* Body.

<sup>30</sup> The *Tulingi* possessed the Country of *Stutlingen*, and Part of the Country of the *Grisons*.

<sup>31</sup> To the ancient *Latobrigi* belonged the Territory of *Lausanne*, and *The Upper Valais*.

<sup>32</sup> See Vol. 2. of the Origin of the *Boii*, and of their Transmigration and Settlements in *Italy* and *Germany*.

<sup>33</sup> See our Account of the *Norici*, Vol. 5.



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CÆSAR, &  
M. CALPUR-  
NIUS BIBU-  
LUS, Consuls.  
Sueton. in Cæ-  
sare.

App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 3.

Dio. L. 38.

Plut. in Cæ-  
sare.

App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.

Art of Diffimulation, in order to conceal his Designs from the Publick. His Words and Actions were such, as seemed to shew him equally zealous for the Interests of the Senate, and those of the People. He was the first who made a Journal of all the *Senatus-Consulta*, and *Plebiscita*; that is, of all the Decrees that were made either by the Senate, or the Commons. These Journals were multiplied, and dispersed in all the *Roman Provinces*, and Camps. *Cæsar* also revived the old Custom, of not appearing in Publick without a Guard, even in the six Months when his Colleague had the *Consular Fasces*. He always ordered an Officer to walk before him to disperse the Crowd, and was followed by twelve *Lictors*. Nor did the Republick take Offence at these Marks of Distinction. She suffered him to assume them, without any Complaints, being well pleased with the Moderation he shewed, with Regard to *Bibulus*. The latter had Reason to take it for granted, that their Administration would not be peaceable, and used all Means to increase the Number of his Friends, to strengthen himself in case of a Breach. Whereas *Cæsar* on the other hand, endeavoured to remove his Fears, made him many Protestations of a sincere Friendship; and whilst he was underhand strengthening himself with all the Friends he could procure, drew his Colleague into a false Security.

But this seeming Tranquillity did not last long. *Cæsar* was too ambitious to suffer his *Consular Year* to pass over without laying the Foundations of that sovereign Power, of which he had already formed the Plan. He was very sensible, that he had less Influence over the Senators, than the other Orders in the Republick; and after he had endeavoured to gain them, he applied himself successively, to procure the Affections of the People and of the *Roman Knights*. Of late Years, the Magistrates, who were too fond of Popularity, had proposed Laws for the Distribution of Lands among indigent *Citizens*. Ever since the Time of the *Gracchi*, this single Point had often embroiled the Nobility with the *Plebeians*. And *Cæsar* also attempted the same Thing, but with a Prudence worthy of himself. The *Tribunes of the People* only had hitherto proposed these Edicts, because they tended to promote the Interest of the Populace to the Disadvantage of the *Patricians*. But *Cæsar*, tho' a *Consul*, overlooked the Regards he ought to have had for the Senate, and was wholly intent on gaining the Affections of the Multitude. Indeed *Pompey* seems to have suggested the Thought to him; and the Enterprize seems to have been the joint Resolve of the *Triumviri*. The Reader remembers, That *Pompey* had shewn a great Desire to have Lands given in Property to the Soldiers who had conquered under him: And *Cæsar* more readily complied with the Desires of his new Friend, because he found his own Account in it. He drew up the Law he was to propose to the People in such a manner, that it appeared unexceptionable to the Senate themselves; and when he read it to the *Conscript Fathers*, he protested that he would not offer it to the assembled People, till they had first given their Consent to it.

§. XII. Indeed, nothing could be more equitable than *Cæsar's Law*, considered in all Lights. In the first place, it demanded only Bread, and an Habitation in the Country, for that Multitude of People and old Soldiers, who were grown to be almost numberless in *Rome*. 2dly, It did not require the rich to give up their Estates to the poor. On the contrary, it procured the Patrons new Clients. 3dly, It obliged no body to sell their Lands to the Publick at a low Price, in order to their being distributed among the indigent. Every one might demand the Sums, already settled, for the Purchase of the Estates of the proscribed. 4thly, Some Lands in *Campania* which were more fruitful than ordinary, were excepted out of the Distribution, and still reserved to the publick Treasury<sup>34</sup>. 5thly, There were already sufficient Funds provided for the Purchases that were to be made in favour of the poor. *Pompey* had so much enriched the publick Treasury with the Spoils of *Asia*, that it could easily furnish the Sums wanted. And 6thly, *Cæsar* did not propose that the Distribution of these Bounties should be made by a few of his own Friends, but by 20 Commissioners, all chosen out of the old Magistrates, and Men of unspotted Reputations. Nor did the *Consul* make himself one of them, lest he should be suspected of having a view to his own Credit in it.

<sup>34</sup> In a Word, the whole Law amounted only to this, That some Lands in *Campania* should be di-

tributed among the poor Soldiers, and to 20000 of such *Citizens*, as had at least three Children.



*Cæsar* read the Law, which he had so wisely drawn up, and which gave so little Offence, in full Senate; and it was allowed to be in it self an exceeding good one. But the *Conscript Fathers* saw through the Designs of the *Legislator*. Every one concluded within himself, That the *Consul's* Aim, was, to turn the Bounties of the Publick to his own private Advantage; to purchase the Affections of the People at the Expence of the publick Treasury; to enable himself by this Means, the more effectually to gain all he desired in the *Comitium*; and in a Word, to secure to himself the Populace, in order thereby to oppress the Senate. These were the general Sentiments of all the *Fathers*; but all were very careful not to divulge them. They commended the Law, but demanded Time to examine it. They delayed giving their Assent juridically to it from Day to Day, till *Cæsar* complained of these Delays; and then *Cato* openly declared himself. He said, he did not disapprove of the Distribution of the Lands to the poor *Citizens* as proposed, but feared the Consequences of it. This too free Declaration of a Senator of great Distinction, piqued *Cæsar*; and in a transport of Rage, or perhaps on purpose to get *Cato* condemned, if he should appeal from him to the People, the *Consul* ordered his *Lictors* to carry him to Prison. The intrepid Philosopher suffered himself to be carried thither, without saying one Word; and immediately a good Number of the Senators rose from their Seats and followed him. Among them was *M. Petreius*, whom the *Consul* would have stopped with his Reproaches, and thereby drew upon himself a very severe Reply. *Why*, said the *Consul*, *do you leave the Assembly?* *Because*, replied *Petreius* with warmth, *I had rather go to Prison with Cato, than continue in the Senate with you.* And this Answer made so strong an Impression on the *Consul*, that he privately ordered one of *The Tribunes*, to deliver *Cato* out of the Hands of his *Lictors*.

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§. XIII. In the mean time, *Cæsar* was only the more impatient to get his Law immediately passed; and he gave the Senate to understand, That since they refused to give their Assent to it, he had nothing to do, but to have recourse to the Assemblies of the People. After he had called the Gods to witness, That he was driven by force to this Extremity, he pressed all his Friends to follow him, to support him in the *Comitium*. As soon as he appeared in the *Rostra*, in order to publish his Law, he first asked his Colleague *Bibulus*, if he had any Fault to find with it. To which *Bibulus* answered, *None; but I will suffer no Innovations.* As soon as he had said this, *Cæsar* intreated the Assembly, to assist him in prevailing on his Colleague to change his Mind; and the People desired *Bibulus's* Consent, with great Clamours. But he was inexorable; and declared, he would never suffer *Cæsar's* Edict to pass in his Year. However, the Law-giver was not surprized at his Colleague's Refusal; and afterwards applied himself to no more of the Magistrates for their Consent, but only to *Pompey* and *Crassus*, who were private Persons. It is easy to imagine, that two Men of his own Cabal would speak the same Language as *Cæsar*. *Pompey* in particular, whose Pretensions were favoured by the Law, said, That it was but just, that a Part of the immense Riches which he had brought from the East, should be applied to ease the Wants of the People; and then he read the Law, Article by Article, with a loud Voice, and declared his Approbation of them all. Upon this *Cæsar* asked him, whether he would support his Motion with all his Power, if there should be occasion, against all the Enemies of the People, who pretended to oppose it? And *Pompey* answered, *If they<sup>35</sup> attack you with their Swords, I will resist them with Sword and Buckler.* This was thought a very<sup>37</sup> warm Reply, but *Crassus* approved of it; and by the Suffrages of the two most powerful Lords in *Rome*, many of those who had seemed to oppose the Law, were brought over, and the Success of it was no longer to be doubted.

All that remained was, to get it passed in the *Great Comitia*. *Bibulus* persisted as warmly as ever in his Opposition, and joining with a few of the *Tribunes of the People*, used all possible Means to hinder the *Tribes* from assembling. In order to

<sup>35</sup> The Senators in vain came to *Pompey* to set him against the Law proposed by *Cæsar*. He had no Regard to their Remonstrances, but piqued himself, upon standing firm to his first Engagements.

<sup>36</sup> *Pompey*, by this rash Answer, which was so

contrary to his true Interest, made himself hated by the Senate ever after; and at the same Time, got no more Credit among the People, who thought themselves indebted to *Cæsar* only, for this beneficial Law.

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this, he declared, That all the Days of the remaining Part of his *Consular* Year, should be <sup>37</sup> *Feriæ*. This was putting an Interdict on the juridical Assemblies of the People for a great while together, and was, no doubt, an extraordinary Prohibition. *Cæsar* therefore took no notice of it, but ordered the *Tribes* to assemble on a Day appointed. When the Time came, crowds of People both of the City and the Country came to the *Forum*, which *Cæsar* had taken care to invest with his own Creatures by break of Day: So that the Assembly was already formed, and the *Legislator*, supported by the Interest of *Pompey* <sup>38</sup> and *Crassus*, was beginning to harangue the People, near the Temple of *Castor*, when *Bibulus* appeared. He was attended by a considerable Guard, who made way for him through the Crowd, and he mounted the *Rostra* in his turn. But the People would never have suffered him to have passed, if they had not thought him of his Colleague's Opinion; and when they heard him declaim with great Vehemence against *Cæsar's* Law, they lost all Regard for his Dignity as *Consul*. They threw a Basket of Ordure upon his Head, drove him down from the *Rostra* with precipitation, his *Liētors* were ill used, their *Fasces* broken, and the *Tribunes* of his Party received Blows. After this, all was quiet, the *Tribes* entered into the Enclosure, and the Law was passed. Nor were the Attempts of *Bibulus* to prevail on the *Conscript Fathers* to disannul it more <sup>39</sup> effectual. They were afraid of *Cæsar* and his Faction; and durst not reject his Edict.

§ XIV. Hitherto there had been only some Suspicions entertained of the private Confederacy between *Pompey*, *Cæsar*, and *Crassus*; but now there appeared such a Proof of it, as put it past doubt. *Cæsar* had a Daughter, who was endowed with

<sup>37</sup> We have observed Vol. I. That the *Feriæ* were wholly appropriated to the Worship of the Gods. On these Days which were consecrated by Religion, it was not lawful to assemble either the Senate or the *Comitia*. The People were likewise then obliged to put a stop to their Law-suits, that they might attend their Sacrifices with the more Freedom and Recollection. See Vol. I & 2, of the differences of the Days observed by the Romans.

<sup>38</sup> *Cicero*, in his 9th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 2, complains bitterly of *Pompey's* connivance with *Cæsar*, in getting the *Agrarian* Law passed. At the same Time he accuses the *Legislator* himself, of conducting this Affair without any Regard to several Regulations long established by Authority. According to the received and established Customs of the Republick, no Law could be proposed in the *Comitia*, till after all the Articles of it had been written on a *Tablet*, and publickly exposed to the View of all the *Citizens* in the *Forum* for the space of 27 Days, as we have observed in the second Volume, concerning the Forms requisite for the authentick passing of a Law. Nevertheless *Cæsar* omitted this. Besides, by a Decree passed by *Licinius Murena*, *Consul* in the Year 691, and confirmed by all the Orders of Men in the State, the Author of any Law was expressly forbidden naming any of his Relations to be Commissioners for putting it in Execution. But *Cæsar* was so far from complying with this Decree which had the Force of a Law, that he committed the Distribution of the Lands in *Campania*, to *Atius Balbus* his Brother-in-Law. And lastly, it had been always looked upon as a sacred Law, That no Deliberation should be held in the *Comitia* on any Affair, if any of the *Curule* Magistrates observed the Flight of Birds on the Day appointed for the Assembly. But *Cæsar* proceeded without scruple, tho' his Colleague *Bibulus* had declared he would consult the *Auspices*. After this, *Cicero* insists on the Injury that the Distribution of the Lands in *Campania* would infallibly do the Republick. A Year ago, says he, the *Prætor Metellus* suppressed by a Law the Customs settled in Italy, and at Rome, on Merchandise imported. If the richest Parts of the *Demefnes*

of the State are likewise to be alienated in favour of the Populace, the Republick will have no Fund left for any pressing Occasion, but the Twentieths paid at the Sale or Enfranchisement of Slaves. The Buyer and the Patron paid this sum to the publick Treasury, in proportion to the Price which every Slave who was sold again or enfranchised, had cost. There wants nothing, adds *Cicero*, but an Harangue from some factious Tribune, supported by the Applauses of the Multitude, to abolish this Tax likewise.

<sup>39</sup> According to *Appian*, *Bibulus* struck with surprize, stood for some Time motionless, in the midst of the Mob which attacked him; and then, led by his Despair, and with Eyes sparkling with Rage, came up to his Colleague, and with many Imprecations said, *Either comply with my Remonstrances, or lay me dead at thy Feet. My Death will at least bring this Pleasure with it, That I shall be conscious of having defended my Country against the Enterprizes of a Villain, and That it will make thy Name execrable to Posterity.* And indeed, *Bibulus* would have found the Death he sought, if his Friends had not forced him out of the *Comitium*, and carried him to the neighbouring Temple of *Jupiter Stator*.

According to the same Historian, *Cato* acted much the same Part. He appeared in the *Comitium* with his usual Intrepidity; and being robust and full of Vigour, he pushed aside the Crowd with his Arms, and without fearing *Cæsar's* Guards, made himself a Way to the *Rostra*. But when he was just ready to mount, and exhort the People to reject the Law, he was carried off by a Company of Soldiers who forced him to retire. Soon after, he returned by another Way to the Place from whence he had been driven, bitterly reproached *Cæsar*, and was going to brave him on his own Tribunal. This Boldness caused a general Disturbance in the Assembly, and the Soldiers ran together, seized *Cato*, and dragged him out of the *Comitium*. Thus was he compelled to give way to Force; but he still kept his Eyes furiously fixed on the *Legislator*, and vented his Rage, by the most horrible Curses, as long as he continued to be in his sight.



all Perfections of Mind and Body, and whose Conduct was more lovely than her Person. *Julia* was deemed a Prodigy of Virtue, in an Age, when there remained scarce any Footsteps of their ancient Modesty, among the *Romans*. Her Father had promised her to *Servilius Cæpio*, who had done him great Service in his late Disputes with *Bibulus*. But his Engagements with the *Triumvirate*, and some other Motives of Interest of greater Importance, led him to prefer *Pompey* to *Cæpio*. *Pompey* married *Julia*; and *Cæsar*, by means of his Daughter, gained an absolute ascendant over the Mind of his Son-in-Law. The new Bridegroom saw nothing but with his Wife's Eyes; and *Julia* was implicitly obedient to the Will of her Father. So that *Pompey's* affection for his Wife, made him *Cæsar's* Slave, without his perceiving it. Hence the Superiority that the Father-in-Law acquired, even in the *Triumvirate* it self. *Cæsar* may justly be said, to have been absolute Master of *Rome* from that Time. He governed *Pompey* as he pleased, and *Crassus* was obliged to acquiesce in whatever was their joint Will and Pleasure. Such were the first Artifices that *Cæsar* made use of, to raise himself to the Monarchy of the World. His Conduct was uniform, and he was still intent on pursuing his main Point, sometimes by Address, and sometimes by open Force. In short, when we shall see him raised to the Grandeur he desired, we shall still be in doubt, whether it was his Policy or his Arms, that contributed most to his Advancement.

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His chief Aim in his *Consulship*, was to gain the Affections of all Orders of Men as much as possible, and to make those tremble whom he could not gain. The People were all for him, since he had proposed his Law for the Distribution of Lands. Nevertheless, the Execution of it was suspended, till the Edict was enforced by the Senate. The People had already sworn that they would make it irrevocable; and the Business was, to prevail on the Senators to give it the same Sanctions. The greatest Part of them obeyed out of Fear; but three among others, distinguished themselves by their steadiness. One was that *Metellus Celer*, who was equal in Virtue to *Metellus Numidicus* his Grandfather; another was the famous *Cato*; and the third was one *M. Favonius*, the Friend and Imitator<sup>40</sup> of *Cato*. They insisted on rejecting the Law; and *Cæsar* ordered them to comply with the Majority of the *Conscript Fathers*, under grievous Penalties. *Metellus* upon this<sup>41</sup> gave way; but *Cato* and *Favonius* still continued inflexible. Insomuch, that the *Fathers* were just ready to pronounce a Decree of Banishment against them, when *Cicero* undertook to persuade *Cato*, whom the Tears of his Wife could not influence. To prevail on him to alter his Mind, was an Attempt worthy of the greatest of Orators. The rigid Philosopher looked on Banishment as nothing, and all Motives of Fear drawn from thence were vain. But *Cicero* told him, *That if Cato did not want Rome, Rome wanted Cato*; and this Reflection touched him. He thought himself necessary to the State, and granted that to the publick Good, which neither his own Interest, nor the Intreaties of his weeping Family, could extort from him. *Cato*, and *Favonius* after his Example, took the Oath required, and the Law was established in full Force. To which we must add, That *Cæsar* had now extended his Law farther than he had at first proposed. He comprehended in it, all the Lands<sup>42</sup> in *Campania*, and particularly those of the *Stellates*, which were divided among 20000 Fa-

Suet. in Cæ-  
sare.

40 Among the Senators who refused to pass the Law, *Plutarch* mentions one *Marcus Gellius* who was the oldest of them all. In the Heat of the Debates he declared, That the Distribution of the Lands in *Campania* should never be made while he lived. This *Gasconade* from an old Man ready to drop into his Grave, led *Cicero* to say pleasantly, *Let us wait then. Gellius does not ask a long Term.*

41 *Lucullus*, after the Example of *Cato* and *Favonius*, persisted in opposing the Law. But *Cæsar* intimidated him, with threatening to call him to an Account for the immense Riches he had brought from the East, and then he desisted. Nay, he was even

seen in the Posture of a Suppliant, embracing *Cæsar's* Knees whose Enquiries he dreaded, and promising an entire Obedience to his Will.

42 *Appian* and *Dio Cassius* say, That besides the Lands in *Campania*, allotted to those who had at least three Children, others were distributed to a great Number of poor Citizens. But *Suetonius* and *Velleius Paterculus* confine the Distribution to *Campania*; and this is confirmed by *Cicero*, in his 16th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 1. *If all the great Hopes that have been raised, says he, by the Agrarian Law, are confined to the Lands in Campania, there will not be more than enough for 5000 Persons, allowing each Person only ten Acres for his Subsistence.*



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Dio, *Cælius*  
L. 38.  
Plut. in *Cæ-*  
*sar*, & *Suet.*

§. XV. And now, this Victory over the Senate, and his Colleague, made *Cæsar* in a great measure absolute in *Rome*. The Terror of his Name was as great in the City, as if he had been at the Head of an Army. So that *Bibulus* had nothing to do, but to retire. His Glory was eclipsed by that of his Colleague, and his Life itself was not safe. <sup>43</sup> *Vatinius*, one of *The Tribunes of the People*, a worthless Man, but fervently devoted to *Cæsar*, had threatened to imprison him, and had sent an Officer to seize him. For fear therefore of Insults and Death, *Cæsar's* Colleague imprisoned himself in his own House, and appeared no more in publick. He contented himself with employing his Emissaries to fix up Placarts, whereby he forbade the People to assemble on those Days which he had made *Feriae*. But his Person and Orders were sunk into Contempt. During the eight Months he continued *Consul*, his Name was never mentioned but in Ridicule. *Cæsar's* Name only was put to Ordinances, and his omitted. Nay, the Matter was carried so far, that the current Year was distinguished by *Cæsar's* Name and Surname, and called *The Consulship of Julius and Cæsar*. So that *Cæsar* was indeed a Sovereign in *Rome* from the Time of his *Consulship*, and Master of the Republick before he was *Dictator*.

But after all, the absolute Power he had gained, was only over the People. The Senate were very uneasy at it, and only suffered it, in hopes of being delivered from it, as soon as his *Consulship* should be ended. He therefore extended his Views beyond the People, and formed a Design of bringing the *Roman Knights* likewise into his Party. They were a middle Order between Senate and People; formed themselves into Companies, who farmed and collected the publick Revenues; and were rich and honourable enough, to keep the People in awe, and to make head against the Senators. And a favourable Opportunity offering for the *Consul's* Purpose, he embraced it. The Senate having considerably raised the publick Loans since the last Year, the *Knights* pressed hard for an <sup>44</sup> Abatement; and *Cæsar*, by obliging them in this favourite Point, made them his for ever. Notwithstanding the Oppositions of *Cato*, whom *Cæsar* always found in his Way, he got the Sums reduced to two Thirds. Thus by securing to himself both the People and the *Knights*, he laid the Foundations of that lasting Authority, which he resolved some Time or other to usurp. Nay, he even exercised his present Power, with the Independency of a Sovereign. *Pompey* had never yet been able to procure an implicit Ratification of all the Acts of his Administration in the East; but *Cæsar* got it passed both by the *Comitia* and the *Conscript Fathers*. Then he caused the People to pass the Laws he had made in his *Prætorship*, and drawn up since. They were called *The Julian* <sup>45</sup> *Laws*, and continued in force long after him, even down to the Times of the last Emperors. It would be tedious to enumerate them here <sup>46</sup>, and therefore we shall only

<sup>43</sup> This *Vatinius* is sufficiently known by the vehement Speech *Cicero* made against him. He had been *Quæstor* at *Puteoli* in the Year 690, and *Cicero* reproaches him with having committed all kinds of Robberies there. When he became *Tribune of the People* in the Year 694, he made himself the Instrument of *Cæsar's* Violences against *Bibulus*. *Velleius* and *Plutarch* represent him as very contemptible for his Figure, as well as his Stupidity and the badness of his Heart. Nevertheless, *Cicero* was afterwards reconciled to him, and even pleaded for him. See the *First Epistle, ad Familiares* L. 1, and the *Ninth* of the 5th Book to *Atticus*, and the *Fifth* of the *eleventh Book*.

<sup>44</sup> Ever since the last Year, the Farmers had exclaimed against the Augmentation, which set just Bounds to their Avarice. They had offered a Petition to the Senate, desiring either an Abatement, or to have their Leases cancelled. But *Cato* had so vigorously opposed their Remonstrances, that the Senators unanimously resolved to reject their Petition. But *Cicero* was of Opinion, That tho' their Pretensions were unjust, it would have been wiser to have favoured them in such troublesome Times, when it was necessary that a good Understanding should be

kept up between the *Knights* and Senators, against the Attempts of *Clodius* and *Cæsar*. *What can be more impudent*, says he to *Atticus*, *Ep. 1. B. 1. than the Petition of the publick Farmers? Nevertheless, it were better to suffer that Loss, than to disoblige that Order of Men.* *Cæsar* was no sooner raised to the *Consulate*, than he attached the *Knights* to him, by getting them an Abatement of one Third of what they were obliged to pay into the publick Treasury. Soon after they made *Cato* feel their Resentment, when they refused to support him against *Cæsar*, in the Affair of the *Agrarian Law*.

<sup>45</sup> By *The Julian Laws*, the *Civilians* mean, not only those which *Julius Cæsar* got passed in his *Consulship* and *Dictatorship*, but likewise all those which were afterwards made by the Emperor *Augustus* his adopted Son.

<sup>46</sup> To these Laws *Julius Cæsar* added several others, the passing of which the ancient Codes fix to the Year of his *Consulship*. The *First* declared, That a Man who was really and *bona fide* insolvent, should be discharged from his Debts, upon voluntarily surrendering up all his Effects to his Creditors. The *Second* confined the Right of hearing Causes to the *Knights* and Senators, exclusive of the Keep-



only mention the Substance of the chief of them; which was this. He enacted, That no General should receive any Present of Gold from any Cities, unless when a *Triumph* was decreed him. He forbad Governours of Provinces, to judge any Inhabitant of free Nations in the *dernier resort*. He ordered, That all Magistrates should leave their Books of Accompts in the Register <sup>47</sup> Office of the two chief Cities in their Districts, when they went out of their Offices. He ranked all those among the publick Oppressors, who should either receive any Money from those People through whose Countries they marched their Troops, or from those whom the Republick should send them to visit, or govern. These were just and necessary Laws, but none but an absolute *Consul* could have got them passed. No Man but *Cæsar* durst attempt to restrain the Avarice of the *Prætors* and other military Officers, which Rome sent into her *Provinces*.

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*Cic. ad Attic.*  
*L. 5. Ep. 16.*  
*Et L. 2. ad*  
*Familiar.*

§. XVI. Nevertheless, this legislative Authority and excess of Power, raised great Jealousies in the Minds of the zealous Republicans. They were very uneasy, That all Favours should pass through *Cæsar's* Hands only; and That he should dispose of Governments as he pleased. Infomuch, that when the Senate was assembled, so few Members attended, that *Cæsar* could not help complaining of it. *Why*, said he, *are there so few People here? Because*, answered *Q. Confidius* the Senator briskly, *They are afraid of your Violences. But this Fear*, returned *Cæsar* to him, *has not prevented your Appearance here. I am too old*, replied *Confidius*, *to fear you. Men at my Age, are not afraid of dying.* And indeed, the *Consul* always surrounded the Senate with armed Men, whenever he went to preside in it. He had likewise changed the old Way of voting there. Ever since *Pompey* had married his Daughter, he made him vote first, even before *The Prince of the Senate*. All these Marks of Tyranny very much soured the Minds of all the Senators, tho' they durst not shew it. Nevertheless, it is affirmed, That *Cicero* had the boldness to attempt the Life of the new Tyrant. He is said to have looked upon him as another *Catiline*, and to have thought him a more dangerous Enemy, inasmuch as he was more guarded in his Conduct, and gave less Offence. And be that as it will, (for it is not at all probable that *Cicero* should have been either the Author or Promoter of so criminal an Assassination) this at least is certain, That the famous Orator was not beloved either by *Cæsar* or *Pompey*; and That *Crassus* hated him extremely. *Cicero* exclaimed against the *Triumvirate* on all Occasions; and sometimes dropped very harsh Expressions against

*Sucton. in Cæ-*  
*sare.*  
*App. de Bell.*  
*Civ. L. 2.*

*Cic. pro Dom-*  
*sua.*  
*Plut. in Cice-*  
*ron.*

ers of the publick Treasury called *Tribuni Aerarii*, who had for several Years shared that Right with them. And it consisted of several Clauses, concerning the Age and Quality of Judges, the Forms of Proceeding, &c. which have been collected by the *Civilians*. The *Third*, condemned to Banishment all Magistrates who should be convicted of Sacrilege, Robbery, usurping what belonged to another, or adulterating the Coin. The *Fourth* decreed, That the Person who converted to his own Use any Sums with which he was entrusted, should pay double the Sums so applied. The *Fifth* settled *Achaia*, *Theffaly*, and all *Greece* on the Foot of free *Provinces*; gave the People of those Countries leave to govern themselves by their own Laws, and forbad the *Roman* Magistrates to exercise any Jurisdiction there. The *Sixth* ordered the Cities and Towns in the *Roman* Dominions, to supply the Magistrates, Governours of Provinces, and Envoys of the Republick, when on the Road, and their Attendants, with necessary Provisions for their Subsistence. The *Seventh* forbad the *Pro-Consuls* and *Prætors* to go out of their Provinces, make War, or assign Quarters for their Armies, without first obtaining the Consent of the *Roman* People or Senate. The *Eighth* disannulled all Bargains of Sale and Leases, if the Sum stipulated did not exceed, or was near, the Value, of the Thing sold or lett. The *Ninth* gave to the publick Treasury the twentieth Part of all Effects moveable and immoveable, which were bequeathed to Strangers, to the Prejudice of the natu-

ral Heirs. The *Tenth* required, That in order to make any *Will* valid, it should be read before Sunset in the Presence of the Witnesses, and afterwards signed by them, and sealed with the Seals of the chief Magistrates of the Place. The *Eleventh* required, That all *Wills* should be opened three Days after the Death of the Testator, read in the Presence of the Witnesses who had signed them, and attested Copies of them made and lodged in the publick Archives, to supply the Place of the Originals in case they should be lost. The *Twelfth* decreed, That Judges and Witnesses convicted of Corruption; That Magistrates established for the Administration of Justice, who should appear to have received above 100 *Aurei*, (a Coin so called, and before explained); and That all military Officers who should demand Money for dismissing or inlisting any Soldiers, should be punished according to Law. Most of these Laws are mentioned by *Cicero*, in his *Letters to Atticus*, or his *Epistles to his Acquaintance*, or some of his *Orations*. The other Laws which *Cæsar* made after he had abolished the Republican Government, will be mentioned hereafter.

<sup>47</sup> We find some Footsteps of this Law in the 7th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 6; where *Cicero* says, That at his Return from *Cilicia*, he ordered his *Quæstor* to wait for him at *Laodicea*, that he might settle his Accounts there, and leave Copies of them in two Cities of the Province, agreeably to the *Julian Law*.

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them, in his *Orations*. He used no Reserve either in common Conversation, or publick Assemblies; but vented the bitterness of his Heart in severe<sup>48</sup> Jests and Reflections, which were not displeasing to the injured.

The *Triumvirate* therefore resolved to ruin him. At first indeed, *Cæsar* underhand raised up an Accusation against him, which did not much affect him. The Consul suborned that *Vettius* who had informed against *Catiline* and his Faction, to involve *Cicero*, indirectly at least, in the Information he gave of a pretended Design of an Assassination. The<sup>49</sup> Plot was this. At *Cæsar's* Instigation, *Vettius* appear-

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<sup>48</sup> *Cicero*, who was naturally severe, and loved Raillery, seized every Opportunity that offered of shewing his Wit, without Regard either to Decency or Friendship. They who were most distinguished by their Birth or Employments, could not escape his Laibes; for he was one of those, who would rather lose their Friend than their Jest. *Qui malunt perdere amicum quam Verbum*. And therefore *Clodius* never called him any thing but *The Consular Cynick*, as appears by the 9th Letter of the Second Book to *Atticus*. *Lactantius*, upon *Sallust's* Authority says, That *Appius* the Brother of *Clodius*, reproached *Cicero* with carrying his Raillery even to Impudence. If this licentious Way of talking was not one of the chief Causes of his Misfortunes, it at least contributed not a little, to stir up against him several powerful Enemies, who more than once conspired together to destroy him. This satirical Turn appears in the few Jests of his which *Plutarch* has collected. When by his Eloquence he had got the better of the Accusers of one *Numatius*; and *Numatius* accused *Sabinus* a particular Friend of *Cicero*, he said to the Accuser, *Remember, that thou art indebted to me for escaping the Punishment thou hadst deserved. It was my Art that cast such a Cloud over thy Crimes, as concealed them from the Eyes of thy Judges*. While he continued in Friendship with *Crassus*, he had highly extolled him before the assembled People; but when he was become his Enemy, he cast many Reflections and Reproaches on him, in the same Place where he had proclaimed his Praises some Days before. Upon which *Crassus* asked him, *What he thought of, when he spoke his Panegyrick with so much Pomp?* To which *Cicero* replied, *I had a Mind to try my Eloquence on a bad Subject*.

In a private Conversation, *Crassus* speaking of the different Sects of the Philosophers, gave the Preference to the *Stoicks*; and *Cicero* answered, *You are in the Right to espouse them, because they pretend that all Things belong to their Wise Man*. Which was reproaching him in a very severe manner with that sordid Avarice, which he had brought Disgrace on his Name and Memory. *Vatinius* had a Tumour in his Neck, much like the King's Evil, and after *Cicero* had heard him plead with a great deal of Vehemence, he said, *He was a very tumid Orator*. But this Freedom is not indeed to be wondered at, towards a Man whom he hated so much, that from thence the Terms *Odium Vatinianum* became Proverbial, to signify an implacable Malice. After he had with great coolness heard a young Man enveigh against him, who was suspected of having poisoned his Father with a Cake; he made him no other reply than this, *That he liked his Invectives better than his Cakes*. When *Publius Cotta*, a Man of little Wit and very ignorant, who valued himself upon being a learned *Civilian*, had been summoned by *Cicero* to be a Witness in an Affair which he knew, and had refused it, protesting that he knew nothing of it; *Cicero* asked him, *Whether he thought he was interrogated upon a Point of Law?* He was for the most part even abusive in his Jests; as in the Case of one *Mar-*

*cus Gellius*, whose Father and Mother were said to have been Slaves. This Man, by reading some Letters in the Senate, led some to observe, that he had a remarkably good Voice; upon which *Cicero* said, *You need not be surpris'd at that, for he is of the Race of publick Criers*. And if his Repartees were for the most part lively and poignant, he sometimes brought himself into Contempt, by the low Conceits, and stale Allusions which he put off for Wit. He has dropped some Things of this Nature, in his most eloquent Discourses. *Macrobius* says, That one of *Cicero's* Freedmen took the Pains to collect all his Master's Witticisms, under the Title of *Ineptiæ*. It is strange, that a Man of so much Sagacity, should not see the Indecency of a Part so unbecoming the Gravity of a Magistrate.

<sup>49</sup> *Cicero* gives his Friend *Atticus* an Account of all the Circumstances of the Accusation intended by *Vettius*. He was a Wretch who sold himself to the best Bidder; and knowing that *Curio* was the most open Enemy of the *Triumviri*, and of *Cæsar* in particular, he promised the Latter, to use his best Endeavours to hasten the Destruction of so formidable an Enemy to the three factious Chiefs. With this Design, he insinuated himself into *Curio's* good Opinion, and after several Meetings, told him in Confidence, that he had come to a Resolution to arm his Slaves, and send them to assassinate *Pompey*. *Curio* immediately communicated the pretended Secret to his Father, who without delay informed *Pompey* of this black Design. Then the Affair was brought before the Senate; and when *Vettius* appeared, he at first declared, That he never had any Friendship with young *Curio*. But soon after he promised to discover the whole Secret, upon a Promise of Impunity. When this was granted him, he then accused *Curio* as the chief Conspirator, joined with him *Æmilius Paulus*, *Quintus Cæpio*, and the two  *Lentuli*, Father and Son, and added, That *Caius Septimius* the Secretary had brought him a Dagger from *Bibulus*. So ill concerted an Accusation, raised the Indignation of the Senators, and they said, *Could not Rome have furnished Daggers enough without bringing one from Bibulus? Besides, what probability is there, that the very same Consul, who had, ever since the third of May, desired Pompey to keep himself upon his Guard, should enter into such a Conspiracy?* Then young *Curio* was brought into the Senate, and he easily confounded the false Witness. The Senators, enraged at *Vettius*, condemned him to be put in Irons, under Pretence that he had borne Arms contrary to Law, and declared him an Enemy to the Republick who should dare to deliver him out of Prison. The next Day *Cæsar* brought him before the People, discharged him, and declared him innocent; but imprisoned *L. Lucullus* and *Lucius Domitius* in his Room. The House of the latter, according to *Vettius*, was the Rendezvous of the Murderers, who were to sally out from thence upon *Pompey*, and kill him. As for *Cicero*, the Accuser durst not expressly name him among the Conspirators; but only pointed at him by saying, That he had heard

a Con-



ed in the *Forum*, with a Dagger hid under his Robe; and being stopped, and examined, he confessed, That he had been employed by young *Curio* to kill *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. Young *Curio* was an Enemy to the *Triumvirate*, every where exclaimed against them, and began to please the People by that Means. *Vettius* was produced in the Senate to be examined, and there insisted, That *Curio* <sup>50</sup> the Son, at the Head of some young Men, and seconded by one *Æmilius* <sup>51</sup> *Paulus*, had presented him with the Dagger, as from *Bibulus*. At the Name of *Bibulus*, the Senate exclaimed at the Calumny; as well knowing, that he had given *Pompey* notice, to keep himself upon his Guard. Besides, Why send a Dagger to *Vettius*? Was there none to be had in *Rome*? *Vettius* was therefore cited to answer to the Accusation; and he destroyed the Fable, and proved that this *Paulus*, who was said to be his Second, was actually in *Macedon*, where he was a *Quæstor*. So that *Vettius* was condemned to be sent to Prison. But *Cæsar* took him out, and produced him to the Assembly of the People. He brought him up to the *Rostra*, and there accused *Bibulus*, the two *Curio's*, and *Paulus*, tho' absent, of having suborned him. And to these he now added *L. Lucullus*, and *L. Domitius*, of whom he had said nothing in his first Deposition before the Senate. Indeed he did not name *Cicero*, but described him so, that every one must know who he meant. He said, he had heard an old *Consul*, who was a Man of great Eloquence, and *Cæsar's* Neighbour, say; That the Republick wanted a *Brutus* to extirpate Tyranny. The *Tribune Vatinius* conducted this Plot which *Cæsar* had laid; and both together prevailed on the People to assign the Informer a Reward, which he did not enjoy long. For he was accused of I know not what Act of Violence, and carried back to Prison, where he was found dead: And all *Rome* suspected that *Cæsar* had got him poisoned, for fear he should some Time or other discover the Secret of this false Accusation.

§. XVII. However, *Cicero's* Reputation did not suffer much by the Depositions of *Vettius*; and *Cæsar* resolved to give this Deliverer of his Country, this Persecutor of *Catiline*, with whom two of the *Triumviri* had formerly been Confederates, a more deadly Wound. The whole *Triumvirate* ascribed the Disgrace into which they began to sink with the People, to *Cicero's* Jest, and *Bibulus's* Placarts. *Pompey* had felt the Effects of them at *The Apollinarian Games*. A Tragedy was acted, in which one *Diphilus* was the chief Actor, and when he came to these Words which were in his Part, *You are great only through our Miseries*, the Spectators applied them to *Pompey*, clapped, and made him repeat them. The same Applause was likewise given, to this Expression; *You will some* <sup>52</sup> *Time or other repent of having been so much exalted*. *Pompey* was touched to the quick with these Allusions: And *Cæsar* was surpris'd, to hear no Acclamations when he <sup>53</sup> took his Seat in the Theatre. These Marks of Coldness from the People greatly provoked him, and he ascribed them all to *Cicero*. The *Roman* Orator had, a few Months ago, pleaded the Cause of *Antonius*, his Collegue in the *Consulate*, and lost it: For *Antonius* had suffered himself

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a *Consular* Man, who was a fine Speaker, and whose House was near that of one of the *Consuls* say; That *Rome* wanted a *Servilius Ahala*, or a *Brutus*, to avenge her of her Tyrants. The Accuser was carried back to Prison, and the *Tribune Vatinius* sent for him again, tho' the People had been dismissed: And he then added a new Falshood to his Invention. He boldly said, That *Piso*, *Cicero's* Son-in-Law, and one *Marcus Laterensis*, were two of the Conspirators. The Cause was brought before the Tribunal of the *Prætor Cassius*; but the Death of the Criminal quashed the Proceedings.

<sup>50</sup> Young *C. Scribonius Curio* at first adhered to *Cicero*, that he might teach him Oratory; but he afterwards made an ill Use of his Eloquence and Wit, to raise Troubles in the Republick. He was already grown infamous for his Effeminacy and shocking Debaucheries. *Vir erat alienæ pudicitia prodigus & suæ*, says *Velleius Paterculus*, to finish his Character of him.

<sup>51</sup> We shall see this *Lucius Æmilius Paulus* advanced to the *Consulate* in the Year 703, with *Caius Marcellus*.

<sup>52</sup> *Cicero* says, That *Cæsar* was greatly provoked at the Insolence of the Comedian, and sent an Express to inform *Pompey* of it, who was then at *Capua*. So that it is not true, that the latter was present at the Show. Nevertheless, *Valerius Maximus* and *Macrobius* seem to suppose the contrary, when they say, That *Diphilus* pointed at *Pompey*. But the Testimony of two Writers who lived long after this Time, is not to be put in the Ballance with that of a cotemporary Author. It is not to be imagined, that *Cicero* could be ignorant of what was done before his Eyes. But in order to reconcile him with *Val. Maximus*, it may be said, That *Diphilus* shewed that he meant *Pompey*, by fixing his Eyes steddily on a Statue, which it may be presumed had been erected in Memory of his Conquests.

<sup>53</sup> *Cicero* gives *Atticus* an Account of all these Particulars in his 19th Letter, B. 1; and adds, That *Cæsar* saw with Jealousy the Eagerness both People and Knights shewed, to do Honour to *Curio*, then his declared Enemy.

*Cic. ad Attic.*  
*L. 2. Ep. 19.*  
*Val. Max. L.*  
*6. c. 6.*  
*Macrob.*



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Dio Cass. L.  
38.  
Cic. ad Att.  
L. 2. Ep. 19.

to be beaten by the *Dardani*, *Bastarni*, and *Scythians*, and had ruined his Province of *Macedon* by his Oppressions. But nevertheless, *Cicero* had made a great Impression on the Minds of the People, by a remarkable Passage in his Speech, wherein he deplored the present State of the Republick, and compared it with what it was in the Time of *Catiline*, whom *Antonius* had conquered. The *Triumviri* taking this Invective<sup>54</sup> to themselves, sought for an Opportunity of Revenge; and it was not long ere *Cæsar* found one.

It has been observed, That *Clodius*, *Cicero*'s irreconcilable Enemy, had endeavoured to get himself adopted into a *Plebeian* Family, in order to obtain the *Tribuneship*, that he might thereby be enabled to destroy *Cicero*. Hitherto his Motion had been rejected, and he had not been suffered to renounce his Nobility, in order to enter into an inferior Rank. And now *Cæsar*, tho' he had Reason to be displeased with *Clodius*, who had brought dishonour on his Family, and disgraced it by an infamous Prophanation, readily forgave him the Affront, not so much out of Affection to him, as Hatred to *Cicero*. *Cæsar* was persuaded, that the Orator did not approve of his Conduct, and had had a fresh Proof of it very lately. *Cicero* had refused to be one of the twenty Commissioners for the Distribution of the Lands in *Campania*; which was shewing that he disliked the Law. The *Triumviri* therefore raised up an Enemy against him in the Person of *Clodius*; and *Cæsar* by his Authority and Interest, got leave for the Man who had debauched his Wife, to become a *Plebeian*. He procured a Decree for it from the People assembled by *Curia*; and *Clodius* changed his Name<sup>55</sup> into that of *M. Fonteius*, or *Flavius*; for his adoptive Father is<sup>56</sup> called by different Names by the Ancients. Nor was *Cæsar* content with this. He got him nominated a *Tribune of the People*, and thereby armed him with Power against the hated *Cicero*. So that we shall soon see him vent his Rage against this great Man, and help forward the Ruin of the Republick, by the Banishment of one of its firmest Supports.

## §. XVIII.

<sup>54</sup> These bitter Complaints which *Cicero* made of the *Triumvirate*, when he was pleading for *Caius Antonius*, were immediately carried to *Cæsar* by ill designing Men; and it greatly exasperated him against the Orator. And accordingly, he did not tarry long for his Revenge, since three Hours after, he got the Adoption of *Clodius* ratified by the assembled *Curia*; according to *Cicero*, in his *Oration pro Domno sua*.

<sup>55</sup> It has been observed, That the Consul *Metellus Celer* had very strenuously opposed the Design *Clodius* his Cousin-German had formed of getting himself adopted by a *Plebeian*. But he was at length overcome by his Remonstrances, and desisted from his Opposition.

<sup>56</sup> In order to give a just Idea of the Adoption practised by the ancient Romans, it is necessary to make the following Remarks.

1. By the Term Adoption, we are to understand a kind of imitation of Nature, which was authorised by the Laws, to supply the Barrenness of Families, and for the Comfort of those who were desirous of perpetuating themselves in some measure, by a Succession of Heirs of their own choosing.

2. The adoptive Father, after he had obtained the Consent of the natural, applied to the Tribunal of the *Priester*, to ratify the Act of Adoption; or else addressed himself to the People assembled by *Curia*; who at the Request of the *Tribunes*, passed a Decree, in confirmation of it. In the latter Case, the Adoption was called *Adrogatio*. The Form of the Petition presented by the *Tribune* in the Name of the Petitioner, according to *Aulus Gellius*, was this. VELITIS, JUBEATIS, UT L. VALERIUS, L. TITIO TAM LEGE JUREQUE FILIUS SIBI SIET, QUAM SI EX EO, PATRE MATREQUE FAMILIAS EJUS NATUS ESSET: UTIQUE EI VITÆ NECISQUE POTESTAS SIET, UTI PATRI ENDO FILIO EST.

HOC ITA UT DIXI, ITA VOS QUIRITES ROGO. That is, May it please you, Romans, to ordain, That *Valerius* be acknowledged to be the Son of *Titius* according to Law; That he enjoy all the Privileges of a legitimate Son; and That *Titius* shall have over *Valerius*, the same Power of Life and Death as he would have had, if he had been his own Son.

3. By virtue of this Concession granted by the Magistrate, or assembled *Curia*, the Son thus legally adopted became subject to the adoptive Father, and acquired all the Rights which Nature would have given him if born of his Body. But this Translation could not take place till the natural Father, if alive, had voluntarily emancipated his Son by a publick Act, according to the Forms required, as explained in the first Volume.

4. The Laws required, in order to the Validity of an Adoption, That the adoptive Father should neither have any Children, nor any Hopes of any. It was not just, that an Adoption should be made in prejudice of those, who were by Nature entitled to the Succession.

5. It was necessary, That the adoptive Father should be 18 Years older than him whom he adopted; otherwise the Adoption could not be thought an imitation of Nature, or designed to supply its Defects, which was the Intention of the Legislators.

6. An Adoption was not deemed valid by the Romans, till after it had been confirmed by the College of *Pontifices*. So that it belonged to them to verify the Conditions and Characters; and they were above all very careful in examining, whether this Juridical Act did not infringe on any religious Rights. For the better understanding of which, we must remember, that in old Rome, every Family had its own domestic Gods, Ceremonies, and Festivals, as we have elsewhere observed, particularly in the First Volume.

By



§. XVIII. And now, after *Cæsar* had established the Dominion of the *Triumvirate*, in all publick Affairs, he applied himself to the pursuit of his own private Interest. He considered, that he had but a few Months to continue in the *Consulate*; and the Expiration of his Office would naturally lessen that Authority which he had assumed, and was willing to preserve. He had Reason to fear, that *Pompey* would get the Superiority over him the next Year, and cause him to be forgotten. *Pompey* had taken all imaginable Care to get two *Consuls* elected, who were personally devoted to him. *L. Calpurnius Piso* and *A. Gabinius* were both Friends to the *Triumvirate*, but *Gabinius* was more particularly attached to *Pompey*; and as they were to succeed to the first Dignity the next Year, *Cæsar* thought it proper to guard against *Gabinius*, and to gain *Piso*. This was the Way to set them one against another, if *Pompey* should attempt a Superiority; and in order to compass this Point, he took this Method. Being free to marry again since the Divorce of his Wife, he cast his Eyes on *Calpurnia*, the Daughter of *Calpurnius Piso*, and obtained her of her Father. This Alliance, which was not so much a Work of Inclination as Policy, made *Cato* exclaim openly. He said in full Senate, That these Marriages, which were formed by Ambition, and tended to the Destruction of the Republick, ought to be prohibited. But *Cato* was not heard. *Calpurnia* was married to *Cæsar*, and continued his Wife to his Death. And when he was thus assured, that he should be able to maintain his Credit at *Rome*, during the next *Consulship*, and equal at least that of *Pompey*; he was no longer afraid to go to his Province at the Head of an Army, in order to acquire Glory, and merit a *Triumph*.

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Plut. in Cæ-  
sare.  
Dio Cass.  
L. 38.

It was become an established Custom, for the *Consuls*, who were going out of their Office, to draw Lots for their Provinces, and lead Armies to them. But *Cæsar* was above all Rules, and scorned to share Provinces with his Colleague *Bibulus*, whom he had made disappear. There was no appearance of War throughout all the *Roman* Dominions, except in *Transalpine Gaul*, where were discovered the Beginnings of publick Disturbances; and thither *Cæsar* turned his Thoughts. He spared nothing to obtain this Government. Tho' over-run with Debts, he gave great Bounties to the People, and even excelled himself in his Liberalities. The Shows with which he entertained the People were very magnificent. No *Roman* had ever brought so many wild Beasts into the *Circus* to fight with the *Gladiators*. Besides, he made use of all the Interest of the *Triumvirate* and *Knights*, to compass his Point. He prevailed on *Vatinius*, the *Tribune of the People*, to propose to them, his having *Illyricum* and *Cisalpine Gaul* for his Provinces; and at last, he ventured to ask the Senate, to give him *Transalpine Gaul* and those two Provinces, and that for five Years together, with the Command of four *Legions*. What was not then to be obtained, by Favour or Intrigue? The *Conscript Fathers* granted *Cæsar* the Government of *Transalpine Gaul*, for fear he should obtain it of the People without their Consent; and as soon as they had declared it, he insulted them. For he would not even accept as a Matter of Favour, what he had extorted from them by Fear. Thus was *Cæsar*, as it were, rewarded for the tyrannical Part he had acted in his *Consulship*, with the Government of three of the largest Provinces in the Republick, contrary to all Law; and thereby furnished with an Army to conquer the World. *Pompey* himself contributed to raise his Father-in-Law above himself in Glory, and make him his Master. We shall see his Wars in *Gaul* furnish him both with an Opportunity and with

App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.

By virtue of a Law of *The xii Tables*, the pontifical Rights descended from the Father to the Children, or chief Heirs of the Family, and they were obliged to discharge all the Parts of this private Worship, and to perform at their own Expence, all the indisputable Duties of Religion, upon pain of being deprived of the Succession, and of the Privileges annexed to the Inheritance.

Now the Adoption of *Clodius* was defective in all these Particulars. Besides that *Fonteius* was married and had Children, he was scarce 20 Years of Age. Whereas *Clodius* must have been about 35, since he was, two Years after, promoted to the *Edileship*. And the *Pontifices* were not at all consulted in the

whole Affair. Indeed the Act of Adoption was ratified by the assembled *Curia*, but the Form of it had not been published for three Market-Days, which were at nine Days distance from each other. And this was become an inviolable Usage, and the want of it, made the Act in Law a Nullity. For these Defects, the *Roman* Historians justly condemn the Adoption of *Clodius*. But Power and Authority prevailed in favour of the *Tribune*, tho' contrary to the most venerable Laws, and in spite of the Opposition of *Bibulus*. *Cicero*, exclaims in several Parts of his *Orations* against so irregular a Proceeding.



Power, to give the finishing Stroke, both to his Son-in-Law, and to the Republick <sup>57</sup>.

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ROME  
DCXCV.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO, &  
A. GABINIUS NEPOS,  
Consuls.

§. XIX. The *Triumvirate* did not cease to govern in Rome after the <sup>58</sup> Inauguration of the new Consuls, L. Calpurnius Piso, and A. <sup>59</sup> Gabinius Nepos. Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, continued still united in Interest, and the Consuls were of their Faction.

<sup>57</sup> In this Year of Rome 694, the Consular Annals place the Prætorship of Caius Octavius Rufus, the Father of the Emperor Augustus. He had Macedonia for his Province. Before he went thither, the Senate gave him a Commission to pursue the Remains of Spartacus's Army, and those Catilinarian Troops which still kept the Field, in the Neighbourhood of Turin; and in one single Battle he utterly destroyed the Rebels, and delivered Italy from the Remains of an intestine War, which the least Blast might have rekindled. Thus, laden with Glory, he set out for Macedonia, which had been ravaged by the Thracians and Bessi; and by one signal Victory over the Barbarians, he restored Tranquillity to his Province. And he gained so much on the Affections of the Macedonians by the Mildness of his Government, that Cicero proposed him to his Brother Quintus, then Prætor in Asia, for his Model. He intended after his Return from Macedonia to stand for the Consulate. But he died suddenly, before he reached Rome. By his first Marriage with Ancharia, he had one Octavia. Atia, his second Wife brought him another Octavia, and Octavius Augustus. He was one of the twenty Commissioners appointed to distribute the Lands of Campania, according to the Julian Law. These Facts we collect from Suetonius, and Cicero's Letters to his Brother Quintus.

From Pliny and Cornelius Nepos we learn, That in this Year 694, Quintus Metellus Celer governed Transalpine Gaul, in Quality of Pro-Consul; and That he had an Opportunity of conferring with Ariovistus, King of the Suevi, a People of Germany. At least they say, That this Prince made Metellus a Present of some Indians, who had been thrown on the Coasts of Germany by a Storm, and had been made Prisoners; and this Fact, attested by those two famous Historians, has given occasion to various Conjectures. Some have thought, that these Indians embarked on the River Oxus, entered the Caspian Sea, sailed up The Volga, passed on into The Dwina, a great River near the former, and so continued their Course till they came to The Baltick. Others, after having brought them from the North of Tartary, suppose that they passed through The Straits of Waigats into the German Sea. But the Reflections of a learned Modern appear to be much more natural and probable. It is certain, says he, That the Name of Indians was formerly given to all Strangers who came from distant and unknown Countries; and it was founded upon this ancient Custom, That America is to this Day taken for The West Indies. Besides, the Germans did not understand the Language of these New-comers, and consequently could not learn of them, whether they were Indians by Birth. It may therefore be supposed, that they were some of those Norwegians, or if you will, western Scythians, whom we now call Laplanders. It is well known; that these People are near the Sea, and employ themselves in fishing for a Subsistence. Probably, therefore, a Bark with some of these pretended Indians, might have been driven on the northern Coast by one of those violent Winds, which are very frequent in the Seas of Norway and Lapland; and their tawney Colour might make them pass for Indians, at a Time when Geography, especially that of the North and East, was very little

known to the most learned Nations. It was not till the Empire of Augustus, that the Romans knew enough of Navigation, to be able to sail to the Cimbriæa Chersonesus, now Jutland. They fancied the northern Seas were not navigable, on account of the Ice, with which they were thought to be covered, all the Year.

<sup>58</sup> The two new Consuls had not been elected, till the Month of October, in the Year 694, contrary to the usual Custom of electing them in July. Cicero tells us, in his Letters to Atticus, That this Delay had been occasioned by the Opposition of Bibulus, who, as Augur, had a Right to postpone the Comitia. As he thought Cæsar's Presence restrained the Liberty of Voting, he probably waited for his Departure for Transalpine Gaul, before he would suffer the Election of Consuls to come on; and the greatest Part of the People applauded the Conduct of Bibulus. They were afraid, That Cæsar would, by his Intrigues, cause the Election to fall on two Men, who were wholly devoted to the Faction of the Triumviri. Bibulus is extolled to the Skies, says Cicero, in a Letter to Atticus; he alone now-a-days deserves the Encomium which the Poet Ennius gives to the great Fabius, who by his Constancy, stopped the Progress of Hannibal, after the Battle of Cannæ. Like him, he saves the Republick by Delays. Nevertheless, he was at last forced to comply. The People, tired out with his Delays, and stirred up by the prevailing Faction, readily chose the Consuls for this Year 695. Add to this, that Bibulus did not make these Oppositions verbally, or in Person. Being obliged to keep himself shut up in his House, for fear of Insults from Cæsar; he drew up a kind of Placarts, or Manifestos, and had them published. In these Writings, Pompey was not spared. Bibulus accused him by Name, of Falshood and Treachery. Such was the Manifesto mentioned by Cicero, in his 20th Letter to Atticus, L. 2; Bibulus, says he, has put off the Election of Consuls, till the 18th of October, by an Edict which is as severe as the Verses of Archilochus.

<sup>59</sup> Gabinius, if we may depend on Cicero's Account of him, had been bred in Catiline's School. It was thought certain, that he hearkened too readily to the Lessons of such a Master, and had, with him, first entered on a Course of the most monstrous Debaucheries. His Extravagancies soon reduced him to extreme Want; and, to screen himself from his Creditors, he stood for a Tribuneship of the People; which he obtained, through the Interest of Pompey, who wanted his Assistance, in getting the Commission to make War with the Pyrates. Besides, his Appearance and Behaviour sufficiently shewed his Character and Sentiments. The great Pains he took, in painting himself, and curling and perfuming his Hair with the choicest Perfumes; and his Skill in dancing and Love of it, were deemed by Cicero, sufficient Proofs of his Effeminacy and Incontinence. But this was not the Case of Piso. He concealed a very bad Heart, under a gloomy and wild Aspect. His dirty Look, thick Eye-brows, black and rotten Teeth, the slovenliness of his Person and Dress, the filthy and offensive Appearance of his Servants, the Disorders of his House, and in short, every Thing about him, and all he did, were indications of his secret base Pleasures,



Faction. *Gabinus* was *Pompey's* Creature, and *Piso* was entirely devoted to *Cæsar*, since the Marriage of his Daughter to him. *Lucullus*, *Cato*, and *Cicero*, were almost the only Persons among all who had been dignified with great Offices, that steddily adhered to the Interest of the Republick. A weak Defence against three Confederates whose Intrigues made them irresistible, and who set no bounds to their Ambition. *Lucullus* was no longer the same Man. Being worn out with Age, and enervated by Pleasure, his Reputation was almost sunk to nothing. *Cato* indeed, by his Firmness, encouraged the Senate to oppose the greediness of the *Triumviri*, whose Friends engrossed all Offices. But what could *Cato* and the Senate do? *Cæsar* had, in his *Consulship*, weakened the Authority of the Senate, and scarce left any real Power, but with the People and their *Tribunes*. *Cicero* only still retained Authority and Esteem enough, both in the Senate and the *Comitia*, to make a Stand against the immense Interest of the *Triumvirate*. But the Scheme was laid, and all Things ready for the Execution, to drive the Man, whose Eloquence and Integrity were formidable to the three Confederates, from *Rome*, and the Management of publick Business. *Cæsar* had brought into the College of *Tribunes*, *Clodius*, *Cicero's* implacable Enemy, who watched for an Opportunity to ruin him. *Crassus* was exasperated against the Prince of Orators: And the Friendship *Pompey* had before had for him, was very much cooled, since his Union with *Crassus* and *Cæsar*, two private Confederates with *Catiline*.

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A. GABINIUS NEPOS,  
Consuls.

There was perhaps no Year more turbulent, than that in which *Gabinus* and *Piso* governed the Republick. *Cæsar* indeed, had played the Tyrant in his *Consulship*; but with the Reserve of an artful Man, who sought to aggrandize himself without too much Violence, and was much upon his Guard in his Conduct, for fear of hindering his further Advancement. *Cæsar*, who is always to be considered as the Soul of the Cabal, left the *Consuls* to act as they pleased; and *They* gave *Clodius*, the violent *Tribune of the People*, full Liberty, to vent all his Fury. Nay, the *Triumvirate* even backed him underhand, and assisted him with their Interest and Advice in all his Enterprizes. Under the Protection of these great Names, the intrepid *Clodius* began his Tyranny, with the Ruin of *Cicero*. It was indeed a hazardous Attempt; so strongly was the Reputation of his Adversary established, with the Senate, the People, and the *Roman Knights*! *Cicero* was looked on as the Father and Deliverer of his Country. The Service he had done her, was yet fresh in every one's Memory. And therefore *Clodius* was obliged to have recourse to Craft and Cunning, rather than to open Force, in order to destroy this great Man. He was forced to proceed gradually, and lead his Enemy on by imperceptible Degrees, to the brink of the Precipice.

§. XX. His first Work was to gain the Affections of all Orders of Men in the Republick; and he began with the People. These he drew into his Interest, by getting Laws passed, to their Advantage. The Corn in the publick Granaries had for some Time been sold to the People at a very low Price. But *Clodius* ordered it to be given them <sup>60</sup> *gratis*. The Senate had broke most Companies of Tradesmen, because their

Dio Cass. L.  
38.  
Asconius in Pi-  
sonian.

Pleasures, and a very natural Representation of a Man brutalized by Gluttony and Excess. Such was *Calpurnius Piso*. His illustrious Birth, and the Virtues of his Ancestors, were his only Pretensions to the *Consulate*. See *Cicero's Oration in Pisonem*. Nevertheless, it appears that the Orator kept up a good Understanding with *Piso* when he was promoted to the *Consulate*. Besides that, he was of the same Family with *Cicero's* Son-in-Law; he had entrusted *Cicero* with the Care of collecting the Votes, and seeing that no Frauds were committed in the *Comitia* held for his Election. *Piso* had also called upon him to vote third in the Senate; that is, after *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. And as for *Gabinus*, it is certain, that *Cicero* had pleaded for him; but he had no Sense of Gratitude. He soon became his Benefactor's most cruel Enemy. These Things we collect from several Parts of *Cicero's Oration*.

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60 Nor was this all. *Clodius*, supported by the Interest of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, got a Freedman of his Family, named *Sextius Clodius*, appointed Commissioner, for this free Distribution. He was a very worthless Man, but Secretary to his Patron; and being actuated by him, to whom he was indebted for his Liberty, he scrupled not the worst of Crimes. He gave himself wholly up to the Will of the seditious *Tribune*. *Cicero* publicly reproached him in his *Oration pro Domo sua*, with having been the Minister of *Clodius's* Debaucheries, and his Agent in the incestuous Commerce he kept with his Sister *Clodia*. Such a one was the most proper Tool to execute the furious Attempts of his Master against *Cicero*. And with Regard to his Commission, he greatly exceeded the Bounds prescribed him. He distributed the Corn with such Profuseness and so little Prudence, that he exhausted the publick Magazines; and then private Persons who had kept theirs,

X



Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCV.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO, &  
A. GABINIUS NEPOS,  
Consuls.

Cic. pro Sestio,  
& alibi.

Dio Cass. L.  
38.

Cic. de Arusp.  
Resp.

Cic. pro Domo  
sua.  
Plut.  
Dio.

Alcon. in Pi-  
son.

their Meetings were become seditious Assemblies. But *Clodius* revived <sup>61</sup> them, and even erected new ones of the meanest Trades. From the People he proceeded to the *Knights*; and gained them, by serving them in a Point of the utmost Importance to them. They had often suffered much by the Equity, and sometimes by the Prepossessions, or Humours, of the *Censors*. These, whenever they pleased, took from them the Mark of Distinction which was given them, that is, the Horse the Publick gave and kept for them. It was in the Power of any one *Censor* to degrade them. *Clodius* therefore restrained the too absolute Authority of the *Censors*; by procuring an Order, That they should not pronounce any Sentence against the *Roman Knights*, but by joint Consent, and after the Parties had been heard. He likewise ordered, That in the List which the *Censors* should make of the Senators, none should be arbitrarily degraded <sup>62</sup>, without a previous Decree of the Senate. So that this Law was equally advantageous both to the Senate and the *Knights*. And <sup>63</sup> lastly, the artful *Tribune* gained all the Advantages he could for the present *Consuls*. He even stretched his own Power, in order to have an Opportunity to oblige them. It was usual for their Provinces to be chosen by Lot, or assigned them by the Senate. But *Piso* assumed a Right of having them assigned them by the People assembled in *Comitia*; who allotted them Provinces of very great Extent. *Piso* had *Macedon*, *Achaia*, *Thessaly*, *Bæotia*, and in short, all *Greece*. *Gabinus* had *Syria*, *Babylon*, and some particular Parts of *Persia*.

*Cicero* had too much Sagacity not to perceive the Tendency of all this Favour, which *Clodius* was acquiring in all Bodies of the Republick. He foresaw, that the *Tribune* was arming himself with so much Interest, only in order to fall upon him with the more Violence; and he found out one at least, of *Clodius's* Collegues in the *Tribunate*, who had Resolution and Friendship enough for him, to oppose the Plots of his terrible Adversary. *L. Ninnius* <sup>64</sup> *Quadratus* one of the *Tribunes*, had great Courage, and was truly zealous for the publick Good; and this virtuous Friend thwarted *Clodius* in all his Enterprizes. He protested against some of his Laws; and opposed him even in Trifles. *P. Clodius* was desirous of entertaining the People with a Show, on the Festival of *The* <sup>65</sup> *Compitalia*, but *Ninnius* would not suffer it. In short, *Ninnius* was so vigorous in his Opposition at all Times, and on all Occasions, that *Clodius* despaired of Success in his Designs, as long as this Opposition should continue. He therefore applied himself to the *Triumviri*; and *Cæsar* and *Pompey* had recourse to a Stratagem, which was very unworthy of two such great Names. They gave *Cicero* great Confidence of Success, in order to prevail on

theirs, sold it at their own Price. So that the ill Management of this Freedman, caused Corn to be excessive dear at *Rome*, for some Time.

<sup>61</sup> These Societies had been formerly erected for the Maintenance of good Order and Policy. But in a City so subject to Revolutions, they became expensive and dangerous. The Disturbances they caused in *Rome*, obliged the Magistrates to suppress them. But *Clodius* thought it would promote his Designs, to re-establish these Societies of Tradesmen; believing that he should find them always ready to back his violent Proceedings.

<sup>62</sup> That is, the *Censors* were forbidden to brand any Senator with Infamy, till he had been accused and condemned in form, by the Senate.

<sup>63</sup> To these three first Laws, *Clodius* added a fourth, which deprived the *Augurs* of a Right which they had till then enjoyed, of deferring the Assemblies of the People, suspending their Deliberations, and even disannulling their Acts. This superior Authority, was a Restraint on the Licentiousness of the *Tribunes*; as we have elsewhere observed, in speaking of the Policy of the *Romans*, in the Institution of the *Augurs*. But *Clodius*, in Defiance and Contempt of Religion, immediately threw off a Yoke, which kept his Power within narrower Bounds than were agreeable to his Ambition. Nevertheless, this

Method of opposing Things, had always been, as it were, the Bulwark of the Republick, and her most effectual Security against the unjust Pretensions of the *Tribunate*.

<sup>64</sup> Some imperfect Manuscripts call the *Tribune* who opposed *Clodius's* Cabal, *Mummius*: But, upon the Authority of *Dio*, and the *Letters to Atticus*, the Criticks agree, That it ought to be read *Ninnius*.

<sup>65</sup> We have spoken of this Festival, which was instituted by *Servius Tullius*, who borrowed it from the *Athenians*, Vol. I. This Solemnity, which was usually celebrated with Games, was one of those which were called *Conceptivæ*, because they were fixed to particular Days. It belonged to the Magistrates, or Priests, to fix the Time for it. Nevertheless, we find it in the old Calendar, on the second of *May*; and it is conjectured, That *Augustus* fixed it to that Time. At least, it is certain, according to *Suetonius*, That that Emperor published an Edict, ordering, That the *Lares* in the Cross-Ways should be crowned with Flowers, in the Spring. But be that as it will, *Aufonius* tells us, That it was fixed to no particular Day, in his Time. In this Solemnity, the Slaves did the Offices of Ministers in the Sacrifices, and enjoyed a Liberty like that of the *Saturnalia*.

him,



him, to put a stop <sup>66</sup> to the Activity of his zealous Defender. *Cæſar* was ſtill at *Rome*, raiſing the Troops he was to carry into *Gaul*, and he went to *Cicero's* Houſe, with deſign to deceive him. He proteſted to him, That *Clodius* had given him his Word, that he would not injure *Cicero* in Reputation or Perſon, before he had aſſiſted him in obtaining the *Tribunate*. *Pompey* alſo aſſured him, That he had made *Clodius* ſwear, That he would not hurt *Cicero*, during his *Tribuneſhip*. Nay, *Clodius* himſelf ſeemed to be willing to make Advances towards him. He declared, he aſcribed the Teſtimony the Orator had given againſt him, in the Affair of *The Good Goddeſs*, wholly to his Wife *Terentia*. *Cicero*, with all his Policy, was impoſed on by this pretended Reconciliation, deſired *Ninnius* to deſiſt, and ſlept in Security.

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Conſuls.  
Dio Caſſ. L.  
38.

§. XXI. In the mean time, *Clodius* returned to his old Game, and led *Cicero* on gradually to his Deſtruction. Moſt of the Priests, and the College of *Augurs*, were for *Cicero*; and leaſt therefore, he ſhould be oppoſed by the Magiſtrates and *Augurs* under Pretences of Religion, when he ſhould come to paſs the laſt Law, which was to deſtroy his Enemy, *Clodius* took care to get an Edict paſſed, which prevented theſe Inconveniencies. At his Motion, the People paſſed a Law, That on the Days, when a Tribune of the People ſhould propoſe any Law in the Comitia, no Regard ſhould be had to the Denunciations of the *Augurs*; That they ſhould not even make any Obſervations on the Heavens, or publiſh their Prognosicks, on thoſe Days; and That when any Tribunitian Laws were in agitation, no diſtinction ſhould be made between the Days of Aſſembly and the prohibited Days. By all theſe Precautions, *Clodius* gained his Point. His Aim was to give *Cicero* ſuch a Blow, as it ſhould not be eaſy for him to ward off. All the reſt was only introductory to this; and at laſt, the Day came which the *Triumviri* had pitched on, and which *Cicero* had too little feared. *Clodius* mounted the *Roſtra*, unknown to the Orator's Friends, and there propoſed the following Law, which he had kept a great Secret: That whoever had been concerned in the Death of a Roman Citizen, before the People had paſſed Sentence upon him, ſhould be deemed guilty of High-Treaſon againſt the People, and be puniſhed as a State Criminal. The Law indeed ran in general Terms; but it was eaſy to ſee, that *Cicero* was the Perſon aimed at. What then was the Crime of this Deliverer of his Country? He had, in a very critical Juncture, put to Death *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, and their Accomplices, who were convicted of the greateſt Crimes, and delivered *Rome* from theſe Incendiaries. Was he more to blame than the whole Senate, who had condemned them? No; but his Virtues and Abilities were become troubleſome to the *Triumviri*, and he had made *Clodius* his implacable Enemy.

Thus the Law which related to *Cicero* was accepted; but he had not yet been either cited, or condemned. Nevertheleſs, he put on the Marks of the deepeſt Mourning, appeared in a negligent Dreſs, and let his Beard grow. Many of the *Roman Knights* <sup>67</sup> teſtified their Regard for him, by changing their Habits, and appearing in Mourning; but the Perſon who ſhewed the greateſt Affection to him, was the <sup>68</sup> Son of *Cræſſus* the *Triumvir*. This young *Patrician*, who had been taught Eloquence by the Orator, and had made a great Proficiency under ſo great a Maſter,

Plut. in Cicero.  
Dio Caſſ. L.  
38.  
Cicero ipſe pluribus locis.  
App. Bell. Civ. L. 2.

<sup>66</sup> *Clodius* had Reaſon to fear, That the *Tribune Ninnius* would overturn all his Schemes; and to prevent it, had recourſe to Artifice. He promiſed not to undertake any Thing to *Cicero's* Prejudice, upon Condition, that he would perſuade *Ninnius* to be ſilent. *Cicero* did not perceive the Snare; his Friends were caught by it, as well as himſelf; and at their Perſuaſions, he prevailed on *Ninnius* to drop his Oppoſition to the Law, concerning the Re-eſta-bliſhment of Communities of Tradeſmen.

<sup>67</sup> The *Knights* aſſembled in the Capitol, and unanimouſly deputed to the Senate the moſt eminent Men among them; at the Head of whom were two very illuſtrious Senators, the Orator *Hortenſius*, and *Scribonius Curio*, who had been *Cenſor* 18 Years before. The Senate were then aſſembled in the Temple of *Concord*; but *Piſo*, for ſeveral Pretences, had abſented himſelf. The Deputies therefore addreſſed themſelves to his Collegue *Gabinus*, and

threw themſelves at his Feet. But nothing could move the relentleſs *Conſul*, who was devoted to the *Clodian* Faction. Then *Ninnius*, *Cicero's* zealous Friend, provoked at the Inflexibility of *Gabinus*, made uſe of his Authority as *Tribune of the People*, aſſembled the *Citizens*, and adviſed them to appear in no Dreſs but Mourning. He alſo propoſed the ſame Thing to the Senators, and they all unanimouſly complied. *Cicero pro Sextio, & poſt reditu- tum.*

<sup>68</sup> Young *Cræſſus* gave ſtrong Proofs of his Affection to *Cicero*, in his zealous Endeavours to prevail on his Father *Marcus Cræſſus*, to appear in Defence of this great Man, who was unjuſtly perſectuted. At the Intreaties of his Son, he not only took no Steps againſt *Cicero*, whom he had, till that Time mortally hated; but, according to *Plutarch*, he even became his Friend.

appeared



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appeared at the Head of 20000 young *Romans* of his Age, attended *Cicero* wherever he went, and was ready to defend him, contrary to the Inclinations of his own Father. *Clodius*, on the other hand, was guarded by an Army composed of the Dregs of the People, and wherever he met *Cicero*, he insulted him, and caused Stones and Dirt to be thrown at him. The Matter was carried so far, that the Senate had like to have passed a Decree, ordering the People to put on Mourning, as in a Time of public Calamity. The *Consuls* only, and *Clodius* with his Army of *Banditti*, obstructed the Resolution of the *Conscript Fathers*. The former suspended the Decree by studied Speeches; the latter<sup>69</sup> beset the Place where the Senate met, and intimidated the Senators. And it must be owned, that *Cicero*, with all his Philosophy, acted a Part unworthy of him. He ran from House to House Day and Night, cringed to some, intreated others, and applied himself to Enemies as well as Friends, for Protection. His Friends meant him well, but wanted Interest. His Enemies laboured to deceive him, or plunge him deeper in distress. The Advice he asked, only embarrassed him the more. *Lucullus* was for having recourse to Arms, and repelling the Violences of *Clodius* by Force. The *Knights* declared for him, as did the better Part of the *Citizens*. But *Cicero* was not brave; he was afraid, as he said himself, of shedding *Roman* Blood. Besides, *Cato* and *Hortensius*, his true Friends, advised him not to tarnish his past Glory, by filling *Rome* with Slaughter. This, in their Judgment, would have been exercising the same Cruelties on his Fellow-Citizens, which he had so severely condemned in *Catiline*.

§. XXII. *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, under the Appearance of Friendship, made an ill use of *Cicero*'s Confidence, and imposed on his Credulity. The former indeed, desired not to affect either his Life or his Estate. His chief Aim was to keep him from *Rome*, during his own Absence. He desired nothing more, than to hinder the formidable Orator from inveighing against him, and acquiring an Ascendant, which might be prejudicial to the *Triumvirate*. And when *Cicero*, in the height of his Misfortunes, asked him his Advice, (for whose did he not ask?) *Cæsar* gave him such, as was really for his Interest; but at the same time such, as could not but be of Service to himself. *In the present State of Affairs*, said *Cæsar* to him, *you have no Way to avoid the pursuits of Clodius, but by Flight. Let us leave Rome, and go to Gaul together. I will make you a Lieutenant General in my Army. This will make your Retreat honourable; and under my Protection, you will be free from Persecution.* This was, all Things<sup>70</sup> considered, the safest Method he could have taken. But *Pompey*, when consulted in his Turn, either through Malice, or a refined Piece of Policy, diverted him from it. *Pompey* really hated *Cicero* in his Heart, and aimed at nothing less than his Destruction. Besides, he was afraid, that a strict Friendship between *Cæsar* and *Cicero*, begun at *Rome*, and cultivated by a daily Intercourse in a Camp, might turn to his Prejudice. Indeed, *Cæsar* and *Pompey* were united by Alliances, and the Bands of the *Triumvirate*; but these very little abated their mutual Jealousies. They were equally afraid of each other's getting the Superiority; and therefore *Pompey*'s Advice on *Cæsar*'s Offer was this. *Can you possibly not perceive the Snare he lays for your Honour? What Man in Rome will not see, that you give Way to the Storm, the Moment the Waves begin to rise? Where is the Constancy that gained you so much Honour in your glorious Consulship? Do you then think your Case absolutely desperate? No, You have still some Friends left; and Pompey will never desert you in distress. Be not then discouraged at the Menaces of Clodius. You will at last get the better of this malicious Prosecution. Your past Services, your Reputation, the Affection of the People, and of the Knights, who are your Friends, and your own Eloquence,*

<sup>69</sup> *Plutarch* adds, That the Senators, affrighted at the Sight of *Clodius*'s Guards, left the Assembly; and That most of them testified their Grief, by rent-ing their Cloaths.

<sup>70</sup> *Cæsar* had, some Days before, offered *Cicero* the Commission for distributing the Lands in *Campania*, which was vacant by the Death of *Cosconius*; but *Cicero* would not accept of it; and gives *Atticus* an Account of the Reasons of his Refusal. *I did not like to be chosen*, says he, *purely to supply the Want of another. Besides, I should have run the Hazard of*

*losing the Friendship of good Men, by undertaking so odious an Office; and at the same Time, I could have gained nothing upon the bad, who are inveterately set against me. Cæsar* resented *Cicero*'s Refusal, and shewed his Resentment on several Occasions. He was heard to say, above ten Years after, That *Cicero* chose rather to sink under the Attacks of his Enemies, than to owe his Safety to him; and That therefore he ought to impute his late Disgraces wholly to his own Obstinacy.



all promise you Success. How many accused Persons have you your self saved from being unjustly condemned?

This was flattering Counsel, and *Cicero* was caught by it. He rejected *Cæsar's* Offers, and thereby provoked him to keep no more Measures with him, but declare himself openly his Enemy. In the mean time *Cicero* recovered himself a little, and had great dependance upon *Pompey*. One of the *Consuls*, said he within himself, is a Man of Moderation, (meaning *Piso*,) the other, (meaning *Gabinus*) is the Creature of my Protector. The whole Order of the Knights is for me. They have lately deputed *Curio* and <sup>71</sup> *Hortensius* to intercede with the Senate in my Favour. *Ninnius*, the Tribune has so far engaged the considerable Citizens in my Cause, that they have put on Mourning. The Senators themselves appear in Publick very negligently dressed, since my Misfortunes. What Reason have I then to be so much afraid? Thus *Cicero* took Pleasure in deceiving himself. To his great Surprise, he soon saw an Order of the *Consuls* published, whereby they forbade the People, Knights, or Senators, to lay aside their usual Dress and put on Mourning. This open Declaration convinced him, that he had nothing to expect from their Friendship. On the other hand, *Ninnius*, one of his most zealous Advocates, could not now oppose a Law, which was already passed, without his Privy. So that *Clodius* was at full Liberty to vent his Rage in the Assemblies of the People. The seditious <sup>72</sup> Tribune had brought *Curio* and *Hortensius* before him; and censured them for offering to the Senate, the Petition of the Roman Knights in favour of *Cicero*. These two great Men had not only been insulted, but had even received Blows, in the *Comitium*. All *Cicero's* Defenders <sup>73</sup> were therefore seized with fear; and not one durst openly declare for him. To whom then was he to apply himself, or what Part was he to act?

§. XXIII. He had at least one Resource left, which was *Pompey*. From whom, if any Regard was to be had to his Words, he had every Thing to hope for, that could be expected from a generous Friend. But alas! *Pompey*, for fear of being reproached with <sup>74</sup> his unfaithfulness, retired to one of his Country-Houses near *Alba*. *Cicero* therefore immediately dispatched a common Friend to him; and upon his delaying to return, went himself. But as soon as *Cicero* appeared, *Pompey* shamefully went out at a back Door. How could he bear the Sight of an old Friend, who had done him so many good Offices? However, this cold Reception, tho' it piqued *Cicero*, did not discourage him. As soon as he returned to *Rome*, he again applied

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<sup>71</sup> *Hortensius* was then *Cicero's* Friend and Panegyrist. He had verily lately magnified the Glory of his *Consulate*, in a Speech he spoke in Defence of *Flaccus*. This *Prætor* had been prosecuted for Oppressions, at his Return from his Government; and *Hortensius* pleaded for him, as well as *Cicero*, whose Oration is still extant. The former extolled the Zeal *Flaccus* had shewn in his *Prætorship* of *Rome*, against *Catiline's* Party; and from thence took occasion to expatiate much in Praise of *Cicero*.

<sup>72</sup> *Clodius* charged it as a Crime on *Hortensius* and *Curio*, that they had solicited the Protection of the Senate and the two *Consuls*, for *Cicero*; and cited them to appear before the People. As soon as these two Men, who were venerable for their Merit and Rank, appeared in the *Comitium*, they were immediately assaulted by *Clodius's* Guards, and *Hortensius* had like to have perished in the Fray. The Mutineers pursued both him and *Curio*, with Stones and drawn Swords in their Hands; but they had the good Fortune to escape. *Gaius Vibienus* the Senator, who accompanied them, being ready to sink under the Blows he received, was conducted back to his House, where he died some Days after. But *Clodius's* greatest Resentment was to *Ælius Lamia*, the Knight, who had shewn more Zeal than any other of the Deputies, in defence of *Cicero*; and he had Interest enough to get him banished 200 Miles from *Rome*.

<sup>73</sup> In the mean time, the violent Persecution which *Clodius* raised against the Deliverer of his

Country, was soon noised about the Provinces; and the Cities, Towns, and Communities, all zealously declared themselves for him by publick Acts.

<sup>74</sup> The seditious Tribune was afraid that *Pompey*, who had long been in Friendship with *Cicero*, would frustrate his pernicious Designs; and used all possible Means to break off that Friendship. To this end, he invented the vilest Calumny; pretended that the Roman Orator wanted to take away the Life of his old Friend; and hired Men who swore to the Truth of this false Accusation with such Confidence, as made *Pompey* tremble. He was also confirmed in his Suspicions, by an anonymous Letter, which was artfully delivered him in *Cicero's* own House, to whom he was paying a Visit. Upon this, *Pompey*, whether to avoid the Danger with which he thought himself threatened, or because he was glad of a Pretence to abandon *Cicero*, resolved to retire for some Time to one of his Country Houses; and then *Clodius*, who by his Departure was freed from all his Uneasiness, set no Bounds to his Insolence. He ventured to say, That in order to bring the Senate to Reason, he would put himself at the Head of the Troops, which *Cæsar* had near *Rome*, in a readiness to march into *Gaul*. He also enlisted Slaves, formed a great Army of all the People of his Party, and ordered a great quantity of Arms to be brought into the Temple of *Castor* and *Pollux*, near which he had resolved to assemble the People, in order to their proceeding to the Condemnation of *Cicero*.



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himself to *Pompey*, and implored his Protection. He sent to him four illustrious Romans, two of whom had been *Consuls*, and the third was actually a *Prætor*. But *Pompey* referred them to the present *Consuls*, and declared, *That he would not concern himself for their Friend, tho' he was likewise his own, till the Senate had pronounced in his Favour*; which was in effect, an absolute Defeat. *Cæsar* and himself governed the two *Consuls* as they pleased, and gave them ill Impressions of *Cicero*; and the Senate, did not care to venture to pass a Decree, which was contrary to the Intentions of those two Heads of the Republick. *Gabinus* gave very rough Answers to those who pressed him to undertake *Cicero's* Cause. His Collegue, with an Air of more Moderation, and with a very mild Tone of Voice, told every one that would hear him, *That Cicero had nothing to do, but to become once more the Deliverer of his Country. Why, said he, does he not leave Rome? His Departure will save the spilling of much Blood.*

*Clodius* had passed his Law in general Terms; and nothing remained but to make the Application. Nevertheless, *Cicero* had not yet been personally cited to appear, to be tried as a Criminal. Tho' the Law had been passed by the People, it was by stealth. And therefore, in order to make it valid and irrefragable, it was proper to propose it again in new *Comitia*. But this new Assembly was not held, either in the *Forum*, or any Part of the City. It was thought proper that *Cæsar* should be present at it; and he was now encamped without the Walls, with the Army he was to lead into *Gaul*. And as no General who had once left *Rome* in his military Habit, was suffered to return into the City again; this made it necessary, that the Senate should be assembled in one of the Suburbs. There the *Consuls* first gave their Opinions of the *Clodian* Law, each agreeably to his Character. *Piso's* Words were few, and moderate; but they wounded deep. *For my Part*, said he, *I never liked Cruelty*: which was understood to be a disavowal of *Cicero's* Conduct, who had seen *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, and their Accomplices put to Death before his Face. *Gabinus* was warm, nay, outrageous. *What Right had any Man*, said he, *to put Roman Citizens to Death without the Consent of the People? Was it not known, that it belonged to them only, to give Sentence in capital Cases? The Senate judged them, the Roman Knights were the Promoters of an irregular Decree, and Cicero directed their Execution. They were all therefore guilty of High-Treason against the People.* This was saying too much; and by multiplying the Number of the Criminals so greatly, he was really more favourable to *Cicero* than his Collegue. But it was his Fury only that led him to these passionate Expressions. When *Cæsar* was asked his Opinion, he answered like a true Politician. *The World well knows, that I never approved of the Decree that condemned Lentulus and Cethegus: But the Evil is now past Remedy. May not then the Rights of the People be secured for the future, without avenging past Encroachments upon them?* This was allowing, that *Cicero* was culpable, and at the same time guarding against the Odium of condemning him. This was *Cæsar's* usual Practice. He seldom more than half explained himself; and left the Hearers to guess at the Inclinations of his Heart. As for *Pompey*, he found some Pretence to keep away from the Assembly, and did not vote.

§. XXIV. By what passed, *Cicero* was at last convinced, that his Ruin was resolved on. *Crassus*, the *Triumvir*, was the only one, who at the intreaty of his Son, had begun, when it was too late, to pity his Misfortunes. But what was he the better for a fruitless Compassion? *Cicero* therefore called together his true Friends and asked their Advice. *Lucullus*, who was a thorough Soldier, still persisted in his Opinion, for taking up Arms: but *Cicero's* other Friends advised him to give way to the Storm. They said, *That a voluntary Exile was more eligible than a forced Banishment; That the Times would change; and That then it would be more easy to bring about his Return, if his Retreat was not preceded by a Sentence of Condemnation.* Accordingly, *Cicero* immediately carried to the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, a little Statue of *Minerva*, the Protectress of Men of Letters, on which was this Inscription, *To the Guardian of Rome*; and<sup>75</sup> prepared for his Departure. At Midnight

<sup>75</sup> *Dio* is the only Author who tells us, that *Cicero*, contrary to the Advice of *Hortensius* and *Cato*, resolved to oppose the Violences of *Clodius*,

and have recourse to Arms, to sustain the Attacks of his Enemy.



following, he went from *Rome* on <sup>76</sup> foot, with a proper Guard, and walked <sup>77</sup> cross *Lucania*, resolving to go into *Sicily*, whither he desired to retreat. He had defended the *Scicilians* against *Verres*, had contracted many Friendships in their Island, and *Caius Vigilius*, the present *Prætor* and Governour of it, owed his Fortune to him. But as soon as this false Friend understood *Cicero's* Design, he forbade him landing in his Province. When thus cruelly deserted, the Fugitive went and took Sea at <sup>78</sup> *Brundisium*, and sailed to *Dyrrachium*. There the *Greeks* received him in such a manner, as might have abated his Grief, if he could have set any Bounds to his Impatience of returning to *Rome*. But he discovered a Weakness on this Occasion, which could not have been expected in a Man bred up in the Study of Wisdom. He grew melancholy <sup>79</sup>, nay almost wild, with continual Longings after his dear Country; was every Moment sighing, and turning his Eyes towards the *Italian* Coast, and quite tired the *Grecian* Lords who visited him, with his Complaints. They were forced to invent Dreams, and draw good Presages of his speedy Return from the most trifling Events, in order to pacify him. So very different are the greatest Men from themselves, in Times of Adversity! The Philosophy they so much boast of, is not a sufficient Support under great Afflictions.

<sup>80</sup> In the mean time, *Clodius* at *Rome* was labouring to compleat the Misfortunes of his Enemy. He caused the People to give Judgment in the Case, and condemn

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<sup>76</sup> Neither his Wife, nor Daughter, nor Sons, accompanied him into Banishment. But they were forced to leave *Rome* some Days after him, to escape the Fury of *Clodius*; which they could no otherwise do, than by often changing their Place of abode.

<sup>77</sup> *Cicero* came first to *Vibo*, otherwise called *Hipponium* by the Historians. This City, which had chosen him for their Patron, or Protector, stood on the Coast of *Bruttium*, or *Calabria*. Its ancient Situation was where we now find the Castle of *Vibona*, near *Monte Leone*. *Plutarch* says, one *Vibius*, on whom *Cicero* had conferred many Favours, not only refused to admit the illustrious Exile into his House, but forbade him entering into the City. One *Sica*, who held a Farm near it, offered him a Reception, and there he continued for some Days, till he set out for *Brundisium*. The People of the Country guarded him thither, to defend him, in case of need, against a Troop of Exiles of the *Catilinarian* Faction, who infested that Coast under the Command of *Autronius*, whose Resentment *Cicero* had Reason to fear. Add to this, That he left *Sica's* House, for fear of bringing him into Trouble, on account of the Law passed against *Cicero*, which expressly forbade all Persons to give him any Reception, on pain of Death.

<sup>78</sup> Before he embarked at the Port of *Brundisium*, *Cicero* tarried some Time with his Friend *Marcus Lænius Flaccus*, who had a Country-House near that City. He was then in the most deplorable Situation. He knew not what Place to choose for his Residence in his Banishment. *Greece* and *Epirus* were beset by a Troop of Robbers, in the Pay of *Autronius* his sworn Enemy. The Government of *Macedon* was fallen to the Consul *Piso*, an avowed Friend to *Clodius*. *Asia* only offered him a more quiet Retreat; and there he had Reason to fear the Resentments of the People, to whom his Brother *Quintus* had made himself very odious in the three Years of his Administration. Nevertheless, he embarked at *Brundisium*, resolving to sail to *Cyzicus*, a City of *Mysia*. This he himself declares in a Letter he wrote before he embarked, to his Wife *Tullia*, and his Children *Tullia* and *Cicero*. *I have spent thirteen Days at Brundisium, in the House of M. Lænius Flaccus. This faithful Friend is affected with my Misfortunes, and does not think the Furies*

*of Clodius can excuse his refusing me the Rights of Hospitality. I am now going to leave him, and embark for Macedon; from whence I intend to proceed to Cyzicus, and there finish my Course.* Accordingly, he set Sail on the 13th of *April*, in the Year 695; and *Flaccus*, with his Father and Children accompanied him to the Port, where, at parting, these illustrious Friends gave each other reciprocal Assurances of the most sincere Friendship. *Plutarch* says, that *Cicero* had at first a favourable Wind, and that, a few Hours after, the Ship was overtaken by a violent Storm, which forced the Pilot to return back to the same Port. But after a second Attempt, they arrived safe at *Dyrrachium*; where, according to *Plutarch*, as soon as the Passengers were landed, an Earthquake followed, which so shook the Sea, that it opened. This the Diviners interpreted in favour of *Cicero*; and declared, That, at all Events, his Banishment would not be long. During the short stay he made at *Dyrrachium*, he was informed, that his Brother *Quintus* would pass through *Macedon*, in his Return from *Asia*, and was gone from *Ephesus* to *Athens*. And being very desirous of seeing him, he sent a Messenger to persuade him to come to *Thessalonica*, where he hoped to have the Pleasure of meeting him. But immediately after, considering that their common Enemies would certainly charge this Interview as a Crime on *Quintus*, and take Advantage from thence to ruin him; he chose rather to deny himself the Comfort of seeing a Brother whom he tenderly loved, than to expose him to unjust Suspicions.

<sup>79</sup> *Cicero* acknowledges, That in the Extremity of his Grief, he was going to kill himself, but *Atticus* prevented it. And *Cornelius Nepos* says, That that generous Friend made him a Present of a considerable Sum of Money for his Support.

<sup>80</sup> *Clodius*, now at the height of his Wishes, easily found Means to execute his pernicious Designs. In order to secure the Suffrages of the People whom he had assembled, he distributed considerable Sums among them, and came to the *Forum*, guarded by a great Multitude of Slaves and Artificers, who were in his pay. The most venerable Citizens in vain endeavoured to oppose the passing the Law, which the furious *Tribune* had drawn up against *Cicero*. They were assaulted with Swords, and Stones, and Staves, and driven away. Then *Clodius*,



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demn *Cicero* for Contumacy, on account of his Absence. The Decree was, That Fire and <sup>81</sup> Water should be denied him; and That he should not come within <sup>82</sup> 500 Miles of *Rome*. All his Effects were confiscated for the Benefit of the Publick; but when they were exposed to Sale, no body would buy them. The fine <sup>83</sup> Houses he had in the Country were burnt to the Ground, and his noble Palace in the City pulled down. Nay, *Clodius* carried his Fury so far, that he caused the *Pontifices* to consecrate the large Piece of <sup>84</sup> Ground on which his House stood, to the Goddesses

*Clodius*, left Master of the Field of Battle, easily got the Decree of Condemnation ratified; which *Claudius* his Freedman, and the Minister of his Violences, had drawn up, in concert with *Vatinius*, in these Words. *May it please you, Romans, to enact, That, Cicero be interdicted the use of Fire and Water, for having caused Citizens to be put to death of his own Authority, without any formal Process, and in contempt of the Authority of the People, whose Tribunal he evaded, by producing false Senatus-Consulta; That they, who shall have the Boldness to offer him a safe Retreat, or receive him into their Houses, shall be deemed guilty of High-Treason, and any one may kill them with impunity; That no one shall make any Motion for recalling him, or in any manner vote, or declare for it; and That the Time of his Banishment shall continue, till they, whom he condemned to die, shall return from the other World.* If we consider the Usages of old *Rome* in criminal Cases, there will appear to have been great Irregularities in this whole Proceeding. By a Law of the *xii Tables*, the Cognizance of capital Cases was reserved solely to the *Comitia by Centuries*. The Reason of which, *Cicero*, in his 3d Book of *Laws*, says was this. The People, says he, when divided according to their Classes, vote with more Deliberation than in tumultuous Assemblies by *Tribes*, which are always full of very great Confusion and Disorder. But the *Comitia* which determined *Cicero's* Fate, were only a confused Assembly of the vilest of the Populace, according to the Order of their *Tribes*. Besides, the Averment of the Decree was absolutely false. It was allowed to be certain, That *Cicero* had not proceeded to put *Catiline's* Accomplices to death, till he had been first authorised to do it, by an express Order of the Senate.

81 The common Form of Banishment was to interdict a Citizen the use of Fire and Water. This was declaring him thrust out of the Bosom of his own Country, deprived of all the Benefits of Society, and consequently obliged to seek the Necessaries of Life elsewhere.

82 *Cicero* in his 3d Letter to *Atticus*, B. 1, makes the distance to be 400 Miles. *I have received the Decree of my Banishment, says he, which is limited to 400 Miles; and as the Island of Sicily, whither I intended to have gone, and even that of Malta, is within that Space, I have taken the Road to Brundisium; designing, as he adds in his 4th Letter, to embark for Greece.* *Dio* says, the Decree said, within 3750 Stadia of *Rome*; that is 468750 Paces, which make about 160 common Leagues: and *Plutarch* extends the distance to 500 Miles beyond Italy.

83 *Cicero's* House at *Rome* was almost contiguous to that of *Piso*; and the avaritious Consul was not ashamed publickly to plunder it, before it was consumed by the Flames. He ordered even the Thresholds of the Doors to be carried to his House; and much less would he suffer the Marble Pillars to escape him. He made Presents of them to his Mother-in-Law. The House at *Tusculum* in the same manner fell a Prey to *Gabinus*, who seized all the richest

Parts of it, to adorn his own, which was in the Neighbourhood. *Cicero's* Son-in-Law and Daughter, in vain implored the Protection of their Father, against such cruel Usurpations. The merciless Consul was deaf to their Cries, and would hearken to nothing but his own Avarice. The Temple of *Vesta*, till then deemed an inviolable Asylum, could not secure *Terentia*, the Wife of the illustrious Exile, against the outrages of *Clodius*. The sacred Place was violated, and she torn with Indignity from thence, and dragged to a Court of Justice; there to be compelled to subscribe the Decree which was pronounced, concerning the Confiscation of her Husband's Estate. Nor could the Infancy of young *Cicero*, who was at most not above seven Years old, have saved him from the Violences of *Clodius*; if some faithful Friends had not taken care to convey him to a Place of Safety.

84 *Clodius* put up this Ground to Sale; but no body appeared to buy it, except a worthless Wretch, of the Country of the *Marfi*, named *Strato*, who only lent his Name to the Tribune, who intended to improve his own House, by adding this Ground to it. *Clodius's* House was near that of *Cicero*; and he proposed to build on the Ground of the latter a stately Portico of 300 Paces in compass, in the form of a Peristyle. Near it, there was another Portico which *Catulus* the Conqueror of the *Cimbri* had built on the Ground of the famous *Flaccus*, who had perished in the Conspiracy of the *Gracchi*. By the Order of *Clodius*, this Monument of the Victories of *Catulus* was pulled down, and another built instead of it, which was so large, as to cover both Pieces of Ground, as well that of *Cicero*, as that of *Flaccus*. Then, he designed to consecrate this new Edifice to LIBERTY, to shew, That by the Banishment of *Cicero*, the People were delivered from a Tyrant, who had oppressed them in his Consulship; and ordered an Inscription to be made to this effect, on the Front of the Building. But the Marble Statue which was placed in the new Portico, represented nothing less than that pretended Goddess. *Cicero*, in his Oration for the Recovery of his House, says, it was the Figure of a debauched Woman. The Father of *Clodius*, who found this Image in the Tomb of the Strumpet it represented, near *Panagra*, in *Bæotia*, had brought it to *Rome*, to shew it to the People, during the Celebration of the Games. So that *Clodius* had nothing to do, but to get it consecrated, which was an Office that belonged to the College of *Pontifices*. But none of that illustrious Body would comply with the unjust Designs of the Tribune. He therefore artfully got *Lucius Pinarius Natta*, Brother to his Wife *Fulvia* by the Mother's side, incorporated into the sacerdotal College. The Tribune preferred *Lucius*, to his Brother *Appius*, tho' younger; because the latter could not forgive him, his having taken Advantage of his Absence, to seize a considerable Part of his Patrimony.

*Pinarius*, when admitted into the College of *Pontifices*, could not withstand the earnest Sollicitations of his Brother-in-Law; and, tho' he knew little of the Ceremonial of the Consecration, undertook to pronounce



Goddeſſes of *Peace* and *Liberty*. This he did to make the Reſtitution of it in a manner impoſſible. Theſe iniquitous Conſequences of an unjuſt Decree, made all honeſt Men tremble. In order to afford *Cicero* ſome Comfort in his Diſtreſs, the Senate in a Body, wrote recommendatory Letters for him to the Princes and free Cities in the Eaſt. He viſited many of them, but wherever he came was inconſolable. At laſt, he ſettled at *Theſſalonica*, and there lived till his Return, with *Cn. Plancius* <sup>85</sup> the *Quæſtor*; a faithful and liberal Friend, who ſupplied his Wants, and ſhared the Burthen of his Exile.

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§. XXV. Thus *Clodius* triumphed at *Rome*. He aſcribed the Advantages which he had not gained without the Aſſiſtance of the *Triumviri*, wholly to himſelf; and thought himſelf ſuperior to *Pompey*, *Cæſar*, and *Craſſus*. And now, under a Pretence of promoting the Interests of the *Triumvirate*, he applied himſelf wholly to his own Advancement in Power. But *Cato*'s Preſence was almoſt as troubleſome to him, as that of *Cicero* had been. One had more Reputation, the other more Firmneſs and Obſtinacy, in oppoſing the Deſigns which he thought contrary to the Welfare of the Publick. And from that Time, a Reſolution was taken to ſend away *Cato* too. For want of other Pretences for the Banishment of a rigid Republican, whoſe Conduct was blameleſs, *Clodius* made uſe of the Virtue of the ſage Philoſopher it ſelf, to oblige him to leave *Rome*. An Event which we muſt be obliged to trace back a little, to make it intelligible.

*Ptolomy Lathurus*, King of *Egypt*, had left at leaſt two Sons, both Heirs of his Throne, and both called *Ptolomy*; and they divided their Father's Dominions between them. One who had the Surname of *Auletes*, had the Kingdom of *Egypt* for his Share. The other had the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and was called *Ptolomy* only, without any Surname to diſtinguiſh him: and it does not appear that he diſhonoured his Reign by any greater Vices, than were laid to the Charge of his Brother the King of *Egypt*. His greateſt Crime was, his having formerly offended *Clodius*, who was now the reigning *Tribune of the People* at *Rome*. *Clodius* had been taken by Pyrates, when he was making War in the Eaſt in his Youth; and he applied himſelf to the King of *Cyprus*, whom he deſired to pay his Ranſome. But the covetous Prince would offer the Pyrates no more than two *Talents*, and ſuffered *Clodius* to continue a great while in his Captivity. Hence the Hatred *Clodius* had conceived to *Ptolomy*, and his Deſire of ſeeing him dethroned. During his *Tribunate*, he gave the *Roman People* a ſhocking Account of this unfortunate King; and took occaſion to repreſent to the *Comitia*, how much it was the Intereſt of *Rome* to invade his Domi-

pronounce the Form. But he did it ſo ill, that this his firſt Office was deemed null and void. Nevertheless, *Clodius* took Advantage of this irregular Act to deprive *Cicero* of a Poſſeſſion which he had a Right to reclaim. Every Thing had ſucceeded to the Wiſhes of the furious *Tribune* againſt the *Roman Orator*, inſomuch, that thoſe of his own Faction called him *The fortunate Catiline*; and he thought the new Portico would be a laſting Monument of his Glory, and of the entire Ruin of a formidable Enemy. The Statue there erected to his Honour, might likewiſe have flattered his Pride, if he had been indebted for it to any other but a wretched Burgher of *Anagnia*. This Villain had been accuſed of the worſt of Crimes by his Countrymen, and eſcaped Punishment through the Protection of *Clodius*; and he thought the beſt Teſtimony he could give of his Gratitude to his Benefactor, was to erect a Statue to him.

<sup>85</sup> This *Cneius Plancius*, for whom *Cicero* ſpoke the Oration, which is ſtill extant, was a *Roman Knight* by Deſcent, and a Native of *Atina*, a City of *Campania*, near the Foot of the *Apennines*. After he had ſerved in *Macedon* as *Legionary Tribune*, he became *Quæſtor* in that Province. Upon the News of *Cicero*'s Banishment and Arrival at *Dyrrachium*, he came thither, to give this great Man all the Marks of Diſtinction, that were due to his Merit. In Honour to him he diſmiſſed his *Lictors*, and laid aſide

all his Regalia, when he entered into *Dyrrachium*; and there he found *Cicero*, and brought him to *Theſſalonica*, which was then the Place of his Reſidence. The kind Reception the *Roman Orator* met with from this affectionate Friend, kept him with him longer than he had propoſed to ſtay; and his Deſign ſtill, was to go over into *Aſia*. But when he heard of the Snares that *Auſonius*, and his People laid for him, he changed his Mind. *I have tarried hitherto*, ſays he, *at Theſſalonica, becauſe it is a great thorough-fare, where I can daily hear ſome News or other that concerns me. But I muſt, at laſt, leave it. Not that Plancius obliges me. On the contrary, he does all he can to induce me to continue with him. But I am going to baniſh my ſelf, and retire with my Affliction and Miſfortunes, to ſome more ſolitary Place.* Nevertheless, in deference to *Plancius*, and his other Friends at *Rome*, he reſolved to wait at *Theſſalonica* for a Turn of Fortune. His Son-in-Law now began to ſolicit his repeal with warmth. He renounced the *Quæſtorſhip* of *Pontus* and *Bitthynia*, to apply himſelf wholly to the Interests of his Father-in-Law. But he had not the Comfort to reap the Fruits of his Zeal. A haſty Death deprived him of the Pleaſure of ſeeing again at *Rome*, the Man whom he endeavoured to ſerve with ſo much Earneſtneſs and Affection. As for *Plancius*, by the good Offices he did *Cicero*, he merited the publick Thanks which were given him in the Name of the Senate.



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nions. And in short, he disguised his Revenge and Injustice in such a manner, that he procured a *Plebiscitum*, which declared, That *Ptolomy* had forfeited his Throne by his ill Conduct; and That his Dominions were fallen to the *Roman Republick*. But what Right had *Rome* to take upon her to reform independent Princes, or seize their Dominions? A Right which is often the most prevalent; she was strongest. This was the only Title she had, to seize the Island of *Cyprus*, to the Prejudice of its lawful Sovereign. And as soon as it was resolved to dispossess *Ptolomy*, *Clodius* sought for a proper Person, to put the Decree he had obtained of the People in Execution.

*Cato* was then making it his Business to guard the Republick against the Attempts of the *Triumvirate*; so that his Presence at *Rome* was not at all agreeable to the factious. *Clodius* therefore found Means to rid himself of this troublesome *Censor*. He paid him a visit, and told him, that the People had directed him to give him a Commission, which was both honourable in it self, and necessary for the publick Good. *Vice reigns*, said he, *in Cyprus*; and *the Throne is debased by it*. *Rome has therefore made choice of a Man of spotless Probity, to go and establish Virtue there. Go then, Cato, and make the Purity of the Roman Laws revered, in an Island which is infamous for its Vices.* But *Cato* saw the Snare, and answered, *That he could not leave his Country, at a Time, when she was threatened with much greater Dangers, than those which were at so great a distance.* Well then, replied *Clodius*, *I will compel you to do by Force, what you refuse to the Request of your Friends.* This said, he immediately assembled the *Comitia*, and procured an Order for *Cato* to go immediately to *Cyprus*, and dethrone the King. And to keep him the longer from *Rome*, the *Censor* was charged likewise with another Commission; which was, to resettle in *Byzantium* some Citizens of Distinction, whom the Inhabitants had driven from thence, in a popular Sedition. Tho' the virtuous *Roman* went with Reluctance to execute the <sup>86</sup> Injustice of his Republick, he obeyed his Orders; and at his Departure, felt some of the Effects of *Clodius's* Resentment. The *Tribune* had neither provided so much as a Ship to carry him to *Cyprus* <sup>87</sup>, nor Officers to assist him, nor Domesticks, nor Guards. *Cato* was forced to send a <sup>88</sup> Friend before him, named *Canidius*, to prevail on *Ptolomy* to give <sup>89</sup> up his Dominions to the Republick; and some say, that the unfortunate King killed <sup>90</sup> himself in Despair. Others affirm, That he survived his Deposition, and was made by *Cato*, the High-Priest of *Venus* in the Temple of *Paphos*, where he spent the Remainder of his Life in Wealth and Pleasure. Nor had *Ptolomy Auletes* his Brother, the King of *Egypt*, a much better Fate. He sunk into Contempt with his People, who finding him to have no other Merit but that of playing excellently well on the Flute, drove him from *Alexandria*; and he came to *Rome*, to implore the Protection of the *Roman Senate* and People. We shall relate his Adventures hereafter.

§. XXVI. When *Cicero* and *Cato* were gone from *Rome*, the *Triumvirate* reigned without controul; and *Cæsar* was now in haste to set out for *Gaul*. When he had seen placed at the Helm, the *Consul Piso* his Father-in-Law, *Pompey* his Son-in-Law, and *Crassus*, whose Interests were blended with his own; he then began to shew himself to the World. The Tranquillity was universal, except in *Gaul*; which had only to defend it self against the Irruption of the *Helvetii*. But we shall now see the Governour *Rome* was sending thither, proceeding gradually to the Conquest of it.

<sup>86</sup> *Clodius* applauded himself, in a publick Discourse on the new Advantage he had just gained, by delivering himself from a troublesome *Censor*, who was always ready to oppose him in the Execution of his Designs; and he shewed in a full Assembly, a Letter which *Cæsar* had written him from *Gaul*, to congratulate him on having secured Success to his Designs, by the Removal of *Cato*.

<sup>87</sup> The Insult was carried so far by the audacious *Tribune*, that *Cato* was forced to accept of two Villains to be Secretaries to the Commission. One was a known Robber; the other was thought a Client and avowed Friend to *Clodius*.

<sup>88</sup> *Plutarch* says, That *Canidius* had contracted an intimate Friendship with *Cato*.

<sup>89</sup> Publick Fame soon brought the unfortunate King of *Cyprus* the News of the Decree of his Deprivation; and in order to rescue from the Hands of his unjust Oppressors, the great Riches he had accumulated for several Years; he put them on board his Ships, and embarked himself, with a Design to throw himself into the Sea, rather than survive his Disgrace. But the Love of Riches, the Desire of Life, and perhaps the Hopes of softening *Cato's* Heart, soon brought him back to his Kingdom.

<sup>90</sup> The most common Opinion is, That this unfortunate Prince refused the High-Priesthood of *Venus*; and abandoning himself to Despair, voluntarily ended both his Reign and his Life with Poison.



We shall see *Cæsar* consuming whole Provinces by Fire, drawing on War after War without interruption, treating the *Gallic* Nations as Enemies upon the most trifling Occasions, extending his Conquests to the *British* Islands, making some Progress in the Reduction of *Germany*, and acquiring Glory and Strength enough, to enable him to turn his Forces on the Republick it self, make himself Master of it, and at last utterly destroy it.

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He did not set out for *Gaul*, till about the beginning of *April*. It was not till about the end of *March*, that the Resolution the *Helvetii* had taken to penetrate into the Heart of *Gaul* by Way of *Geneva*, was known at *Rome*. This News hastened *Cæsar's* Departure; and he made such Expedition, that if some Authors may be credited, he came to the Banks of *The Rhone* in eight Days. And indeed it is possible, that he might come Post himself in that Time; but that he should lead his Army thither, is absolutely incredible. And accordingly he says himself, That when he came to the Banks of *The Lake of Geneva*, he found but one *Roman Legion* there, and ordered Levies to be made in the Country. With these few Troops he broke down the Bridge of *Geneva*, to cut off the Communication of the *Helvetii* with *Gaul*; and his Presence suspended the Hostilities. The *Helvetii* sent an Embassy to the *Pro-Consul*, to desire leave to pass through the Country of the *Allobroges*, promising to commit no Disorders in his Province. *Cæsar's* Forces were not yet got together, and he therefore amused the Enemy, and deferred giving his Answer till the thirteenth of *April*. In the mean while, he threw up Lines from *Geneva* to Mount *Jura*; and when he had thus got Time to look about him, and fortify himself, he answered the Deputies, That the *Romans* never suffered foreign Armies to march through their Countries. Then the *Helvetii* attempted to cross *The Rhone*, in order to settle in the \* Country of the *Xantonois*, and extend themselves on the Frontiers of \* *La Xaintonge*. *The Roman Province*, that is, beyond *Tholose*; but in vain. *Cæsar* would not suffer a warlike Nation to seize fruitful Plains, which were too near to a Country subject to the *Romans*. However, at length, the whole Nation of the *Helvetii* appeared in a Body, and *Cæsar* had too few Troops to oppose them. He therefore left *Labienus* one of his Lieutenant Generals, to command his little Army, repassed the *Alpes*, returned into *Italy*, and raised five Legions there, which he marched with all diligence into *Transalpine Gaul*. The <sup>91</sup> *Centrones*, <sup>92</sup> *Garoceli*, and <sup>93</sup> *Caturiges*, in vain opposed his Return. *Cæsar* forced his Way, and in seven Days Time, marched from <sup>94</sup> *Ocelum*, to the Country of the <sup>95</sup> *Vocontii*; in order to pass from thence, by the most western Boundaries of the *Allobroges*, into the Territory of the *Sequani* <sup>96</sup>.

§. XXVII. The *Helvetian* Army, divided according to their Cantons, after it had passed through the Country of the *Sequani*, were already spread over the Territories of the *Allobroges* and *Ædui*, and had committed numberless Robberies in their March. Complaints were brought of it to the *Pro-Consul*; who, unwilling either to leave faithful Allies without Succour, or to wait till the Enemy were settled in the *Xantonois*, marched directly up to them, when they were embarrassed with passing *The Saone*. A Part of their Troops were already on the western Banks of the River, and the rest on the Eastern, hastening to pass it in Boats. This Rear-Guard whom *Cæsar* attacked, consisted wholly of the <sup>97</sup> *Tigurini*; and by the total Defeat of this formidable Canton, *Cæsar* had the Pleasure of avenging the Death of *Piso*, the Grandfather of his Father-in-Law, whom the *Tigurini* had formerly killed with the *Consul* *L. Cassius*. But this first Advantage was only an Introduction to a more com-

<sup>91</sup> The *Centrones* possessed that Part of the Dutchy of *Savoy* which is now called *The Tarentaise*.

<sup>92</sup> The most common Opinion is, That the *Garoceli* inhabited *The Valley of Maurienne*, near Mount *Genis*. Others place them near Mount *Genève*, in the extreme Parts of *Dauphiné*.

<sup>93</sup> The *Gapençois*, or the Cantons of *Gap* and *Charges*, belonged to the *Caturiges*; to which some add, the Territory of *Ambrun*.

<sup>94</sup> *Ocelum*, now *Exiles*, is a City of *Dauphiné*, on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*. Others confound it

with the Village of *Oux*, which is five Miles more to the West. *Honore Bouche* thought, That *Ocelum* was the same Place as *Aviglionna*, a little City of *Piedmont*, on the Banks of *The Doire*.

<sup>95</sup> The Country of the *Vocontii* contained the Bishopricks, of *Die* in *Dauphiné*, and *Vaison* in *The Comtat*, as we have already observed.

<sup>96</sup> By the *Sequani*, are now understood the People of the *Franche Comté*, as has been before observed.

<sup>97</sup> The Inhabitants of the Canton of *Zurich* were anciently called *Tigurini*.



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pleat Victory. *Cæsar* immediately threw a Bridge over *The Saone*, passed it, and advanced to begin a new Attack. Then, the *Helvetii* surprized to see the *Romans* pass the River in one Day, which had cost them twenty, resolved to treat. The chief of their Embassy was that *Divico*, who had commanded the Army of the *Tigurini*, when *Cassius* was defeated. He desired, in the Name of the *Helvetic* Body, that the *Romans* would make Peace with them, and assign their Nation a Country to dwell in; and to his Intreaties he added Threatnings, putting the *Pro-Consul* in Mind of the Victory his Countrymen had gained over a *Pro-Consular* Army. *Cæsar* seemed not much averse to the Proposal, but demanded Hostages, as a Preliminary. The proud *Divico* was affronted at the very Name; and answered, That it was the Custom of the *Helvetii* to receive, not to give Hostages, as the *Romans* themselves knew; and this said, instantly retired. *Cæsar* followed the *Helvetian* Army in their March, and the *Roman* Cavalry harassed them; but they engaged at a Disadvantage in narrow Roads, and were repulsed. This Success elated the *Helvetii*; and at length the *Roman* Army begun to want Provisions. They had none to depend on but their faithful Allies the *Ædui*, for the Supply of them; and the Attachment of the latter to *Rome* had been a little abated, through the Intrigues of *Dumnorix*, which ought to be more fully explained.

§. XXVIII. The *Ædui* were then the most flourishing and richest Republick in *Gaul*. They were Masters of a large Country, and governed by one Head, who was called in their Language *The Vergobret*, that is, the *Consul*. This Leader was annually chosen by a majority of Voices, and had the Power of Life and Death over his Subjects. They were a considerable People, before their Alliance with *Rome*; and had since considerably increased their Troops and their Power. Their Territory reached Eastward to the Conflux of *The Rhone* and *The Saone*. Their Capital called <sup>98</sup> *Bibraëte*, still retained its Attachment to *Rome*, and generally speaking continued faithful to her. *The Vergobret* of the Year, named *Liscus*, followed *Cæsar*, and marched in pursuit of the *Helvetii*, together with a Lord of the Country named *Divitiacus*. The latter had a younger Brother named *Dumnorix*, who aimed at nothing less than making himself perpetual Sovereign of his Nation, and the *Helvetii* had engaged to place him on the Throne. Hence his secret Plots against the *Romans* in his Republick, where he had very great Power, by means of his Riches and foreign Alliances, tho' he enjoyed no publick Office. This ambitious Man resolved to make the *Roman* Army perish by Famine; and to that end, privately removed the Corn out of his Province, and raised the Price of it. So that *Cæsar* found it fail, when he wanted it most, to distribute to his Troops. At the Solicitation of *Dumnorix*, the *Ædui* also postponed from Day to Day, the sending to the *Pro-Consular* Army the Convoys they had promised; and *Cæsar* resolved to find out the true Cause of these artful Delays. To this end, he examined *Liscus* and *Divitiacus*; and the latter discovered the whole Secret, only without naming his Brother. But *Liscus* was more open; he charged *Dumnorix* with carrying away the Corn out of the Province, and with procuring the *Helvetii* their Passage through the Country of the *Sequani*. *Cæsar* therefore was inclined to have handled *Dumnorix* with Severity; but had Regard to the Merit and Probity of *Divitiacus*. For fear of offending this faithful Ally, he, at his Intreaty, pardoned *Dumnorix*, forgave what was past, and desired him to give no Cause of Suspicion for the future.

§. XXIX. And now, as the Time drew nigh for distributing the Corn to his Soldiers, *Cæsar* advanced as near as he could to <sup>99</sup> *Bibraëte*, to facilitate the Conveyance of

<sup>98</sup> The City of *Autun* was anciently called *Bibraëte*, and afterwards *Augustodunum*.

<sup>99</sup> The modern Geographers are divided as to the Situation of old *Bibraëte*, as *Cæsar* and *Strabo* call it. They agree, That it was the most considerable of all the Cities of the *Ædui*, from *The Doux* to *The Saone*. But the greater Number pretend, That it was the same Place as *Autun*, the Capital of the *Autunois*, a Canton of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. They build their Conjectures on the Silence of the Authors, who have written since *Augustus* changed

the first Name of this City to that of *Augustodunum*. They observe, That from that Time, the old Name of *Bibraëte* has been entirely forgotten. If *Bibraëte* was not the same Place as *Autun*, how happens it, that it is never mentioned in any Works which were posterior to the Emperor *Augustus's* making that Change? Whence they conclude, That the old Name of *Bibraëte*, which was given to *Autun* in *Julius Cæsar's* Time, gave way to the more glorious Appellation of *Augustodunum*, in which that City gloried, till the Time of *Constantine* and *Constantine*.



of it. When the Enemy saw him turn back, they immediately pursued, and attacked him. Upon this, *Cæsar* detached his Cavalry to sustain the first Onset of the Enemy, whilst he drew up his *Legions* on a rising Ground. He formed four, into three Lines, kept all his new Levies for a *corps de reserve*, and posted his Baggage on an Eminence. On the other hand, the *Helvetii* formed all their own Troops into one *Phalanx*, which was close and large. Behind it, they posted their Auxiliaries of *Tulingi* and *Boii*, raised in *Germany*; and placed their Baggage with their Women on an Hill, and fenced them round with their Waggon as with a Rampart. When the Attack begun, the *Romans*, who fought from the upper Ground, had much the Advantage. *Cæsar* fought on Foot, and inspired his *Legions* with Ardour. They fell on the *Phalanx* Sword in Hand, and found it not difficult to break it. The Javelins the *Romans* threw at the Enemy greatly embarrassed them. The Bucklers of the *Phalangites* were transfixed, and often fastened together with the Darts, so that they could not move their Arms. They therefore threw them all away, and fought without any cover; and at last they gave Ground, and retired to a Mountain, a Mile from the Field of Battle. The *Romans* followed them; but were on a sudden surrounded by the <sup>100</sup> *Boii* and *Tulingi* of the Rear-Guard. Then the *Helvetii* returned to the Charge, and the *Romans* faced both Ways. In this manner the Battle lasted a great while; but at length the Enemy retired, some to the top of the Mountain, others to the center of their Baggage which was surrounded with Waggon. But during this whole Battle, which lasted from Noon till Night, the Enemy never once turned their Backs. The *Romans* pursued them to their Retreat, attacked their fortified Baggage, and stood the Shock of the Darts that were thrown from the Carts, and of the Pikes that were pushed at them through the Wheels. And at last, *Cæsar* made himself Master of the Baggage, and among the Women Captives, took a Wife and Daughter of the famous *Orgetorix*, who was the first Author of the Transmigration. His Victory was so considerable, that it cost the *Helvetii* half their People. When they came out of their own Country, they were no less than <sup>101</sup> 263000 Souls; but were now very near reduced to <sup>102</sup> 130000.

The Night favoured the Retreat of the *Helvetii*; and they returned homewards, crossing the \* Lands of the *Lingones*, and making the best of their Way to the Territories of the *Sequani*, through which they had entered *Gaul*. *Cæsar* allowed himself only three Days to bury his dead, and dress his wounded; and then pursued the Fugitives, and forbad the *Lingones* to furnish them with any Provisions. The miserable Fugitives then having no other Remedy, had recourse to the Cle-

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*Cæsar*. Bell. Gal. c. 25.

*Cæsar*. Ibid. c. 26.

\* Now the Territory of Langres.  
§ Now Franche-Comté.

tine. Then it was rebuilt by those two Emperors, according to *Eumenius* in his Panegyrick; and took the Name of *Flavia*, from the *Flavian* Family, from which both those Princes descended. Add to this, that the two Inscriptions dug up in the City of *Autun*, near the end of the last Century, seem to prove this beyond reply. In both these Monuments we find the Name of *Bibraëte* given to the Goddess, or tutelary Genius, of the Capital of the *Ædui*. Nevertheless, *Monsieur Valois* fancies, he has found some Traces of *Bibraëte*, in a Place called *Beuvray*, two Leagues from *Autun*. Others think they have good Reason for making the City of *Beaulne* the ancient *Bibraëte*. But upon well considering the whole, we think the first Opinion best supported; notwithstanding what is said to the contrary by a late Writer, who places the Capital of the *Ædui*, at the Town of *Pebrac*, on the Borders of *Auvergne* and *Gevaudan*.

<sup>100</sup> The *Boii*, who came originally from *Gaul*, as we have observed Vol. 2, at this Time, possessed *Bohemia*; from whence they were afterwards driven by the *Marcomanni*, and then settled in *Bavaria*. The Country of the *Tulingi* is now a Part of that of the *Grisons*.

<sup>101</sup> Besides the 263000 *Helvetii*, *Cæsar* reckons up among these Confederates, 36000 *Tulingi*, 32000 *Boii*, 23000 of the Canton of *Basle*, and 14000 Natives of the Canton of *Lausanne*. All these uni-

ted, made in all 368000 Persons, including Men, Women, and Children. The Number of fighting Men in this great Multitude, amounted to 92000; and *Cæsar* immediately observes, That the *Romans* found in the Enemy's Camp this Number marked in *Greek* Letters, on little Tables that served instead of Registers. And *Strabo* and *Pliny* agree, That the ancient *Gauls* used the *Greek* Characters in their Writings, till the sixth Century. The *Gallic* Money, and the ancient Monuments and Inscriptions which Time has spared, prove this. Did they then take them from the *Phœceans*, who settled at *Marseilles*? If so, Why did they not at the same Time adopt the Language of these New-Comers? It is certain, the *Celtic* Language was different from that of the *Gauls*. Of this, *Cæsar* gives an undeniable Proof, when he wrote in *Greek* to *Quintus Cicero*, to give him an Account of his March. He says himself, That he wrote in that Language, that his Design might not be discovered by the *Gauls*, if they intercepted his Letter.

<sup>102</sup> Nevertheless, *Cæsar* himself acknowledges in another Place, That the Number of the Enemy after the Defeat, amounted to only 110000. But this Number is doubtless to be understood, as exclusive of 6000 *Helvetii* which were brought him, and the 16000 *Boii* who settled in the Country of the *Ædui*.



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mency of their Conqueror; and *Cæsar* did not drive them to despair. He only forced them to lay down their Arms, and give him Hostages. But 6000 of the Canton of *Urbigenus*<sup>103</sup>, who made their escape in the Night, were brought back to the Roman Camp and treated as Enemies. The rest had their Lives given them, and were sent back by the *Pro-Consul* into their own Country, with Orders to rebuild their Houses and Cities. The *Allobroges* furnished them with Provisions, and they went to re-people their own Country; and preserve them from the Incursions of the *Germans*. Only, at the Request of the *Ædui*, *Cæsar* permitted the *Boii* to settle in *Gaul*, from whence they had formerly come. This Victory made the Roman Name formidable throughout all *Gaul*. Congratulations were brought to *Cæsar* from all Parts; and the *Ædui* intreated him, to suffer the States-General of the whole Province to assemble, to deliberate on Matters of great Importance.

§. XXX. The *Pro-Consul* made no difficulty of granting the Request of these good Friends, to whom the Roman Republick had given the Appellation of *Brethren*; and the Assembly was held, and kept their Resolutions very secret. *Divitiacus* only was commissioned to communicate them to *Cæsar*; to whom he addressed himself in this manner. *Ariovistus*, said he, *has taken Advantage of the Differences that have long subsisted between us and the Arverni. This Prince, who was King of a Nation beyond the Rhine, being called in by the Arverni, first passed the River which separates Gaul from Germany, with an Army of about 15000 Men. Afterwards, an inundation of Germans overwhelmed our Country, and the Fruitfulness of the Soil tempted them to invade a Part of the Territories of the Sequani. These cruel Enemies have forced us to give them our Children in Hostage; and therefore when we come to implore the Assistance of the Conqueror, who has delivered us from the Helvetii, we must at the same Time intreat you, to keep our Application a Secret; least, if it should come to the Knowledge of Ariovistus, he should put our Hostages to death.*

*Cæs. Bell. Gal.*  
L. I. c. 33.

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mency of their Conqueror; and *Cæsar* did not drive them to despair. He only forced them to lay down their Arms, and give him Hostages. But 6000 of the Canton of *Urbigenus* <sup>103</sup>, who made their escape in the Night, were brought back to the Roman Camp and treated as Enemies. The rest had their Lives given them, and were sent back by the *Pro-Consul* into their own Country, with Orders to rebuild their Houses and Cities. The *Allobroges* furnished them with Provisions, and they went to re-people their own Country; and preserve them from the Incurfions of the *Germans*. Only, at the Request of the *Ædui*, *Cæsar* permitted the *Boii* to settle in *Gaul*, from whence they had formerly come. This Victory made the Roman Name formidable throughout all *Gaul*. Congratulations were brought to *Cæsar* from all Parts; and the *Ædui* intreated him, to suffer the States-General of the whole Province to assemble, to deliberate on Matters of great Importance.

§. XXX. The *Pro-Consul* made no difficulty of granting the Request of these good Friends, to whom the Roman Republick had given the Appellation of *Brethren*; and the Assembly was held, and kept their Resolutions very secret. *Divitiacus* only was commissioned to communicate them to *Cæsar*; to whom he addressed himself in this manner. *Ariovistus*, said he, *has taken Advantage of the Differences that have long subsisted between us and the Arverni. This Prince, who was King of a Nation beyond the Rhine, being called in by the Arverni, first passed the River which separates Gaul from Germany, with an Army of about 15000 Men. Afterwards, an inundation of Germans overwhelmed our Country, and the Fruitfulness of the Soil tempted them to invade a Part of the Territories of the Sequani. These cruel Enemies have forced us to give them our Children in Hostage; and therefore when we come to implore the Assistance of the Conqueror, who has delivered us from the Helvetii, we must at the same Time intreat you, to keep our Application a Secret; least, if it should come to the Knowledge of Ariovistus, he should put our Hostages to death.*

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not to disturb those peaceable *Gauls*, but restore them their Hostages, and suffer no more *Suevi* to pass *The Rhine*. *Ariovistus* did not spend so much Time in confuting the Pretensions of the *Roman*, as in enlarging on his own Praises. But he insisted, That his Engagements with *Rome*, could not bind him to do any Thing that was to his Prejudice; and said, That he was as ready to break them, as he had been to enter into them, and had, all Things considered, as good a Right to the eastern Part of *Gaul*, as the *Romans* had to that Part of it which bordered on the *Alpes* and *Pyrenees*.

During this Conference, the King's Horse drew near to those of *Cæsar*, and threw Stones and Darts at them. They doubtless concluded them to be only *Gauls*, and were much surprized to see the *Roman* Infantry turned all on a sudden into Cavalry. And if *Cæsar* had not restrained the Ardour of his Squadrons, the Aggressors would have experienced the Valour of the *Legionaries*. However, the *Roman* General conceived all the Indignation at the King of the Barbarians, which a Breach of the Law of Nations could inspire; and when his Perfidiousness and proud Answers were known in the Camp, all the *Legionaries* cried out for a Battle. But *Cæsar* still checked their Fire, and complied with the King's Request, who desired Deputies might be sent to him, to treat in an amicable manner.

The Consul gave this Commission to *L. Valerius*<sup>112</sup> *Procilius* the *Gaul*, and to *C. Titius*; because one of them readily spoke the *Celtic* Language, and the other was<sup>113</sup> personally known to the King. But as soon as they came to *Ariovistus's* Tent, he treated them as Spies, and put them in Irons; and immediately decamped, and posted himself six Miles farther, at the Foot of a Mountain. The next Day the *German* Army came, and placed themselves on the Road through which the Convoys must come to the *Roman* Camp, then in the Country of the<sup>114</sup> *Rauraci*. *Cæsar* therefore had nothing to do but to give Battle; and accordingly he drew up his Men, for five Days together in the Plain, and bid the Enemy defiance. But nothing more than a few Skirmishes ensued. In the mean Time, for fear of wanting Provisions, he pitched another Camp beyond the Enemy, and employed two thirds of his Army in the Work, while the other third covered the Workmen. And notwithstanding the Attacks of the *German* Cavalry, *Cæsar* finished his Trenches, and posted two of his six *Legions* in them.

§. XXXIII. After the *Romans* were thus divided into two Camps, they did not long continue unactive. They joined in the Plain, and again offered the Enemy Battle. *Ariovistus* only sent some of his Troops to attack the little Camp, which he thought empty; but the Defence was as brave as the Attack, and the Loss equal. These Delays made *Cæsar* inquisitive to know the Cause why *Ariovistus* so long postponed a general Action; and he was informed, that the<sup>115</sup> Women in his Army, who pretended to Prophecy, had foretold, That it would not be victorious, till after the new Moon. Upon this Information, the *Pro-Consul* resolved to give Battle immediately; and leaving barely Men enough in his two Camps to guard them, he drew up his auxiliary *Cohorts* under his little Camp, and marched with all his *Legions* towards the Enemy's Trenches. Then Shame and Necessity forced *Ariovistus* to fight; and he drew up his Army into as many little Bodies, as there were Nations of Men in it, and left spaces between each. These Nations were the<sup>116</sup> *Harudes*, *Marcomani*<sup>117</sup>, *Tribocci*<sup>118</sup>, *Vangiones*<sup>119</sup>, *Nemetes*<sup>120</sup>, *Sedusii*<sup>121</sup>, and *Suevi*; and the

<sup>112</sup> This *Valerius Procilius* was a Native of *Gaul*. His Father had been honoured with the Right of *Citizenship*, for the Services he had done the Republick; and the Son was not less affected to her. His Zeal for the Interests of *Rome*, and the Reputation he had acquired in his own Country for his Probity, were *Cæsar's* Motives to give him this Commission.

<sup>113</sup> *Cæsar* says, That *Caius Titius* was united to *Ariovistus* by the Ties of Hospitality.

<sup>114</sup> We have already observed, that the Country of the *Rauraci* was the present Canton of *Basle*.

<sup>115</sup> According to *Plutarch*, these *Gaulic* Women drew their Prognosticks, not only from the dif-

ferent Phases of the Moon, but likewise from the Turnings and Motions of the Waters in the Rivers.

<sup>116</sup> All *Cæsar* tells us of the *Harudes* is, That they were a *German* Nation beyond *The Rhine*; and That a swarm of them came into *Gaul* under *Ariovistus*, who had them in pay.

<sup>117</sup> In *Cæsar's* Time the *Marcomani* inhabited that Part of *Germany*, which lay near the Springs of *The Rhine* and *The Danube*, that is, the Territory of *Constance*, and a Part of *Suabia*. Afterwards they extended themselves to *Bohemia*, and forced the *Boii*, who then possessed that Country, to seek for new Habitations in *Lower Bavaria*.

<sup>118</sup> The *Tribocci* formerly inhabited all *Alsace*.

King



King drew up his Waggon in a double semicircular Line behind his Army, to prevent their having a Communication with their Camp, and consequently their Flight. As for *Cæsar*, he drew up the *Roman* Troops in the usual manner, and begun the Attack with his Right Wing. The Left Wing of the Barbarians was weakest, and was broken by the *Romans* Sword in Hand; after the Enemy had run up so close to them, as not to leave them room to throw their Darts. But the Left Wing of the *Romans* was overpowered by Numbers, and begun to give way, when *Crassus* very seasonably brought up the third Line to its Assistance. Upon this Reinforcement, the Battle was renewed, and then the *Romans* had the Advantage on all Sides. The Enemy were utterly routed, and fled without stopping, till they came to the Banks of *The Rhine*, which was about 50 Miles from the Field of Battle. *Ariovistus* crossed the River in a Boat, and some of his Army swam over after him. The rest were cut in pieces <sup>122</sup> by the *Roman* Cavalry, and two of the Kings <sup>123</sup> Wives perished in the Flight. One of his Daughters was also killed, and the other taken Prisoner. C. <sup>134</sup> *Valerius Procilius* happened to fall in with *Cæsar*'s Cavalry in their Pursuit, as his Keepers were dragging him after them in Chains, which gave *Cæsar* no less Pleasure than the Defeat it self. In short, the Victory was compleat; the *Suevi* were dispersed; and *Ariovistus* appeared no more in *Gaul*. After these two Victories in one Campaign, the Conqueror put his Troops into Winter Quarters, returned over the <sup>125</sup> *Alpes* into *Cisalpine Gaul*, which was a Part of his Government as well as *Transalpine*, and there made his Preparations for the next Year. It must be owned, that by this double Expedition against the *Helvetii* and the *Germans*, he already effaced the Glory which *Pompey* had acquired in the East. But this was only the prelude to those memorable Exploits, by which he subdued all that remained unconquered, both in *Celtica*, and beyond it.

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§. XXXIV. At *Rome*, *Clodius* seemed sensible of the Superiority *Cæsar* was already gaining over *Pompey*. The bold Tribune was attached to the whole *Triumvirate*, but in a more particular manner devoted to *Cæsar*. To him he owed his Post of Tribune of the People, which he had so much desired; and it was chiefly to please him, that he had driven *Cato* as well as *Cicero* from *Rome*. And now, the new increase of Glory which the *Pro-Consul* of the *Gauls* was acquiring. and the Neglect, or Contempt, into which <sup>126</sup> *Pompey* began to sink, made the former more audacious than ever. Indeed, the famous Conqueror of *Mithridates* and of all the East, seemed to be sunk into almost as great a Lethargy as *Lucullus*. He was so entirely

*Plut. in Pomp.*

<sup>119</sup> The *Vangiones* anciently possessed the Diocese of *Wormes*.

<sup>120</sup> The *Nemetes* possessed what is now the south Part of *The Lower Palatinate*, *The Marquisate of Baden*, and the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

<sup>121</sup> The *Sedusii* at first possessed the Country, which is between *The Main* and *The Neckar*. So that *The Landgraviate of Darmstadt*, *Frankfort*, and *The County of Erpach* belonged to them. Afterwards they, in conjunction with the *Marcomani*, settled in *Bohemia*, and left their old Country to the *Germans* who seized it.

<sup>122</sup> *Plutarch* says, That both Parties left 80000 slain on the Field of Battle.

<sup>123</sup> One of these Wives of *Ariovistus* was a Native of *Suevia*, and had accompanied him in his Travels. The other, who was Sister to a King of *Bavaria*, named *Vocio*, had come to him in *Franche-Comté*.

<sup>124</sup> *Ariovistus* had already condemned *Procilius* to be burned alive; and *Marcus Titius* whom *Cæsar* delivered out of his Captivity, would probably have had the same Fate.

<sup>125</sup> *Cæsar* appeared every Year in *Cisalpine Gaul*, whilst his Troops were in Winter-Quarters. His Design in it was, to be nearer at Hand, to observe what was doing in the Capital. There he laid the Plan for the Execution of the Designs he had formed, and insensibly paved the Way, for arriving at

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universal Monarchy. Many *Romans* of distinguished Birth, *Prætors*, *Ædiles*, and *Consular* Persons, resorted to the Place where he resided. Insomuch, that he had the Pleasure of seeing a Train of 200 Senators, and so many Magistrates, that there were 120 *Lictors* with their *Fasces* at his Door, all in one Day. Every one who had any Pretensions for the great Offices, left *Rome*, to come and solicit his Interest. The *Citizens* who were ruined beyond Hopes of Recovery, crowded to the City where he dwelt, to implore his Protection. And *Cæsar* sent them all from him, either loaded with Favours, or charmed with his Behaviour, or full of great Hopes. In this manner, he made use of the Gold and Silver of which he had robbed the Provinces of *Gaul*, to further his Designs. By the prodigious Sums he sent to *Rome*, and by the secret Intrigues of the Emissaries whom he had in pay, he greatly increased the Number of his Party, and advanced his own Grandeur upon the Ruin of that of *Pompey*.

<sup>126</sup> *Pompey*, since his Friendship with *Cæsar*, and *Clodius*, had lost much of the Reputation he had acquired by his Conquests. His Uneasiness, says *Cicero*, in his 13th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 2, is visible in his Face. This Man whom we saw surrounded with Glory at his Return from his Expeditions, is now become the Contempt and Hatred of good Men. Nay, the bad, to whom he made himself a Slave, insult him, and triumph in his Humiliation.

B b

taken



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCV.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO, &  
A. GABINIUS NEPOS,  
Consuls.

Plut. in Cicero.

Dio Cass. L. 1.

taken up with his beloved *Julia*, that he totally neglected every Thing else. He carried his Complaisance for her to an unbecoming length, and spent the greatest part of the Year with her, in his fine Country-House near *Alba*. He was so captivated with a Passion, which was only blameable for its excess, that he sacrificed his own Interest, and those of the Publick and of the *Triumvirate*, to the Pleasure of his Wife's Company : And *Clodius* in the mean Time prevailed, and got an Ascendant over the People. At the Solicitation of this audacious *Tribune*, they began already to talk of disannulling *Pompey's* Acts during his Administration in the East. Nor did *Clodius* stop there. He had already, partly by Surprise, and partly by Violence <sup>127</sup>, taken young *Tigranes* out of the Hands of *L. Flavius* the *Prætor*, to whose Care and Custody *Pompey* had committed him : And the *Asiatick* Prince was already gone for *Armenia*, where it was to be feared, he would raise new Troubles. At length, this ill Usage roused *Pompey*, tho' it was very late first, out of his Lethargy : And he thought it necessary to recal *Cicero* from his Banishment, in order to restrain the Audaciousness of *Clodius*. This selfish View, revived a little *Pompey's* former Affection for a Friend, whom he had basely deserted in his Distress ; and upon searching for proper Means to recal <sup>128</sup> him, he found the Senate and most of the Magistrates of the Year, very well disposed towards it. The two *Consuls* only, tho' they pretended a great Regard for the Exile, yet secretly obstructed his Return.

This could no otherwise be effected, than by a Decree of the Senate, or of the People ; and whilst *Clodius* tyrannised over the Commons, nothing was to be expected from them. *Pompey* therefore sought out all the Friends he could find to

<sup>127</sup> Young *Tigranes* had warmly opposed the Treaty of Peace his Father the King of *Armenia* had made with the *Romans*. *Pompey*, to punish him for this, seized him, put him in Irons, and brought him to *Roma* ; where he appeared as a Captive at the *Triumph* of the Conqueror, who afterwards ordered his Friend *Lucius Flavius* the Senator, to guard him. But *Clodius* made use of this Artifice to get the Prisoner into his own Hands. One Day, when *Flavius* had invited that *Tribune* and some other Friends to dine with him, he desired to see the young Prince, and after much Importunity, obtained that Favour. *Tigranes* appeared when they were at Dinner, and *Clodius*, who had received considerable Sums to procure his escape, carried him away by Force. *Flavius* in vain represented to him, That he was answerable for his Prisoner, both to the Republick and to *Pompey*. The violent *Tribune*, supported by the Guards which always attended him, laughed at these Remonstrances. He embarked *Tigranes* for *Armenia* ; but he was forced by a Storm, to put in at *Antium*, and was in danger of being seized, carried back to *Rome*, and restored to *Flavius*, who had applied to the Senate and People for Justice, against so notorious an Act of Violence. The *Tribune* therefore, being informed of this Accident, immediately sent away *Sextius Clodius* his Freedman, and the Minister of his Violences, with a numerous Guard, and with Orders to secure *Tigranes*, till he saw him embarked a second Time. On the other Hand, *Flavius* likewise set out for *Antium*, with a Body of armed Men, in order to seize his Captive.

The two Parties met on the Road, and came to Blows. *Marcus Papirius*, the *Roman Knight*, who was entirely devoted to *Pompey*, was killed, with several of *Flavius's* Men, and he himself escaped with Difficulty. On the other Hand, *Clodius* lost but few of his People, and, in the Pride of his Victory, continued his Journey to *Antium*. In the mean time, *Pompey* was not an idle Spectator of the Motions of the seditious *Tribune*. He exclaimed against them ; but his Complaints were received with such an Air of Disdain, as vexed him to the Heart. The Senate, who were exasperated by his base Proceedings with Regard to *Cicero*, beheld, with a malici-

ous Joy, the Insults that were every where offered him, by the very Men, whose Fury he had supported. He was therefore forced to dissemble for a while ; but even his Patience did not abate the Rage of *Clodius*. He inveighed against *Pompey* in all his Speeches ; and had the Insolence to stir up the People against *Gabinus*. The *Consular Fasces* were broken, and all his Attendants assaulted with Stones and put to Flight.

<sup>128</sup> *Pompey* at last acknowledged, that in favouring the Attempts of *Clodius* against *Cicero*, he had been inconsiderately promoting his own Ruin ; repented, of having transgressed the Laws of Friendship, and hurt the Republick, by leaving that great Man, in a very cowardly manner, to the Mercy of a Madman ; and applied himself seriously to consider, how to procure him to be recalled. These kind Dispositions he communicated to *Atticus*, who failed not to write *Cicero* an Account of them. Nevertheless, *Pompey* thought it necessary to consult some of his Friends, on the Measures that were to be taken, in order to suppress the Audaciousness of *Clodius*, and restore *Cicero* to the Republick ; and *Marcus Terentius Culeo*, one of the *Tribunes* of the Year, and at the same Time a Member of the College of *Pontifices*, advised him to divorce *Julia*. Deliver your self at once from Tyranny, said he, by an open Rupture. *Cæsar* secretly favours the Enterprizes of *Clodius*, and both concur on being bent on your Ruin. Break off therefore the Friendship you have with the one, if you would effectually get the better of the other. But *Pompey* loved *Julia* too well. Besides, he did not think it Policy to come to an open Breach with *Cæsar*. This would deprive him of the Assistance which he had a Right to expect from *Cæsar*, on Account of his Relation ; and force *Cæsar*, to declare publicly against him, in Favour of *Clodius*, and to furnish this formidable Enemy with new Pretences for pursuing his Revenge. *Pompey* therefore chose to serve *Cicero* by Means which were more effectual, as well as less dangerous. He had nothing to do, but to unite himself again to the Senate, who desired nothing more ardently, than the Return of this zealous Republican ; and might then be sure of Success.

*Cicero*,



*Cicero*, among the *Conscript Fathers*, the *Prætors*, and the *Tribunes of the People*, and he found them very numerous. Among them, were all they who were Enemies either to *Clodius* or *Cæsar*; and the new Glory this Conqueror had acquired in *Gaul*, increased the Number of those who envied him, and strongly disposed them to serve *Cicero*. But none of them durst move his recall in the Senate, for fear of the Resentment of the *Consuls*. Tho' *L. Ninnius* who was then *Tribune*, and *T. Annius Milo*, who was *Tribune elect* for the next Year, both joined with *Pompey* and many others, to procure a Decree in favour of the Exile, it was in vain. The *Consuls Piso* and *Gabinus* rendered their Attempts abortive. All therefore that the Senate could do, during the remaining Part of this Year, in which the Governours of the Republick opposed their good Designs, was to declare, That they would enter upon no other Business till *Cicero's* Affair was determined. All *Rome* was divided, for and against him. But *Clodius* particularly grew outrageous, at the Thoughts of his illustrious Enemy's return to the Capital. He ascribed the Design to *Pompey*, not without casting some Suspicions on *Cæsar*; and in a Fit of Rage threatened the latter, That he would disannul all the Laws he had made in his *Consulship*. He daily reproached *Pompey* to his Face, and even forced him to appear no more in the publick Assemblies. Nay, he is said to have appointed one of his Freedmen to watch him, in order to have him <sup>129</sup> assassinated. And however that be, this at least is certain, That the furious Deportment of *Clodius* was now become so intolerable, that it began to make him odious to the People. Insomuch that he durst not appear any more all the rest of the Year at the publick Shows, tho' more magnificent ones had never been seen in *Rome*. The Profusion of the *Romans* in their Preparations for these Games, is much to be lamented. The Disorders caused by one *Tribune*, and the excessive Profuseness of one *Ædile*, were plain Proofs that the Republick was on the brink of Ruin.

§. XXXV. Some Writers say, That this was the Year, in which was erected a stately Theatre, at such an immense Expence, as will scarce be thought credible in our Days. *M. Æmilius Scaurus*, say they, resolved to signalize his *Ædileship* by something extraordinary, which should make strong Impressions on the Minds of the People, and do Honour to himself; and chose to be at an immense Expence in building a Theatre, which was not to be a lasting Monument like that of *Pompey*, but to continue only during the Time of his being in Office. The Scenes or Decorations placed at the End of the Building which was most exposed to the View of the Spectators, was not bare Painting, but a solid Work, made of the most valuable Materials. There were three Orders of very fine Pillars, raised one above another to a great height. The first Rank, or Order of Columns, were of rich Marble brought from *Numidia*. The second were of Crystal, which was then an unusual Thing, and has never been imitated since: And the third of a light Wood, but very richly gilt. The first Row was above 38 Feet high, and the others lower, in proportion as the Building rose in height. In the Spaces between this Forest of Columns, if I may so speak, were placed no less than 3000 Statues of Brass on their proper Pedestals. The Seats of this Theatre held fourscore Thousand Persons, which was double the Number that could be seated in *Pompey's*: And the Number and Magnificence of the Habits for the Actors, all after the eastern Fashion, were prodigious. Insomuch, that this mad Extravagance ruined <sup>130</sup> *Scaurus*, tho' very rich. His Father,

Year of  
ROMAN  
DCXCV.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO, &  
A. GABINIUS NEPOS,  
Consuls.

*Cic. pro Sestio.*  
*Val. Max. L.*  
*2. c. 4.*  
*Plin. L. 36.*  
*c. 15.*

<sup>129</sup> When *Pompey* entered the Senate, a Freedman, or Slave of *Clodius*, dropped a Dagger at his Feet, which was carried to the *Consul Gabinus*; And the Assassin, upon his Examination confessed, That his Master had ordered him to stab *Pompey*. Affrighted therefore at this Attempt, *Pompey* resolved to return home, and shut himself up in his House, till *Clodius's* *Tribuneship* was expired. The Villain had failed of his Blow. His Vexation at this had increased his Rage. The Guards that attended him in all Places, beset *Pompey's* House, under the Conduct of one *Damio*, one of *Clodius's* Freedmen. *Novius*, a *Tribune of the People*, ran to the Defence of the House; but he was wounded in the Fray,

and forced to leave the Field of Battle. These, and the following Facts we collect from *Plutarch*, *Dio Cassius*, *Velleius*, *Florus*, *Asconius*, and *Valerius Maximus*; but chiefly from *Cicero's* Letters and *Orations*.

<sup>130</sup> What *Pliny* adds, in the 8th and 9th Books of his *Natural History*, will shew us what immense Sums *Scaurus* spent, to make his *Ædileship* memorable. He had bought, at a very great Expence, some of the richest eastern Stuffs, to adorn the stately Theatre he had built. The meanest Actors, who till then had never worn any Thing better than a red Vest, now appeared on the Stage in the richest Dresses imaginable. And that nothing might be wanting



ther, that covetous *Prince of the Senate*, whom the *Marian Wars* and the Presents of *Jugurtha* had greatly enriched, had left him a very great Substance. But his Heir squandered it away, in order to gain the Favour of the People, by which he obtained the *Prætorship*, and nothing more.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVI.  
P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIVS  
METELLUS,  
Consuls.  
Cic. in Orat.  
post reditum.

§. XXXVI. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spintber*, and *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, who succeeded *Piso* and *Gabinus* in the *Consulship*, were both Friends to *Cicero*; and as soon as they were elected, they set about the Restoration of that illustrious Citizen, who was beloved by the one, and esteemed by the other. Much about the same Time, *Clodius* was to go out of his Employment, and *Titius Annius* <sup>132</sup> *Milo* to succeed him. So that all Things seemed to conspire to bring back speedily the Deliverer of his Country, to his dear *Terentia*, his Children, and his Friends. Nevertheless, he was not actually recalled till the first Day of *January*, when *Cornelius Lentulus Spintber* and *Q. Cæcilius Metellus* entered upon their Office. The first Time that they came to take their Places, at the Head of the Senate, the only Business they proposed was *Cicero's* Affair, and called for the Votes upon it. *Lucius* <sup>133</sup> *Cotta* was of Opinion, That as *Cicero's* Banishment was the Work of Violence, he ought to be *ipso facto* recalled without the Form of a Decree. But *Pompey* thought that if it were only in Honour to the Exile, both Senate and People ought to concur in recalling him. All the <sup>134</sup> Senate were inclined to *Pompey's* Sentiments, and the Affair was ready to be determined, when *Sex.* <sup>135</sup> *Attilius* one of the *Tribunes of the People* op-

posed

wanting to decorate the Structure, he had brought from *Sicyon* many Pictures of an exquisite Taste, which the Inhabitants sold him, to pay off the Debts of their City. The Shows with which he entertained the Roman People, were more sumptuous than any Thing that had ever been seen of the kind. Not to mention the Wrestlers, there were 500 *Panthers* let loose in the *Arena*, and pursued by Huntsmen who were used to that Exercise. The Citizens now saw at *Rome*, for the first Time, five Crocodiles and an *Hippopotamus*, alive. The latter, which is found in *The Nile* and *The Indus*, is very much like an Horse, in his Hair, Tail, Shape, and neighing. During these Games, the Spectators were also shewn the Ribs of a Whale, which *Scaurus* had brought from the City of *Joppa*. They had been 40 Foot long, and proportionably broad. The People surprised at this Sight, imagined, or were persuaded, That these were the Ribs of the terrible Monster, which the *Nereids*, according to Fable, brought up from the bottom of the Sea, to devour *Andromache*. Nor was an *Euripus*, or Canal of running Water, which *Scaurus* had made round his Theatre, less the Admiration of the Spectators. But what would be scarce credible, if it were not so expressly affirmed by *Pliny*, is, That the rich Remains of this Building, and all the dear Things that were brought for celebrating the Games, were valued at *Millies Sesterium*, that is, 100 Millions of *Little Sesterces*, which make about 12 Millions 500 Thousand *Livres*, according to our Valuation of the *Sesterces*, Vol. 2. *Scaurus* sent these valuable Remains to his fine Estate at *Tusculum*. But his Slaves rose up in Arms against him, set fire to his House, and he had the Mortification to see all those Riches consumed by the Flames. We shall be the less surprized at these enormous Profusions, if we consider, that *Scaurus* was Son-in-Law to *Sylla*, who in his *Dictatorship* was absolute Master of the Revenues of the greatest State in the World. Besides, it is not to be doubted, but he had the greatest Part of the Spoils of the many wealthy Citizens, whom the *Dictator* had condemned to die.

<sup>131</sup> *Cicero* had great Reason to suspect the Sincerity of *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*. Besides that he was Cousin-German to *Clodius*, he had personally used the Orator ill, when he appeared as usu-

al before the People, to give them an account of his Conduct in his *Consulship*; as we have already observed. Nevertheless, when the recalling this great Man came to be talked of, *Metellus* declared, he would sacrifice his own private Interest to that of the Publick, and do every Thing in his Power, for *Cicero's* Restoration.

<sup>132</sup> *Titus Annius Milo*, had also the Surname of *Papianus*; because descended from the *Papian*, an illustrious, tho' *Plebeian* Family, which had given the Republick some Consuls. He laid aside the Name of *Papius*, to take that of his maternal Grandfather *Annius*, who had adopted him. *Asconius* tells us, he was *Quæstor* in the Year 691. When he was become *Tribune of the People*, he declared for *Cicero*, at the Desire of *Pompey*, who then promised him the *Consulship*; and he was backed by seven of his Collegues, *Publius Sextius*, *Titus Fadius*, *Manius Curius*, *Caius Sextilius*, *Marcus Cispinus*, *Quintus Fabricius*, and *Caius Mescinius*. The other two, *Sextius Attilius Serranus Gavianus*, and *Quintus Numerius Gracchus* were entirely devoted to the *Clodian* Faction.

<sup>133</sup> This *Lucius Cotta* was descended from the illustrious *Aurelian* Family, which came originally from the Country of the *Sabines*, as has been observed in the preceding Volumes. He was Brother to *Aurelia* the Mother of *Julius Cæsar*, and consequently his Uncle. We have seen him *Consul* in the Year 688, and *Censor* in 689.

<sup>134</sup> *Appius*, the Brother of *Clodius*, was the only *Prætor* of eight, who opposed the Motions of *Cotta* and *Pompey*.

<sup>135</sup> The Decree for recalling *Cicero* was just ready to be drawn, when the *Tribune Sextus Attilius* opposed it. He demanded four and twenty Hours Time, to consider what would be for the Service of the Republick, before an Affair was concluded of so great Importance. This *Tribune*, who was contemptible for the Meanness of his Birth, came originally from a poor Village in *Calabria*; and changed his Name from *Gavius* to that of *Attilius*, after he had the Honour to be adopted into the *Attilian* Family. In his *Quæstorship*, *Cicero*, who was then *Consul*, did him considerable Service; and Justice, Gratitude, and a Zeal for the publick Good, ought to have engaged him to appear for his Benefactor.



posed it; and it was afterwards drawn out to such a length, that it was not brought before the People, till eight Days before *The Calends of February*. Then the *Clodian* Party were enraged beyond measure, and appeared armed in the *Comitium*, followed by a Company <sup>136</sup> of *Gladiators*, whom *Clodius*, the Brother of the *Tribune* had

hired.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVI.

P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIUS  
METELLUS,  
Consuls.  
Dio. L. 39.  
Plut. in Cic-  
ron.

But *Attilius* was a Wretch, who sold himself to the highest Bidder. At least, *Cicero* gives this Account of him in his *Orations*. *Clodius* had, by his Money, attached this Man to him, whom he inspired with his own Sentiments, and promised himself great Things from his Audaciousness. Accordingly, this unworthy *Tribune* persisted in his Opposition, without Regard to the Remonstrances of the Senate, or the Tears of *Cneius Oppius* his Wife's Father. So that the Senate broke up, without coming to any Determination. *Clodius* took Advantage of this delay, to confirm *Attilius*, and set new Springs at work against *Cicero*. The immense Sums he distributed among his Agents, would appear incredible, if we were not likewise informed of the Rapines, Robberies, and enormous Oppressions he was guilty of, through the whole course of his *Tribuneship*. He made Cities and Provinces pay him Ransoms. The Monarchs and tributary Princes of the Republick were forced, to avoid greater Evils, to gratify his Avarice, and give him Part of their Revenues. He also sold his Protection to private Persons. The Candidates for Dignities exhausted themselves to secure his Interest, and were, nevertheless, disappointed; witness *Vatinius*, who had the Mortification to see himself denied the *Ædileship* by the 35 *Tribes*. And lastly, he sold the Employments and Honours which were obtained of the People by his Mediation, to the highest Bidder. By this base Traffick, he procured the conferring of the Title of King and High-Priest of *Cybele* in the City of *Pessinus*, on *Brogiterus*, Son-in-Law to the famous *Deiotarus*, King of *Galatia*, the constant Friend and faithful Ally to the Republick. *Deiotarus*, having Regard only to Equity, and not considering his Relation to the new High-Priest, -exclaimed against so unjust a Promotion, refused to ratify it, and raised all the Forces he could, to maintain against his own Son-in-Law, the Person who was in Possession of that High-Priesthood; which was one of the most considerable in *Asia*, both with Regard to its Revenues, and the Prerogatives annexed to it.

<sup>136</sup> *Clodius* had borrowed these *Gladiators* of his Brother *Appius*, and joined them to a great Number of Slaves who were at his Devotion. *Fabircius*, one of *Cicero's* Friends, had prevented them, seized the Avenues to the Place where the People were assembled, with a Guard, and being supported by his Colleague *Caius Cispinus*, who had joined him, they undertook to defend themselves in their Post with Vigour. But *Clodius's* Party fell on the two *Tribunes* with such Fury, that several of their People were killed or wounded. *Attilius* and *Cispinus* themselves could no otherwise escape Death, than by quitting the Field of Battle. Then the chief Aim of these Robbers, was at *Quintus Cicero*, who earnestly solicited his Brother's Return. Being come to the Assembly of the People with this View, *Clodius's* favourite Guard assaulted him with such Rage, that he was forced to hide himself under an heap of dead Bodies, to avoid their pursuit. In the midst of this horrible Tumult, appeared the *Tribune Sextius*, *Cicero's* most sincere Friend; and immediately the Banditti vented their Rage upon him. He was wounded with Swords and Staves in all Parts of his Body, and was carried for dead to the House of one of his Domesticks. Then *Clodius*, to throw all the

Vo L. VI.

Blame of these enormous Attempts on *Sextius* and the *Tribunes* of his Faction, thought of a most villainous Stratagem; which was to have *Numerius Gracchus*, who had hitherto been his chief Agent, assassinated. He took it for granted, that the People would ascribe the Murder to *Cicero's* Party; and he should thereby have a Plea to defend himself against the Rigour of the Laws, and justify the Assassination of *Sextius*, as done by way of Reprisal. But *Numerius* being informed of his Danger, escaped in the Habit of a Muleteer; and News was brought him, That *Sextius* was alive, That *Clodius* upon Advice of it had changed his Mind, and That he might very safely return to *Rome*. *Milo*, on the other Hand, applied to the Tribunal of the People against the Assassins, with such Intrepidity, as surprised the Factious. By his Orders, *Appius's Gladiators* were carried in Irons to the Senate, and forced to confess themselves guilty of all the Murders that had filled *Rome* with Blood, and put many Families in Mourning. Nevertheless, the *Tribune Serranus* had Interest enough to screen them from Punishment. In these Times of Confusion, Strength prevailed over Justice.

*Clodius* was extremely enraged at the Steps *Milo* took, ran like a Madman to the House of that *Tribune* at the Head of his Guards, and set Fire to it, after he had, Sword in Hand, dispersed all those who would have opposed his Violences. The Fire spread to the Temple of *The Nymphs*. and that Edifice, in which were the Archives of the *Censors*, was reduced to Ashes. In this Alarm, the *Consul Metellus Nepos* came to put a stop to the Fury of the Incendiaries; but they, without Regard to his Dignity, abused him, snatched his *Fasces* out of the Hands of his *Lictors*, and threw them into the Fire. All these Crimes were unpunished, and *Clodius* triumphed in *Rome*, as in a conquered Country. Then *Milo* and *Sextius*, enraged at these Outrages, bought *Gladiators* likewise, and assembled together a great Number of *Citizens*, to put themselves upon their Defence, against the Attacks of the common Enemy. The two Parties met several Times, and fought with such Fury, that a great Number of *Citizens* fell by the Hands of their Countrymen. But all this Bloodshed determined nothing in *Cicero's* Favour; the Decree for recalling him was suspended several Months, by the Opposition of one single *Tribune* of the *Clodian* Faction. Till at length, the Senate ashamed of their Inaction, resolved to put an end to this great Affair, in which all Orders of Men were equally concerned; and then *The Fathers* were so wholly taken up with it for several Days together, that they refused to give Audience to the Ambassadors from foreign Courts, or the Deputies of the Provinces. The first Day they met on this Account, they ordered circular Letters to be sent in *Cicero's* Favour, to several Cities, and Governours of Provinces, either to thank them for the favourable Reception they had given him, or to command them to shew him all the Honours that were due to his Merit. Then the other Orders in the Republick followed the Example of the Senators, and shewed their Zeal for restoring the *Roman Orator*, by authentick Acts. Nevertheless, *Clodius* found Means by his Intrigues, still to suspend for some Time the Effect of the good Intentions of Senate

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Year of  
ROME  
DCXCVI.  
P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIUS  
METELLUS,  
Consuls.  
*Cic. pro Sextio.*

hired. Upon this a Battle ensued in the *Forum*, in which *Cicero's* Brother, who was returned from <sup>137</sup> his Government in *Asia*, was wounded, and left buried under an Heap of dead Bodies. Nevertheless, his Wound did not prove mortal. He survived this Mark of Affection for his Brother, and afterwards became a Friend to *Cæsar*, who made him one of his Lieutenant Generals.

§. XXXVII. *Milo* was then at the Head of the *Tribunes*; and he drew up an Accusation against *Clodius*; but the Times would not suffer him to proceed to the Condemnation of that seditious *Tribune*. Such was the State of *Rome* at this Time. The *Citizens* lived without any Regard to Manners, Discipline, Policy, or Laws. All Things seemed to call for a new Form of Government. *Milo*, to repel Force with Force, hired also a Company of *Gladiators*; and all Things seemed prepared both in the Senate, and *Comitium*, to leave the Voters at Liberty, to pass a Decree for *Cicero's* Return. The *Conscript Fathers* did every Thing in their Power to distinguish this Act of Justice by such Circumstances, as were for the Honour of the Exile. They wrote Letters of Thanks to the Cities of *Greece* and *Asia*, which had given him a favourable Reception. They put this great Man under the Protection of the *Provinces* through which he must pass in his Return. They summoned all the *Roman Citizens* that were in the Country, to come and be Witnesses

and People. Till at last, the *Consul Lentulus* was tired with these Delays; and, at his Motion, the *Conscript Fathers* passed a Decree, addressed to all the *Provinces* in *Italy*, inviting all the *Roman Citizens* who were zealous for the publick Good, to repair immediately to *Rome*. Upon this, Crowds came from all the Cities near the Capital, to favour *Cicero's* Return; and when the *Consul* had secured the Votes of all these New-comers, and of most of those who lived in *Rome*, he summoned the Senate to assemble in the *Capitol*, on the 14th of *July*, and they never met in greater Numbers. *Pompey*, who spoke first, moved for recalling *Cicero*, and they were all unanimous in it. The next Day, the Senate met again, in the Temple erected by the great *Marius* to Honour and Virtue; and then confirmed the Decree passed the Day before, without any Opposition, even from the *Consul Metellus Nepos*, who, tho' devoted to *Clodius*, complied with the importunate Request of *Publius Servilius*, one of his Relations. By the Senate's sitting the last Time in this Temple, a Dream was verified, which *Cicero* had had in the Night, near *Atina*, a City of *Campania*, where he spent the first Days of his Banishment. He dreamed, he was rambling in a desert Place, and saw the *Consul Marius*, guarded by his *Lictors*, and dressed in his Robes, coming up to him, and asking him, why he was so sorrowful, and why he wandered into this desolate Place out of all Roads? And when *Cicero* had related his Misfortunes to him, *Marius* took him by the Hand, and ordered a *Lictor* to conduct him to The Temple of Honour and Virtue; saying, *You may there hope for better Times.* *Valerius Maximus* gives us an Account of this Dream; and *Cicero* himself, who does the same, agrees, That there was nothing super-natural in it. His Grief, which he could not shake off, and the Comparison he was continually drawing between his Fate and that of *Marius*, made strong Impressions on his Imagination, and recalled in the Night the Images of those Objects which had most employed his Thoughts in the Day.

The People were assembled in the Theatre, where *Lentulus* was celebrating some Games, when the News came of the Decree which recalled *Cicero*; and they all applauded the *Consul* and Senators who were present. *Clodius* was likewise there, but the Imprecations he heard, sufficiently shewed him the Fall of his Party. The Actors also made a Merit of

joining in the Praises the People gave the *Roman* Orator, and in their Curses of *Clodius*. There was then performing a dramatick Piece, called *The Dissembler*. It was written by *Afranius*, who had chosen for his Hero old *Brutus*, the Avenger of Liberty, which was oppressed by the Tyranny of the *Tarquins*; and the People had the Pleasure to find in the Character of the first *Consul*, the Picture of *Cicero*, that brave Defender of his Country against the wicked Attempts of a *Clodius* and a *Catiline*. Most of the Parts of the Play, suited the late Conspiracy; and the Actors had the Address to shew the Resemblances and Agreements by their Action. They even went so far, as to repeat the Name of *Tullius*, instead of that of *Brutus*, in a Line which described the intrepid Courage of that Hero, in delivering *Rome* from her Tyrants; and the Allusion was sometimes so strong, that the Audience made them repeat the same Verse several Times. Nor were the People less affected with *The Andromache* of *Accius*, which was afterwards acted. *Æsop*, who was so famous in old *Rome* for the Force of his Action, acted *Telamon*, a Prince, whose Banishment and Misfortunes much resembled those of *Cicero*. These happy Dispositions of the People, left no room to doubt, but the Decree of the Senate for recalling *Cicero*, would be ratified in the next *Comitia*; and it was almost unanimously confirmed, in a general Assembly by *Centuries*, in the Field of *Mars*, on the fourth of *August*. *Appius*, *Clodius*, the *Tribune Serranus*, and some Wretches who were hired by them, were the only Persons that declared against it; and all the Fruit they reaped from their Boldness was, that they brought on themselves the Clamours and Invectives of that numerous Assembly.

137 *Quintus Cicero*, at his Return from *Asia*, where he had been *Quæstor*, was often threatened with a Prosecution for Oppressions; and the *Roman* Orator, who was informed in his Banishment of what was said on that Head, seems alarmed at it. *You write me Word*, says he to *Atticus*, *That Preparations are making at Rome for a warm attack on my Brother. This News doubles my Grief, and compleats my Misfortunes.* But the publick Steps *Pompey* took towards recalling *Cicero*, and the reunion of all Ranks of Men in his Favour, secured *Quintus* from the Prosecutions with which he was threatened.



of the Decree that was going to be passed, in Favour of this illustrious unfortunate Man, who had been unjustly persecuted. And in short, they passed the Decree for his Restoration, in the most solemn and pompous manner. Four hundred and ten Senators and great Magistrates appeared in the *Capitol* on this Occasion; and *Pompey* spoke with all the Dignity that the Importance of the Subject required. Among other Things, he said, that *Cicero* was the only Man, whom *Rome* could justly call *The Preserver of his Country*. After this, the Decree passed for restoring to him all his Effects. The same Day, the *Consul Cornelius Lentulus* gave publick Games, and the Senators went to them as soon as they rose. The News of their Decree was spread in all Parts of the Theatre, and received with universal Applause. Nothing remained, but to get the *Senatus-Consultum* confirmed by the People, who were summoned to meet immediately, and there was an extraordinary Concourse at the Assembly. All the *Citizens of Rome*, ranged by *Centuries*, and under Arms, appeared in *The Field of Mars*, on the Eve of *The Nones of June*; and the Law for *Cicero's* Re-establishment, and the Restitution of his confiscated Lands and demolished Houses, was proposed to a very numerous Assembly. *Clodius* opposed it warmly; but he talked to no purpose; the Interest of the *Consul Lentulus* and *Pompey* prevailed.

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METELLUS  
Consuls.  
*Cic. pro Sextio.*

*Dio. Cassius*  
L. 36.

§. XXXVIII. *Cicero*, in the mean Time, having been informed of the Steps that were taken at *Rome* for his Return, had left *Thessalonica*, and was come to *Dyrrachium*. There he received Advice, That he might pursue his Journey, because his Return would be determined before he could reach *Brundisium*; and he landed there, the next Day after the People had pronounced in his Favour. His Reception at *Brundisium* had all the Air of a *Triumph*. From thence he set out for *Rome*, and had the Pleasure to see all *Italy* take Part in his Glory and his Joy. The People crowded to meet him, and lined the great Roads. Every *Colony* and *Municipium* sent its Deputies to congratulate him; and the nearer he came to *Rome*, the more the Crowds increased. When he was just ready to enter the City, at the Gate *Capua*, the whole Senate met him in a Body. The People posted themselves on the Steps of the Temples by which he passed, and followed him to the *Capitol*, testifying their Joy, by their Shouts and Applauses. From thence they attended him to his own House with the same Acclamations, and *he was carried*, as he himself expresses it, *on the Shoulders of all Rome*. The next Day he returned Thanks to the Senate, and a few Days after to the People, in two Speeches, which are yet in Being; and which made *Rome* repent of having been so long, as near sixteen Months, without hearing the Voice of this perfect Orator.

*Cic. ad Att.*  
Ep. 1. L. 4.  
*Ep. pro Domo*  
*sua.*

§. XXXIX. As soon as restored, *Cicero* began to re-assume his former Ascendant over the Senate. Corn<sup>138</sup> was become so extremely dear in *Rome*, that the Populace, who had greatly complained of it, and found no Redress, took up Arms and

<sup>138</sup> *Cicero* was at *Dyrrachium* when he received the first News of the Decree for his Return; and he immediately embarked for *Brundisium*, and arrived there the next Day. There, he had the Pleasure to meet his dear Daughter *Tullia*, and to receive a Letter from his Brother *Quintus*, which informed him, That the *Centuries* all voted for retaking him to *Rome*. He therefore set out immediately, and in twenty four Hours reached the Capital. Amends were indeed made him for the Insults of *Clodius*, by the Honours that were done him all along the Road. The Deputies of every City came to pay him the Compliments of the Inhabitants. The People came in Crowds to the Highways, to show their Respect for him, and accompany him with their Shouts. When he was in the Suburbs of *Rome*, the Senate, and all the Orders of the Republick came to congratulate him on his Return, and assure him of their inviolable Attachment to him. His Entry into the City had all the Air of a *Triumph*. He was received with the Acclamations of all the *Citizens*, who conducted him to the *Capitol*, and from thence to the House of his Brother *Quintus*. We leave the

Reader to judge, how greatly *Clodius* must have been mortified; but nevertheless, he did all he could to give *Cicero* fresh Trouble. The Multitudes who had come to *Rome* from the Cities of *Italy*, to concur in voting for his recall, had consumed almost all the Provisions there. This necessarily raised the Price of what was left; and this made the Populace murmur. *Clodius* from thence took Advantage against *Cicero*; and at his Instigation, the mutinous Mob broke into the Theatre, to the great Terror of the Spectators. Nor was this all. They ran to the House of the *Prætor*, who presided at the Games, designing to pull it down; and from thence they hurried on to the Temple of *Concord*, where the Senate were then assembled. There the *Consul Metellus Nepos* came out to appease them; but they assaulted him with Stones, and if he had not retired with Precipitation, would have killed him. This brutal Crowd were led and encouraged by two Villains. One was *Marcus Lollius*, who had already undertaken to kill *Cicero*, at the Desire of *Clodius*; the other a *Freedman* named *Lucius Sergius*, who had long lost all Sense of Shame, and hardened him-



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and seized the *Capitol*; and most of the Senators, to avoid these Disturbances, were retired to their Country-Houses. But *Cicero* assembled the few that were left in the City, and got a Decree pass'd to the Advantage of the People, and to the Honour of *Pompey* his Benefactor. At his Motion, *Pompey* had conferred on him the honourable Commission of procuring Plenty, and bringing Provisions to *Rome* from all Parts of the World: And in order to this, *Cicero* made him absolute over all the Ports in the *Mediterranean*, for five Years. This was in a manner investing him again with that almost sovereign Power, which had formerly been given him, with his Commission to extirpate the Pyrates. This likewise strengthened the Friendship between *Cicero* and *Pompey*; and the *Triumvirate*, which still subsisted, had therefore the less to fear from this formidable Adversary. So that he found all Factions, except that of *Clodius*, well disposed to oblige him: And as soon as he proposed the Restitution of the Ground of his House, which *Clodius* had got consecrated to the Goddess of *Liberty*, all Difficulties vanished. However, the Senate, tho' very well affected to him, thought it Matter of Duty to refer the Decision of this Affair to the College of *Pontifices*, to whose Cognisance it properly belonged; and *Cicero* pleaded his own Cause before them, raised their Admiration, and defeated his Adversary *Clodius*, whom he always found in his Way. The great Orator proved, That the Decree obtained by *Clodius* was invalid, because not passed in the Forms required; That the *Tribes* had been assembled, without proclaiming the subject Matter which was to be proposed to them 27 Days before their Assembly; and That *Clodius's* whole *Tribunate* was a jumble of Irregularities: And in the last Place, answered the Accusation brought against him, for the Authority he had got given to *Pompey*, over all the Forts in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*. In short, his Eloquence was here again triumphant. He convinced the *Pontifices*, and forced them to give him Possession of the Ground, on which his demolished House had stood. Nor did he stop there. The Senate concurred in a Decree, That his Houses both in City and Country should be rebuilt, at the Expence of the Publick. That at *Tusculum* was valued at \*500000 *Sesterces*; that at *Formii*, at †250000; and his House in the City at §2000000. Thus *Cicero* recovered his Repose, his Dignity, and his Estate, with the almost unanimous Consent of all Orders of Men, but chiefly by the Assistance of the Consul *Cornelius Lentulus*, and *Pompey*, and *Milo*.

*Cic. in Piso-  
nem.*

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*Joseph. Antiq.  
L. 14.*

§. XL. And now, *Cato* only seemed wanting at *Rome* to support the tottering Republick; and we shall soon see him return from *Cyprus* to which *Clodius* had banished him, oppose all ambitious Leagues, and zealously uphold the republican State, to the Day of his Death. Whilst he was executing the Commissions he had received in the East, *Gabinus* governed *Syria* in Quality of *Pro-Consul*. At his arrival, he found all *Judæa* in a Flame. *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, who had escaped out of *Pompey's* Chains, disturbed the Peace of the Holy Nation, and the Reign of *Hyrchanus*. This weak Prince was then busy in repairing the Walls of *Jerusalem*, which *Pompey* had demolished; and *Gabinus* came very seasonably to appease the Minds of the People, and restore Tranquillity. *Hyrchanus* went to meet the *Pro-Consul*, and join him with the few faithful Troops he could get together. These *Jews*, supported by the *Roman Legion* which was commanded by *Gabinus* in Person, fought a Battle with *Alexander* almost in sight of *Jerusalem*, and defeated him. After he had had 6000 Men killed out of twelve, he fled to <sup>139</sup>*Alexandrium*, a Fortrefs of *Palestine*, on the *Syrian Sea*. *Gabinus* left *Hyrchanus* to besiege him there with his own Troops; and with a Detachment of *Legionaries*, marched through all

self in all sorts of Crimes, under the Command of *Catiline*, his first Master. All the City rung, with the Exclamations of this mad Populace, and their Imprecations against *Cicero*. The very Children, instigated by the Seditious, crowded round the Door of his House, and reproached him with bringing a Famine to *Rome*. Nevertheless, this Commotion was soon appeased, by the prudent Measures the Magistrates took, in conjunction with the Senators, to restore Peace and Plenty to the City. *Cicero* had already given publick Thanks to the Senate, and assured them of his most sincere Gratitude; and he

was now waiting in his House for the End of this Bustle, which lasted but a few Days. Then he went to the *Comitium*, mounted the *Rostra*, and returned Thanks to the People likewise, in a Speech which is still extant, as well as that which he made to the Senate.

<sup>139</sup> *Josephus* speaks of *Alexandrium*, as one of the strongest Places in *Judæa*. It stood on the top of a Mountain near *Jericho* and *Corea*. The new Works which *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, added to this Fortrefs, enabled it to stand a long Siege.

*Judæa,*



*Judæa*, rebuilt the demolished Cities, particularly <sup>140</sup> *Samaria*, <sup>141</sup> *Azotus*, and *Gaza* <sup>142</sup>, which he restored to their former Splendour; and then returned to *Alexandrium*, the Siege of which was still continued. Then *Alexander* begged Pardon, and by the Interposition of his Mother, obtained his Life and Liberty. All the Castles, which had for some Time harboured those who were discontented with the pontifical Government, were demolished. The *Pro-Consul* divided *Judæa* into five Districts, under five capital Cities. *Jerusalem* was the first, *Gaza* the second, <sup>143</sup> *Amathus* the third, *Jericho* <sup>144</sup> the fourth, and *Sephora* <sup>145</sup> the fifth. Thus *Rome* gave Law to the *Jews*, and disposed of their Country with an absolute Authority; but at the same Time, appeased the Tumults there, and left them in the full Enjoyment of their Religion. And if *Gabinus* had continued to govern the rest of *Syria*, as he at first ruled *Judæa*, he would have spared himself much Trouble and Uneasiness.

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§. XLII. As for the Republick, her Attention was wholly taken up with the War so happily begun beyond the *Alpes*. *Cæsar* had the last Year cleared *Transalpine Gaul* of the *Helvetii*, who had broke in upon it like a Torrent, and had driven from thence *Ariovistus*, the proud King of a large Country in *Germany*. But that Hero thought it little to drive back the Enemies which infested *Gaul* cross the *Rhine*; his Ambition led him to bring all *Gaul* under the *Roman* Yoke. The Republick had long since subdued the eastern Part of it. When *Cæsar* went thither, the Country of the *Salvi* and their Neighbours, the Districts of *Narbonne* and *Tolose*, and the Territories possessed by the *Allobroges* between the *Alpes*, the *Rhone*, and the Lake of *Geneva*, acknowledged her Authority. But there was still a large Tract of Ground to conquer, and many fierce and warlike Nations to subdue. In *Celtic Gaul*, the *Ædui* were indeed united in Affection and Interest to the *Romans*, but they still retained their own Customs, with an entire Independency, and maintained themselves in perfect Liberty. From the Country of the *Arverni*, all those to the West, between *The Seine* and *The Garonne*, as far as to the Ocean, had either never heard of the *Roman* Name, or little feared it. In *Aquitanic* <sup>146</sup> *Gaul*, the Nations which lay between *The Garonne*, the *Pyrenees*, and the Ocean, were not Strangers to *Rome*, whose Army had often passed through them into *Spain*; but they little thought that *Cæsar* would ever attempt to subdue them. And as for *Belgic* <sup>147</sup> *Gaul*, as it was at the greatest distance from the old *Province* which the *Romans* possessed beyond the *Alpes*, it seemed therefore to be the less exposed to the Hostilities of those Conquerors of the World. Besides, the vast Extent of Ground which it contained Northwards, from *The Seine* to the Mouths of *The Rhine* and the *German Sea*, and the Number and Ferocity of the yet unsubdued Nations who inhabited it, were thought sufficient to secure it against the Invasion of the *Romans*.

<sup>140</sup> *Samaria*, the Capital of the Kingdom of that Name, was founded by *Omri*, King of *Israel*. It stood on a Mountain, and subsisted till the Time of *Salmanazar*, who besieged it, and utterly destroyed it. Afterwards, it was rebuilt by the *Cuthæans* who settled there; and ruined a second Time by *John Hyrcanus*, the fourth King of the *Asmonean* Race. *Gabinus*, Governour of *Syria*, revived it; *Herod* enlarged it, made it 200 *Stadia*, or near a League, in Circumference, and called it *Sebaste*, or *Augusta*, in Honour to *Augustus*; according to *Josephus*, B. 11. *Stephen of Byzantium* is mistaken, when he says, this City was afterwards called *Neapolis*. It is plain, he confounds it with *Sichem*.

<sup>141</sup> *Azotus*, a maritime City, which had a good Port in the *Mediterranean*, between *Ascalon*, *Jamnia*, and *Accaron*, was one of the five Lordships of the *Philistines*. Afterwards, when become subject to the People of God, it belonged to the Tribe of *Judah*. According to *Herodotus*, it stood a nine and twenty Years Siege, against *Psammitichus* King of *Egypt*.

<sup>142</sup> See Vol. 5. p. 69. Note 26.

<sup>143</sup> *Amathus* was beyond *Jordan*, 21 Miles to the South of *Pella*. The *Greeks*, according to *Hegesippus*, called it *Thermæ*, from the Hot Springs near it, or in it. *Reland* makes it the same Place as *Ramoth-Gilead*, which was a strong Town, belonging to *The Tribe of Gad*.

<sup>144</sup> The City of *Jericho* was in *The Tribe of Benjamin*, 7 Miles a little Eastward of *Jerusalem*, and two Leagues and an half from *Jordan*; according to *Josephus*. From the great Quantity of *Palm-Trees* which grew in the Plains about it, this City was called *Civitas Palmarum*, or *The City of Palm-Trees*. *Deut.* xxxiv.

<sup>145</sup> *Sephora*, or *Sephoris*, was, according to *Josephus*, a strong Place in *Galilee*.

<sup>146</sup> *Aquitanic Gaul* contained all the Countries which reached from *The Garonne* to *The Pyrenees*. See Vol. 2.

<sup>147</sup> *Belgic Gaul* comprehended that great Country, which is bounded by *The British Ocean* on one Side, and *the River Seine* on the other; as we have observed more at large, Vol. 2.



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But nevertheless, the first Hostilities that *Cæsar* this Year committed, were on the *Belgæ*, in the most distant Part of all *Gaul*. He had put his Troops in Winter Quarters in the Country of the *Sequani*, under the Command of *Labienu*s his first Lieutenant; and he wintered himself in *Cisalpine Gaul*, which, as we have already observed, was also a Part of his Government, as well as *Illyricum*. His Design in wintering in *Insubria*, was, to be near *Rome*. It was easier from thence to support his Power, and carry on his Intrigues in the Capital, by his Emissaries; and to receive Intelligence of what was on the Carpet. His Ambition kept him always watchful of what was doing there, and particularly of the Steps taken by *Crassus* and *Pompey*, his Associates in the *Triumvirate*. But nevertheless, the Love of Glory soon brought him back into the Heart of *Transalpine Gaul*.

*Cæsar. Bell. Gal.*  
L. 2. c. 1.

§. XLII. Early in the Spring, *Labienu*s sent him Word, That the People beyond *The Seine*, and in short, all the Nations of *Belgic Gaul*, had conspired against *Rome*. *Cæsar*'s Victories gave them umbrage: They disliked the Continuance of his Army in their Neighbourhood; complained, that he had not carried it into *Italy*, since he had delivered them from their Enemies; and said, he would soon fall upon them. This Alarm led the *Belgæ* to take Precautions. Most of them entered into a Confederacy, and gave each other Hostages. Upon this News, *Cæsar* raised two new *Legions* in *Insubria*, repassed the *Alpes*, and joined *Labienu*s. He also ordered the *Senones*<sup>148</sup>, who were then Friends to the *Romans*, to watch the Motions of the *Belgæ*; and upon Information from them, that the *Belgæ* were raising Troops, and marching to a general Rendezvous, he immediately began his March, and in fifteen Days arrived on the Coasts of *Belgia*.

*Ibid.* c. 3.

The *Rhemi* were the People whom the *Pro-Consul* seemed to intend to attack first; and *Cæsar*'s Approach terrified them so much, that they had recourse to his Clemency, and offered him Hostages. In the mean Time, the Army of the *Belgæ* increased, and their Numbers grew very formidable. In order to make a diversion, the *Pro-Consul* ordered the *Ædui*, to enter with their own Troops only, into\* the Country of the<sup>149</sup> *Bellovaci*; who had the Reputation of excelling the rest of the *Belgæ* in Strength and Courage, and claimed to have the Conduct of the whole War. They were so populous and powerful, that they could raise<sup>100000</sup> Men. Nevertheless, the § *Suessones* so far prevailed over them, that *Galba* the King of the *Suessones* was chosen Generalissimo. The Army he commanded, was to consist of these prodigious Numbers. The<sup>a</sup> *Atrebat*es were to furnish 15000 Men; the<sup>b</sup> *Am-  
biani*, 10000; the<sup>150</sup> *Morini*, 25000; the *Menapii*, 9000; the *Caletes*, 10000; the *Velocasses* and *Veromandui*, 10000; the *Advatici*, 29000; and the *Condrusi*, *Eburones*, *Cæræsi*, and *Pæmani*, all Germans, 40000. Nevertheless, *Cæsar* was not affrighted at this vast Multitude. After he had ordered *Divitiacus* the *Æduan*, to ravage the Country of the *Bellovacæ*, he passed the *Axona*<sup>151</sup>, and encamped on the Banks of that River. At the Head of the Bridge he found over it, he placed a Guard of *Romans*, and on the other side of the River, a Detachment of six Cohorts.

\* *Beauvoisis*.

§ *The Soisson-  
nois*.

*Ibid.* c. 4.

<sup>a</sup> *The Inhabi-  
tants of Ar-  
tois*.

<sup>b</sup> *The Inhabi-  
tants of the  
Territory of  
Amiens*.

<sup>148</sup> The *Senones* then possessed the Territory of *Sens*, and the neighbouring Countries.

<sup>149</sup> *Cæsar* tells us, That most of the *Gauls*, who inhabited the *Beauvoisis* and the *Soissonnois* came originally from *Germany*, and settled in this Part of *Gaul*, after they had driven out the Natives.

<sup>150</sup> The Dioceses of *Terouenne* and *Ipres*, and the *Boulonnois*, belonged to the *Morini*;

The Countries of *Cleves*, *Bolduc*, *Guedre*, and a Part of *Brabant* and *Utrecht*, to the *Menapii*;

The Country of *Caux* in *Upper Normandy*, to the *Caletes*, according to *Cæsar*: The Territory of *Rouen*, according to *Ptolomy*, to the *Velocasses*; and *The Vermandois*, according to the old *Latin* Geographers, to the *Veromandui*.

The *Advatici*, Natives of *Germany*, came into *The Gauls* with the *Gimbri* and *Teutones*, and seized *The County of Namur*, and adjacent Countries. Authors are divided about their capital City. Some say it was *Beaumont* in *Hannault*, four Leagues

from *Maubeuge*. But the most common Opinion is, That it was *Namur*.

Most Moderns agree in placing the *Condrusi* near *The Meuse*, in the Country of *Condrotz*, between *Liege* and *Namur*.

The *Eburones* possessed Part of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, of *Brabant*, and some neighbouring Cantons.

*Sanfon* gives the old *Cæræsi* the south Part of the *Dutchy of Luxembourg* in the Diocese of *Treves*, between *The Meuse* and *The Moselle*. The Resemblance of the Names has made some believe, that they lived near the Castle of *Cerei*, three Leagues from *Liege*.

<sup>151</sup> The *Latins* give the Name of *Axona* to the River *Aisne*, which rises in *Champagne* on the Frontiers of *The Barrois*, and after it has run through a pretty large Tract of Ground, falls into *The Oise*, a little above *Compeigne*.



§. XLIII. In the mean Time, the *Belgæ* were not idle. As soon as the *Rhemi* had declared for the *Romans*, *Galba* came and attacked one of their Cities called *Bibrax*<sup>152</sup>. They besieged it, after the manner of the *Gauls* at that Time; that is, they, without any Line of Circumvallation, surrounded the Place with a vast Multitude of Dart-Men and Slingers, who drove the besieged from their Ramparts, and then endeavoured to make a Breach. The City was hard pressed, and the Governor sent *Cæsar* Word, That without speedy Succours, he must be obliged to surrender. The *Pro-Consul* therefore immediately sent a Reinforcement of *Cretan* Archers, and *Balearian* Slingers, to strengthen the Garrison; and they raised the Siege. The General of the *Belgæ* left *Bibrax*, and marched directly to *Cæsar*. He encamped about half a League from the *Romans*; and his Camp appeared by the Smoke and Fire, to extend above eight Miles in breadth. The *Pro-Consul* therefore would not give Battle, till he had first tried the Valour of the Enemy by Skirmishes. But when he found he was strong enough, he drew up his *Legions* in Battalia before his Camp, in a very advantageous Post. It was an Hill, which in Front rose a little above the Plain, and the Sides of which were steep. Besides this Advantage of Ground, he dug a Trench at each side of the Hill, and strengthened these Trenches with Forts, which covered his Flanks. When this was done, the Action was begun by the Cavalry. Between the Infantry of the two Armies there lay a little Marsh, which each expected the other to pass, but neither dared to attempt it in sight of the Enemy. *Cæsar* drew his back, into his Camp; and *Galba* led his, towards *The Axona*, to pass it above the Bridge which *Cæsar* had seized. Upon Notice of this, the *Pro-Consul* immediately marched his Horse and light-armed Infantry over the Bridge, and attacked the Enemy who were embarrassed in passing the River. The *Romans* killed so many of them with their Darts and Stones, that the Bed of the River was filled with them; and the rest of the *Belgæ* marched over them to the opposite Shore. But there they were assaulted with such a Shower of Javelins, as stopped the boldest of them. Then *Galba*, after he had lost many Men, and failed of his Attempt on *Bibrax*, called a Council, in which it was agreed, to disband the Army, and return every one to his own Country. But this Retreat, which had more the Appearance of a Flight, could not be made without great Loss. *Cæsar* pursued them, and his Cavalry made a terrible Slaughter of them.

§. XLIV. The next Day *Cæsar* entered into the Country of the *Suessones*, and soon appeared before \* *Noviodunum*. But he found the Ditches so deep, and the Walls so high, that he could not take it by Assault. He therefore made his Preparations to besiege it after the *Roman* manner; prepared his *Vineæ*, and erected wooden Towers on very high *Cavaliers*. Then the Sight of these Machines so terrified the *Novioduni*, that they offered to surrender, and at the Request of the *Rhemi*, they were accepted, and their Effects and Liberty given them. But *Cæsar* took the two Sons of King *Galba*, and others, as Hostages for the Fidelity of the *Suessones*; and then marched against the *Bellovaci*, who also gave way to the Storm, and, tho' deemed so formidable, surrendered. When the *Roman* Army came within five Miles of <sup>153</sup> *Bratuspantium* their Capital, they implored the Clemency of the Conqueror; and *Cæsar*, at the Intercession of *Divitiacus*, pardoned them, after he had taken from them 600 Hostages. After this, he marched to the Borders of the *Am-* *biani*, whom he found more tractable. They came and voluntarily surrendered to the Conqueror. But the <sup>154</sup> *Nervii*, a fierce Nation, who denied themselves all manner of Pleasures, and reproached the Nations who voluntarily submitted to the *Romans* with Cowardice, acted very differently. They joined the *Atrcbates* and *Veromandui* their Neighbours, and posted themselves on the Banks of the \* *Sabis*, • *The Sambre*,

<sup>152</sup> *D'Ablancourt* says, That by *Bibrax*, *Cæsar* means *Braine*, a little City of *The Soissonois*. *San-* *son* thinks it is *Fismes*. But they did not consider, that these two Cities lay to the South of *The Aisne*, and That *Cæsar* sufficiently shews, That *Bibrax* was to the North of it. It is therefore more natural to say, that the City here meant is *Laon*, which the ancient Monuments call *Mons Bibrax*.

<sup>153</sup> *Bratuspantium* was certainly one of the chief Cities of *The Beauvaisis*; and the only Question is, Whether it was *Clermont*, or *Granviller*, or *Breteuill*: In which the Geographers are not agreed.

<sup>154</sup> *The Nervii* formerly possessed *The Cambresis*, and a Part of *Hainault*.

after

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVI.

P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIVS  
MELELLUS,  
Consuls.

*Cæf. Bell. Gal.*  
*L. 2. c. 7.*

*Ibid.*

*Ibid. c. 9.*

*Ibid. c. 10.*

\* *Noyon.*

*Ibid. 13.*

\* *The People of*  
*Amiens.*



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCVI.

P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIVS  
METELLUS,  
Consuls.  
*Ibid.* c. 17.

after they had secured their Women and Children in Places which the Marshes about them made inaccessible to an Army. In this Situation, all those of the Country who were able to bear Arms, waited in their Entrenchments for *Cæsar*.

§. XLV. In the mean Time, the *Pro-Consul* made great Marches towards the *Nervii*, in the Order usual among the *Romans*. Every *Legion* marched by it self; and between every *Legion*, there were a great many Carriages with the Baggage. Which some *Gallie* Spies observing, they informed the *Nervii*, That nothing was more easy than to attack and defeat the Rear of the *Roman* Army; since, if they attacked it as soon as the Front of the Army was in the Camp, it must be routed before the advanced Guard could come to its Assistance, on account of the Baggage. The *Nervii* took Advantage of this Advice, and lay in Ambush in a Wood on a Hill, over-against the Place where the *Romans* were to pitch their Camp; which was on another Hill, whose declivity was to a River that lay between them. By this River appeared a few Bodies of Horse. And doubtless the Enemy would have executed their Design, if *Cæsar* had not changed the Order of his March. As he drew near the Enemy, he marched his six veteran *Legions* all together in the Front, and after them came all the Baggage, which was guarded in the Rear by his two new-raised *Legions*. In this Order the Army marched; and the *Roman* Horse with the Slingers and Dart-Men passed the River, which was but three Foot deep, and attacked the Enemy's Horse, which retired into the Wood to their Infantry. In the mean time, the six *Legions* were busy in pitching their Camp. At last, the Baggage of the *Roman* Army appeared, which was the Signal agreed on, and then the Enemy's whole Army came out of their Ambuscade, and attacked the *Roman* Horse. These being easily defeated, they passed the River with incredible Swiftmess, and seemed to be at once in the Wood, and the River, and at the Works the *Romans* were raising for their Camp. So that *Cæsar* had in a manner every Thing to do at the same Instant. The Banner was to be erected, the Charge founded, the Soldiers at a distance recalled, the Army drawn up, and the Signal given. But this Difficulty was somewhat alleviated, by the Knowledge the *Legionaries* themselves had of the Art of War. They immediately formed themselves under the first Standards they came at, and as the Ground required; before they could get Time, either to put on their Helmets, or uncase their Bucklers.

*Ibid.* c. 19.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 20.

*Ibid.* c. 21.

*Ibid.* c. 22.

*Ibid.* c. 25.

*Ibid.* c. 26.

In the mean while, *Cæsar* ran from Place to Place, exhorted the *Legionaries* to remember their former Valour, and gave the Signal. But, as his View was intercepted, and he could not see all Parts of the Battle, so neither could he possibly be every where, and give all the necessary Orders. And therefore the Success was different in different Places. In the left Wing, the 9th and 10th *Legions* did Wonders. They drove the *Atrebatæ* into the River, and made a great Slaughter of them. In another Place, the 8th and 11th *Legions*, repulsed the *Veromandui*, and drove them before them. But in the right Wing, the 7th and 12th *Legions* suffered extremely. The whole Body of the *Nervii* had fallen upon them, and they were ready to be surrounded. The *Roman* Horse, who after their Defeat had fled to the Camp, now fled another Way; and the Squadrons of the *Treviri*, when they saw the Enemy in the *Roman* Camp, returned home, to carry the News of *Cæsar*'s Defeat. And indeed his right Wing was surrounded on all Sides, all the *Centurions* and the Standard-bearer of the fourth *Cohort* were slain, and almost all the *Centurions* of the other *Cohorts* either killed or wounded. But, in this Extremity, *Cæsar* came up very seasonably, to revive the Courage of his Soldiers. He seized the Buckler of one of the private Men, came to the Head of his broken Wing, ordered the *Manipuli* which were too much closed, to widen, that they might have more room to use their Arms, and renewed the Attack. At the same Time, seeing the 7th *Legion*, which was near him, hard pressed, he ordered the *Tribunes* to join all the *Legions* together; and then they made a more stout Resistance. The two *Legions* likewise which guarded the Baggage, seeing these Difficulties, came up with all possible speed, to the Assistance of their General; and then the whole Face of the Action changed. Even the wounded raised themselves on their Bucklers, and renewed the Fight. The Cavalry, to wipe off the Shame of their Flight, returned again to the Charge; and the very Servants of the Army, tho' without Arms, attacked the Enemy. Whilst on the other Hand, the *Nervii* gave the most signal Proofs of the Va-



four of their Nation. As soon as one dropped down dead, another stood up on his Body, and supplied his Place. In short, their Bravery was such, that it in a manner extirpated this warlike Race; who almost all perished in the Battle. And then their old Men, and Women, and Children, who were hid in the Marshes, sent and offered to surrender to the Conqueror; who gave them their Cities, and their ancient Liberty.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVI.

P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIVS  
METELLUS,  
Consuls.

Cæf. *Ibid.* c.  
27.

*Ibid.* c. 28.

§. XLVI. This Victory spread Terror in the neighbouring Countries, and the *Advatiki*, who were on their Journey to assist the *Nervii*, returned home. They were the Remains of those *Cimbri* and *Teutones* whom *Marius* had defeated in *Italy*. These had been left on the Banks of *The Rhine*, to the Number of 6000, to guard the Baggage and Booty of their Countrymen; and after the entire Defeat of the Army of the *Cimbri*, they had settled in the Place where they had been posted. *Cæsar* therefore marched against these old Enemies to *Rome*; and upon his approach, they retired into a very strong Place, and pretended to defend themselves against all the *Pro-Consul's* Forces. They at first made some Sallies, and bravely exposed themselves to danger. But when they saw the Circumvallation finished round their Town, they grew less bold; and when they saw moveable Towers raised up several Stories higher than the highest Walls, they were astonished. At first indeed, they laughed at them, and thought them useless Works. But when they saw them not only moved, but advanced quite to their Walls, and overlook them, they sunk into Despair, and had recourse to Diffimulation. They sent and offered the *Pro-Consul* to surrender; but intreated him to let them have their Arms, to defend themselves against their Neighbours, who were their Enemies. *Cæsar* answered, That if they submitted before the *Rams* began to batter their Walls, he would save the City; but that he would accept of no surrender, unless they delivered up their Arms. Upon this Answer, they said they would obey, and threw a great Multitude of Arms into the Ditch from the Wall; but still concealed about a third Part; and when they had opened their Gates, continued quiet all that Day. But in the third Watch of the Night, they made an Irruption out of the City on the *Romans*, who resisted them with great Bravery, and after they had killed about 4000, drove the rest back into the Town. The next Day, *Cæsar* broke down the Gates without any Resistance, and would shew no Mercy to Barbarians, who had no Fidelity or Truth. After the first Slaughter, he sold all the rest of the Inhabitants for Slaves; and they were, according to the Accounts of those that bought them, no less than 53000 Souls.

*Ibid.* c. 31.

*Ibid.* c. 32.

*Ibid.* c. 33.

Not that *Cæsar's* Views were confined to *Belgia*. Whilst he was busy in the Countries of the *Advatiki* and *Nervii*, and preparing for new Wars in the most distant Parts of *Belgic Gaul*; *P. Crassus*, the Son of the *Triumvir*, and one of his Lieutenants, subdued the Countries that were inhabited by the <sup>a</sup> *Veneti*, <sup>b</sup> *Unelli*, <sup>c</sup> *Osymii*, <sup>d</sup> *Curiosolitæ*, <sup>e</sup> *Sesuvii*, *Aulerci* <sup>155</sup>, and <sup>f</sup> *Rhedones*, and took Possession of their maritime Cities, with only one single Legion. The Rumour of these Exploits brought the *Pro-Consul's* Ambassadors, with Offers of Submission from the Nations who lived beyond *The Rhine*; and thus the glorious Campaign ended. After *Cæsar* had subdued the *Belgæ*; and put his Troops into Winter-Quarters in the Territories of the <sup>g</sup> *Carnutes*, <sup>h</sup> *Andes*, and <sup>i</sup> *Turones*; he again repassed the *Alpes*, and spent the Winter in *Insubria*.

<sup>a</sup> The People of  
the Territory of  
Vannes.

<sup>b</sup> The People of  
Coutance.

<sup>c</sup> The People of  
Treguier and  
S. Pol de Leon.

<sup>d</sup> The People of  
Cornouaille.

<sup>e</sup> The People of  
the Territory of  
Sees.

<sup>f</sup> Those of Ren-  
nes, and its  
Neighbourhood.

<sup>g</sup> Those of  
Chartrain.

<sup>h</sup> The Ange-  
vins.

<sup>i</sup> The Touran-  
gnaux.

§. XLVII. At *Rome*, the Greatness of his Exploits raised his Reputation, and his Party visibly increased. *Supplications*, or publick Prayers, were decreed him for fifteen Days, which had never been done before for any General. His Business in the Winter was to increase the Number of his Friends; and now, having exceedingly enriched himself in *Gaul*, chiefly by robbing the Temples of their Treasure, he set no Bounds to his Liberalities. He was very profuse of the Gold he had heaped up, sold it for half its Worth, and distributed it very freely. So that he made his Victories in *Gaul* serve these two important Purposes to himself. 1. He effaced out of the Minds of the *Romans* the Remembrance of *Pompey's* Expeditions in the East. There was no Comparison to be made between the Conquest of so many warlike Nations, and the

<sup>155</sup> The Name of *Aulerci* was common to the People of *Maine*, those of the Territory of *Eureux*, and a Nation which *Pliny* and *Ptolomy* place in *Bretagne*. See Vol. 2.



Year of Reduction of some effeminate *Asiatics*. And in the second Place, he made use of the Spoils of the conquered People to purchase himself many Friends in *Italy*. He sowed his Riches there with Profusion, but not without a Design to reap an hundred fold.

P. CORNELI-  
US LENTU-  
LUS, & Q.  
CÆCILIUS  
METELLUS  
Consuls.  
*Plut. in Ca-  
tone.*  
*Vell. Patere.*  
*Strabo L. 14.*

The most obstinate Enemy he had in *Rome*, was *Cato*, because the most disinterested, and the most sagacious. The Fame of this zealous Republican had much increased since his Return to the Capital. He had so managed the Business in *Cyprus*, which *Clodius* had by Artifices sent him to execute, that he had nothing to do there but to take Possession of the Island in the Name of the Republick, and seize the Treasures of the old King; and these he brought into *Italy* with the Fidelity of a Philosopher, who sincerely despises the Goods of Fortune. After he had, with a scrupulous Exactness, sold the valuable Moveables of the deprived King, he drew up two Accounts, one of the Money and Effects of *Ptolomy*, and the other of his own Expences. This he did, not for fear of being accused of Male-Administration, for he was satisfied his Probity was above Suspicion; but in order to give the Republick a Plan, by which she might regulate the Governours of Provinces for the future. But his two Books of Accompts were unfortunately lost at Sea, by the Concurrence of several Accidents. The Season was far advanced when he left *Cyprus*; and he had on board, in Gold and Silver Coin, and Plate, and precious Stones, 7000 *Talents*<sup>156</sup>. All these Riches were put into Chests, to each of which, *Cato* fastened a very long Cord with a piece of Cork at the end of it, that in case any of the Ships sunk, it might be a Mark, to draw up the Treasure from the bottom of the Sea. But it happened, that the Precaution was useless. The Squadron arrived happily at the Port of *Ostia*, with very little Loss.

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1356250 *Ster.*

When *Cato* was ready to land, the Magistrates, Senate, and *Pontifices*, went to meet him, and Crowds of People lined both the Banks of the *Tyber*. So that the entrance of his Ships into the River was a new kind of *Triumph*. Nevertheless, the clownish Philosopher scorned to pay others any Civility. He neither would land at the Place where the *Consuls* were waiting for him, nor so much as pay them any Compliment from his Ship. He thought it beneath him to court their Favour. His Services, and the Gold he brought, spake for him. And it was immediately resolved, without tarrying for the usual Time of Elections, That *Cato* should be declared *Prætor*, and should have the Privilege of appearing at the *Games* in the *Prætexta*. But *Cato* did not like these uncommon Marks of Distinction, and refused them. This raised his Credit beyond Measure, and he was now become the main Spring of all publick Business. All Authority in the State seemed to be divided between him and *Cicero*, and that of the *Triumvirate* sunk, as fast as theirs increased. Nevertheless, a Breach had very like to have happened between these two great Men, tho' both Men of strict Probity, and most zealous Republicans. The famous Orator had clandestinely taken out of the *Capitol*, all the Acts that *Clodius* had passed during his *Tribuneship*; and when he was accused of Violence before the *Conscript Fathers*, *Cato* declared against him. He said, That if all the Laws of *Clodius* were annulled, then must what he had done in *Cyprus* be rendered invalid, and the Goods he had taken from the *Cypriots* be restored to them; and he therefore moved, That, if *Clodius* was a bad *Citizen*, he should be punished only in his own Person. But *Cato's* Resentment did not last long; his Love of his Country and the publick Good soon reconciled him to *Cicero*.

§. XLVIII. *Cato's* Interest and Weight was likewise further increased, when *L. Marcius Philippus*, and *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus* entered on the *Consulate*. The former was the Father of *Marcia*, *Cato's* Wife; the latter his avowed Friend, and an Admirer of his Virtues. The most important Business the new *Consuls* had to dispatch, was that of the King of *Egypt*. *Ptolomy*<sup>157</sup> *Auletes* had succeeded *Alexander*,

<sup>156</sup> 7000 *Talents*, at 1000 *French Crowns* per *Talent*, make 21 Millions of *Livres*.

<sup>157</sup> *Ptolomy Auletes*, the eleventh of the Name, ascended the Throne of *Egypt*, about the Year of *Rome* 689. *Alexander* his Predecessor, the Son of *Ptolomy Alexander*, and Nephew of *Ptolomy Lathu-*

*rus*, had left the Throne vacant, after a Reign of about 16 Years. This Prince had made himself odious to his Subjects by his Cruelties and Vices, and they grew so weary of his Tyranny, that they made a general Insurrection, and would have sacrificed him to their Resentments, if he had not prudently made



*Alexander*, the Nephew of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, and begun his Reign, in the Year of Rome 690. He was a very contemptible Prince, and the Romans had very like to have deprived him of his Dominions, and obliged him to undergo the same Fate as his Brother of *Cyprus*. The Ambition of the Republick was insatiable. She went so far, as to endeavour to reduce the Kingdom of *Egypt* to a Province, and forged imaginary Rights to that rich Country, which owes its Fruitfulness to the overflowings of the Nile. Some Romans pretended, That *Auletes* was not the Son of *Lathurus*; and That the Throne he possessed was, for want of true Heirs, devolved on the predominant Republick by some <sup>158</sup> unknown Donation. But *Auletes* prevented the Blow that threatened him; and by the Help of his Money, gained *Cæsar*, then *Consul*, and *Pompey*. So that he was even acknowledged at Rome to be a lawful King. But he grievously oppressed his People, and overloaded them with Taxes, in order to pay himself the 6000 Talents which he had given his Patrons, to secure his Head and his Crown. Upon this, the *Alexandrians*, who were not very patient,

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CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS, & L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, Consuls.

1162500 Ster.

made his escape. He fled for Refuge to *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, whither he had sent great Part of his Treasures; and there died, some Months after, perhaps of Grief at the Loss of his Crown. His Successor, *Ptolomy Auletes*, was the natural Son of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, as well as the unfortunate King of *Cyprus*, who was unjustly deprived of his Dominions by the Romans; and his Illegitimacy seemed justly to debar him from the Throne. *Selena*, the Wife of the last *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who was dethroned by *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, was a legitimate Daughter of *Ptolomy Lathurus*, and claimed the Crown for her Children, *Seleucus* and *Antiochus*; and they both came to Rome, to engage the Senate in her Interest. But the Faction of *Auletes*, and the immense Sums he distributed among the great Men at Rome, prevailed against Right. The two Princes, after two Years stay there, returned to *Syria*; whilst their Competitor, proud of the Protection of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, made sure of getting Possession of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, for which he was indebted to the People of *Alexandria*. He had no better Talents for reigning, than an immoderate Love for a Flute, and a great deal of Skill in playing upon it; and from thence, his Subjects gave him the Surname of *Auletes*, or the Flute-Player. To which he added that of *Dionysius*, which was one of the Names the Pagans gave to *Bacchus*. He was very fond of this Name; whether because he compared himself with this God; or because he made him his Model at his Repasts, where Wine flowed in great Plenty; or because he loved to bear a Part in the Festivals of this Pagan Deity, as is affirmed by the Writers of his Life.

158 *Alexander*, when driven from his Dominions, and forced to shut himself up in *Tyre* to secure his Life, had, by his Ambassadors, appealed to the Senate against his revolted Subjects; and before the Negotiation was finished, he died. But before his Death, he gave up all his Rights to the Roman People, whom he made Heirs to his Kingdom. A Disposition which did not so much proceed from his Affection to the Republick, as from his Resentment against him who had supplanted him. By this last Act, he intended to have raised a Dispute between his Rival and the Masters of the World, and engaged him in a dangerous War. The Will was brought to Rome, and made very different Impressions on different Persons. Some, as *Lucius Marcius Philippus*, were for insisting on the bequeathed Rights, in prejudice to *Ptolomy Auletes*. Others, as particularly *Cicero*, thought the Will abusive and fraudulent. They represented, That so notorious an Usurpation would debase the Majesty of the Roman Name, and be a source of eternal Wars and Dis-

putes; That the fruitful Fields of *Egypt* would be a Temptation to ambitious Tribunes, and to the Avarice of the common People, who claimed to have Lands given them for their Property; and lastly, That this new Acquisition, would revive the bloody Quarrels which the Agrarian Laws had so often raised in the Heart of the Republick. And indeed *Cicero's* Opinion strongly swayed the Senators; but nevertheless, they provisionally confirmed the Will, in order to give them a Claim to *Alexander's* Effects; and sent away Ambassadors for that purpose. These embarked for *Tyre*, and took Possession of the Riches of the deceased King, for the Use of the publick Treasury. As for *Auletes*, he dishonoured Majesty, by his dissolute Life and his Cruelties. He impoverished his People, to furnish Money for his Pleasures; and had great Reason to be afraid of the *Alexandrians*, whose Inconstancy and Rebellion his Predecessors had too often experienced. In order therefore to secure himself on the Throne, he renewed his Alliance with Rome, by his Ambassadors *Dioscorides* and *Serapio*; and effectually secured Success in his Negotiation, by giving *Cæsar* and *Pompey* near 18 Millions of *Livres*. Yet still it was thought necessary, that *Gabinus*, *Pro-Consul* elect of *Syria*, should go into *Egypt*, to ratify the Treaty; and that avaritious Governour set his Commission to sale, and he likewise obliged *Ptolomy* to give him Money. The unfortunate King therefore, in order to satisfy the insatiable Avarice of his Protectors, exhausted his Subjects, and kept them in such Oppression, that they were all greatly enraged against him, waited only an Opportunity to rebel, and made the Murder of a Cat, as it were, the Signal for their Insurrection. It is well known, that this Animal was worshipped by the Egyptians; and a Roman Soldier had been guilty of the supposed Sacrilege. As soon as this Report was spread, there was a general Commotion all over *Alexandria*, the People ran together in Crowds, made their Way through *Gabinus's* Attendants, and the chief Officers of the King, dragged the Murderer out of his House, and killed him upon the Spot. *Diodorus Siculus*, who relates this, was an Eye-witness of it. Then the Inhabitants, in their Rage, blamed the King for his Alliance with a Republick, which treated them as Slaves, (and indeed his unconcern at the Misfortunes of his Brother the King of *Cyprus*, who was unjustly deprived of his Dominions, at the Motion of the Tribune *Clodius*, favoured these Suspicions) rose up in Arms, and threatened the Palace. But the King escaped their Fury, and by the Advice of his favourite *Theophanes*, who had received Information of these Violences, left *Alexandria*, crossed *Egypt*, and embarked for *Rhodes*. In his Flight, *Auletes* had Time to reflect



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CN. CORNE-  
LIUS LEN-  
TULUS MAR-  
CELLINUS,  
& L. MAR-  
CIUS PHILIP-  
PUS, Consuls.  
*Plut. in Ca-  
tone.*

patient, would not long bear the Tyranny of a King, whose Manners made him unworthy of a Throne; but forced him to flee to *Rome* for Refuge. And then, his old Protectors, who were no longer in Office, concerned themselves no more about the Interests of a King, who brought nothing to them but Wants and Complaints.

*Auletes* therefore went to *Cyprus*, in quest of a *Roman*, who would have a disinterested Regard to the Equity of his Cause, and at the same time, might be able to restore him to his Dominions by his Weight and the Fear of his Arms. The King of *Egypt* followed *Cato* to *Rhodes*, and sent him notice of his Arrival. But the proud *Prætor* did not stir, expecting the King should come to him. Nor did he so much as meet him when he came, or even rise out of his Seat, or salute him, otherwise than as a private Person. So that the King would have entertained a very mean Opinion of *Cato*, if he had not discovered in his Conversation, such a Fund of Probity and good Sense, as could not but raise his Esteem. *What did you go to Rome for*, said *Cato* to him; *or what have you found there; except such extreme Avarice as all the Riches of Egypt cannot satisfy; and an inconceivable Ingratitude for all your Bounties? Take care you don't get your self new Chains, by procuring new Patrons. Your surest Way is to regain the Love of your Subjects, procure for your self a solid Peace with the Alexandrians, and return into Egypt. As you have brought your Misfortunes on your self, by your Male Administration, alter your Conduct, and recover the Affections of your People; and then I my self will carry you back to Egypt.* *Ptolomy* admired the Wisdom and Frankness of *Cato*; but some false Friends diverted him from following his Advice. He came to *Rome*, and after he had there solicited many Magistrates in vain, he repented of having neglected the Advice given him by the wisest of the *Romans* in the *Levant*: But now, it was too late to receive any Benefit from his Offers. *Cato* was returned to *Rome*, and no longer in a Condition to conduct him to his Kingdom.

§. XLIX. Besides, the *Alexandrians* had already disposed of their Crown. *Berenice*, one of his Daughters, had been declared Queen of *Egypt*, after the Death of her <sup>159</sup> Sister *Tryphena*; and to the Exclusion of her two Brothers, who were very young, and said to be the Issue of an unlawful Marriage. And after they had in vain successively attempted to procure her two Husbands, she was married to a Prince of *Syria*, named <sup>160</sup> *Seleucus*, and falsely believed to be of the Race of the *Seleucidae*. He was a Man of no Education or Honour, and the *Egyptians* soon discovered his true Character. They gave him the Nick-name of *Cybiosactes*, that is, a *Kitchen-Boy*; for such he was in all his Behaviour. Insomuch, that when the Queen his

reflect on his change of Fortune, as *Cicero* observes, *Tuscul. Quest. B. 5*; and being very hungry, and much fatigued, he applied himself to a Peasant, who offered him the use of his Hutt, and a piece of brown Bread; which he eat with a great Appetite, and said, he had never made a more delicious Meal. From *Rhodes* he set out for *Italy*, notwithstanding *Cato's* Remonstrances to the contrary, and came to *Rome*, where he was received and entertained by *Pompey*, who endeavoured to prevail on the Senate to restore him. But the fugitive King was forced to demean himself so far, as to go from House to House begging Votes, and repented, when it was too late, of not having hearkened to the wise Advice of *Cato*.

<sup>159</sup> According to *Porphyry*, *Tryphena*, the eldest Daughter of *Ptolomy Auletes*, governed *Egypt* but a very little while, with her Sister *Berenice*. She died after she had reigned one Year.

<sup>160</sup> The *Alexandrians* had at first engaged *Berenice* to share her Bed and Throne with *Antiochus Asiaticus*, then King of *Comagene*, and the last of the Race of the *Seleucidae*. But he died before he arrived in *Egypt*. Then *Berenice*, with the Consent of the chief Men in *Alexandria*, chose in his Room, one *Seleucus*, whom *Dio* calls Prince. Some Historians say, he was the Brother of *Antiochus Asiaticus*, and the Nephew of *Ptolomy Lathurus* by their Mother *Selene* beforementioned. But this does not a-

gree with *Strabo's* Account. He says, That the *Egyptians* forced *Berenice* to marry the ugliest Man in the World. He was a *Syrian* by Birth, and boasted of being descended from the Kings of *Egypt*. But his shocking Figure disgraced the Blood from which he pretended to have sprung; and this his deformed and ill-shaped Body, was inhabited by a yet more deformed Mind. The Surnames of *Cybiosactes* and *Cogitus*, which the *Alexandrians* gave him, shew the base Dispositions of Mind which he brought to the Throne. These were Names given in *Egypt* to Men of scandalous Professions, and the vilest of the People. *Suetonius* observes, that the *Alexandrians* a long Time after, gave the Emperor *Vespasian*, who made himself hated and despised by the *Egyptians* for his infamous Avarice, no other Appellation. In the little Time the new *Ptolomy* (for he assumed this Name in imitation of his Predecessors) reigned, he made his Reign infamous by an Act of Sacrilege. The first King of *Egypt*, had put the Body of *Alexander the Great* in a Coffin of massy Gold. This *Cybiosactes* seized, and used a Glass one instead of it. And this shocking Crime hastened the Death which his Wife *Berenice* prepared for him. She longed to get rid of a Man, whose Presence she could not bear; and she broke through the most sacred Ties, and had him strangled.



V. and bear him no longer on the Throne, she had him strangled, and married *Archelaus*, who was said to be descended from the Kings of *Pontus*. *Auletes* came to *Rome*, soliciting the Consent of the Republick to his being restored by *Pompey* to the Head of an Army. The *Alexandrians*, on the other Hand, pursued their Hatred even to the Place of his Retreat. They sent 100 of their Deputies to the Capital of the World, to oppose his Return. But the King got the Deputies <sup>162</sup> murdered, some at *Rome*, and some before their arrival. All the Names stirred up against him *Favonius* the Senator, *Cato's* Ape. He accused *Auletes* in full Senate, and exaggerated his late Murders, and former Miscarriages, and the Baseness of many *Romans*, whom he had corrupted with his Money. Nevertheless, *Ptolomy* found Means to escape Condemnation, by the Protection of *Pompey*. This *Triumvir* was then soliciting the honourable Commission of going into *Egypt*, to compel the *Egyptians* by Force, to receive their King. A glorious Employment, of which several illustrious Magistrates were ambitious; and no one had more Reason to expect it, than *P. Lentulus Spintber*, the *Pro-Consul*. He had obtained by Lot the Government of *Cilicia*, whose Neighbourhood to *Egypt* favoured his Pretensions; and *Cicero* supported him with his Interest. But *Cn. Cornelius Marcellinus* likewise, the present *Consul*, desired the Office of repairing the Injuries done to the deprived King. So that the Number of the Competitors made it still doubtful on whom that Honour would be bestowed. What made them so very active and solicitous in favour of *Auletes*, was this; that he had ruined himself, and was ruining his Kingdom, by his Presents and Promises to those who should protect him. Such Dominion had Avarice then gotten in the Minds of the *Romans*!

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*Cic. Epist. ad Famil.*

§. L. In short, *Rome* was ready to give Judgment, that *Auletes* should be restored; and *Lentulus Spintber* seemed to have made the strongest Interest for that Commission. *Pompey* was excluded from it, under this honourable Pretence, That his Presence was so necessary in *Rome*, that she could not dispense with his Absence; since the Capital would in that case be exceedingly distressed, because he was charged with the Care of preserving Plenty there. But this Pretence was only the Effect of the Fears of the People that *Pompey* should be too much exalted. His present Grandeur and Interest were already much suspected. So that all Things seemed to

<sup>161</sup> This *Archelaus* was the Son of another, whom we have seen desert *Mithridates the Great* his Sovereign, and engage himself in the Service of the *Roman Republick*. Nevertheless, he declared himself the Son of that Monarch, and presumptive Heir of the Kingdom of *Pontus*. *Pompey* had Time to know him in *Asia*, and supported him with all his Credit. This Conqueror even gave him the Title of Prince of *Comagene*, in Gratitude for the Service he had done him in *Asia*. Some Years ago, *Archelaus* had entered into a strict Friendship with *Gabinus*, who was a subaltern Officer in the eastern Wars; and the Province of *Syria* having been allotted him after his Consulship, the young Prince offered to accompany him, in his designed Expedition against the *Parthians*. But the Senate did not think fit to hazard so dangerous a War under the Conduct of a Man, who had irritated the People of the East by his shameful Injustice, and enormous Oppressions. So that *Gabinus* had Orders not to go beyond the Boundaries of his Province. And it was in this interval, that *Archelaus*, captivated with the Glitter of a Crown, was prevailed on to go into *Egypt* to marry *Berenice*.

<sup>162</sup> The Deputies sent from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, to justify their Revolt before the *Roman Senate* and People, were no less than one hundred in Number; and *Dio* the famous *Academic* Philosopher, was at the Head of them. But *Ptolomy* destroyed most of them, either by Poison or the Sword; and the Survivors, who were either so intimidated by the Fear of Death, that they durst not execute their Commission, or else were corrupted by the King's Money. This con-

tagious Example multiplied Murders in the Capital. Several Deputies of Provinces, who came to *Rome* to implore the Justice of the Senate in the Name of their Provinces, against the Tyranny of their Magistrates, were massacred there. The Rumour of these Murders raised the Indignation of the Publick, and gave a general Alarm. The zealous Citizens charged them chiefly on *Ptolomy*. *Marcus Favonius* a Stoick, exclaimed with most Vehemence against the Violences of the King of *Egypt*; and at his Motion, the Senate ordered *Dio*, the chief of the Embassy, to be summoned to appear before them, and make a Deposition upon Oath, of the Assassination of the *Egyptian* Ambassadors. But *Ptolomy* was so fortunate, as to divert the Storm. *Lentulus*, *Pompey*, and the other great Men at *Rome*, whose Interest he had bought at a great Price, declared so openly in his Favour, that *Dio* durst not appear before the Senate: And soon after he was stabbed, by a Person hired by *Ptolomy*. This base Prince, knowing he could depend on *Pompey's* Protection, was not ashamed to own himself to have been the principal Author of the Crime, and even had the Boldness to stand on his Defence. *Ascitius* had been his Agent in the Assassination, and was prosecuted for it. His Accomplices, who were most of them the Domesticks of *Lucius*, at whose House *Dio* lodged, appeared as Witnesses against him; but nevertheless he was acquitted. Then the Judges, who had sold themselves to *Ptolomy*, were accused of Corruption; but they who were thought to have had a Share in the Murder, united all their Interest against the Accusers, and Injustice triumphed.



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favour the *Pro-Consul* of *Cilicia*, in his Claim of Restoring the King at the Head of an Army. But partly through the Superstition of the People, and partly by the Artifices of one of their *Tribunes*, *Lentulus* was all on a sudden disappointed, as much as *Pompey*. The Statue erected on *The Hill of Alba* was beaten down with Thunder. Upon this, immediate Application was made to the *Sybilline Books*, to discover the Meaning of a Prognostick which was deemed fatal. C. <sup>163</sup> *Porcius Cato*, a young Roman, was then one of the *Tribunes*, and on account of his Eloquence, may be looked on as the Head of the College. He was also a zealous Republican, and an Advocate for Virtue; and was therefore enraged at the Baseness of the Roman Lords, who for great Sums of Money had engaged to protect a King, whose Crimes had made him insupportable to his Subjects. In short, he was of the Blood of the *Cato's*, and had the Spirit of his Family; and he took this Opportunity of opening the *Sybilline Books*, to frustrate the Intrigues and avaritious Expectations of the chief Magistrates in Rome. He read, or pretended to read, in the *Sybilline Prophecies*, the following Words; which don't seem mystical or abstruse enough to have been written in a very distant Age. ROMANS, IF A KING OF EGYPT HEREAFTER APPLIES HIMSELF TO YOU FOR SUCCOUR, ASSIST <sup>164</sup> HIM: BUT TAKE CARE HOW YOU CARRY HIM BACK WITH AN ARMY. IF YOU DO THIS, FEAR GREAT DANGERS, AND TERRIBLE MISFORTUNES. The Law required, That these Oracles should never be divulged, till they had first been examined by the Senate, and they had consented to the Publication; but the young *Tribune* had no Regard to Law. He proclaimed the pretended Answer of the *Sybils* in full *Comitia*; and by the religious Scruples with which he filled the Minds of the People, put a stop to the Pursuits of the King of Egypt, and the Pretensions of *Lentulus Spinther*.

§. LI. *Ptolomy Auletes* therefore, when thus disappointed of his Hopes, by an unforeseen Artifice, resolved to throw himself into the Arms of <sup>165</sup> *Gabinus*, whom he knew to be less scrupulous. This *Pro-Consul* was then Governour of Syria,

<sup>163</sup> This *Porcius Cato* had distinguished himself three Years before, by accusing *Gabinus* of canvassing for the *Consulate* in an illegal manner; and being repulsed by the *Prætor*, who delayed to take Cognisance of this Affair, he ventured to ascend the *Rostra*, and proclaim *Pompey Dictator*, in the Presence of the assembled People. But this Boldness cost him dear, he had like to have been killed by the Populace; as *Cicero* reports in his 2d Letter to his Brother *Quintus*, B. 2.

<sup>164</sup> *Cicero* acknowledges ( *Epist. ad Famil. L. 1. Ep. 1.* ) that all Men of Sense were convinced, that the pretended Prediction was false, and feigned. Nevertheless *Cato* forced the Keepers of the *Sybilline Books* to report it to the People; and the Verses were recited in full *Comitia*. This manner of Publication made it impossible to suppress them. The usual Way was, for these sort of Oracles to be first communicated to the Senate, who considered whether it was proper to divulge them. But *Caius Cato* took a different Method, in order to prevent the Design of *Ptolomy*; who flattered himself, that he could prevail on the *Fathers* to suppress an Answer so little favourable to his Restoration. The reading the Words of the *Sybil* had all the Effect that the *Tribune* and other Enemies to the dethroned Monarch had expected from it. The *Senatus-Consultum*, which empowered *Lentulus Spinther* to carry back *Auletes* to his Dominions, was absolutely revoked. Then several Expedients were proposed for facilitating the Return of the King of Egypt, without disobeying the pretended Oracle. But Men's Inclinations and Interests were so different, that nothing could be concluded on in so important an Affair, but the whole Year was spent in fruitless Debates. *Ptolomy*, tired out with these Delays, thought it best for him to leave Rome, where he had made himself

odious, by the Murders laid to his Charge; and he resolved to retire to *Ephesus*, to the Temple of *Diana*, the most venerable *Asylum* in *Asia*, and there wait in Safety the Determination of his Fate. From thence he wrote to his Ambassador *Ammonius*, whom he left in the Capital; and the Letter was put into the Hands of two *Tribunes of the People*, *Lupus*, and *Caninius*. They read it to the Senate, and supported with all their Power the Interest the King made, to be restored to his Kingdom by *Pompey*, attended by only two *Lictors*. *Publius Servilius Isauricus* was for abandoning *Auletes* absolutely, and this Opinion would have passed by a Majority of Votes, if *Caninius* had not, as *Tribune*, opposed it. *Hortensius*, *Marcus Lucullus*, and *Cicero*, were for reviving the old Decree of the Senate, which bestowed that honourable Commission on *Lentulus*. *Crassus*, *Bibulus*, and *Marcellinus*, were for giving it to three Senators, exclusive of *Pompey*, *Lentulus*, or any other who had any Employment. In short, after many Disputes, of which *Cicero* gives us an Account in his *Epist. ad Familiares*, *Pompey* dropped his pursuit of an Honour which he most passionately desired; and prevailed on *Ptolomy* to depend on *Gabinus*, then *Pro-Consul* in Syria, for his Restoration.

<sup>165</sup> *Gabinus* shewed himself to be the same Man in Syria, as he had been at Rome, in his *Consulship*. He laid waste that unfortunate Province by enormous Robberies. The Mischief he did the *Publicans* who were *Knights*, is not to be conceived; tho' he had nothing to lay to their Charge, but their Affection for *Cicero* his declared Enemy. His Violences and Oppressions made him so odious, that the Senate refused to decree the solemn *Supplications* he demanded in his Letters, by way of Thanksgiving for the happy Success of his Arms in *Judæa*; and



# Book LXII. The ROMAN HISTORY.

III

Syria, and at the Head of so great an Army, that he resolved to make War with the Parthians, and had already passed *The Euphrates*. But *Auletes* coming to him with recommendatory Letters from *Pompey*, and promising him 10000 *Talents* <sup>166</sup> if he would restore him, the Temptation was so strong, that *Gabinus* fell in with it contrary to the Advice of the greatest Part of his Officers. He immediately turned his Arms against the *Egyptians*, without any Regard to the Laws which forbade him to make War any where but in his Province. The more illegally he acted, the more he demanded of *Ptolomy* for it; and the *Pro-Consul*, the King, and all the Roman Army, marched for *Egypt*. *Hyrchanus* the Sovereign of *Judæa*, furnished them with Provisions; and the famous *Mark Anthony* <sup>167</sup> who commanded the Horse

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and this publick Affront only made him the more audacious and untractable. As *Syria*, which he had entirely ruined, could no longer gratify his Avarice, he resolved to make War on the *Arabians*, hoping to enrich himself with their Spoils; but an unforeseen Accident made him alter his Design. *Mithridates*, a Prince of the *Parthians*, having been driven out of *Media*, the Sovereignty of which had fallen to his Share, by his Brother, came and solicited Succours of *Gabinus*. The Laws forbade the *Pro-Consul* to go out of his own Province, or make War in any other, without first obtaining the Consent of the Senate. But nevertheless, he was so affected with the Offers of *Mithridates*, and the great Riches he promised himself from this Expedition, that he immediately took the Field with *Mithridates*. He was got beyond *The Euphrates*, in defiance of his Orders which forbade it, when *Ptolomy* came to him. The King put into his Hands the recommendatory Letters *Pompey* had sent to him, but most of the Roman Officers were against making War in *Egypt*. *Mark Anthony*, who commanded the Roman Horse, was the only one who voted with *Gabinus* in the King's Favour. Nevertheless, the *Pro-Consul* engaged to carry him back, on Condition that he would pay him for the Expence of the Enterprize 10000 *Talents*, that is, 30 Millions of *Livres*; one half immediately, and the other, after he should be again settled on the Throne.

*Gabinus* therefore begun his March for *Egypt*, at the Head of his Troops, about the Month of April, in the Year 698, which was the second Consulate of *Pompey* and *Craffus*. He left the Command of his Province to his Son, who was yet young, under the Direction of some subaltern Officers. The *Pro-Consul* and *Ptolomy* took their Rout through *Palestine*, and *Antipater*, the Father of *Herod the Great*, liberally supplied them with all Necessaries for the Subsistence of their Army. *Anthony*, with his Cavalry, advanced by great Marches, delighting to surprize *Belussum*, an important Place, which was the Key of *Egypt*. By means of the Correspondencies *Antipater* kept in that City, whose Inhabitants were for the most part Jews by Birth or Religion, the Romans were introduced into it; and the few native *Egyptians* who lived there, were indebted to *Anthony*, for not being sacrificed to the Fury of *Ptolomy*, who insisted, that they should all be put to death. After this Expedition, the Roman Army continued their march; and *Archelaus* met *Gabinus*, offered him Battle, and the Victory was gained by the Romans. The *Egyptian* Troops were cut in pieces, and *Archelaus* himself forced to surrender at Discretion to the Conqueror. From that instant, the *Pro-Consul* might have put an end to the War, and prepared for a triumphant Entry for *Ptolomy* into *Alexandria*; but his Avarice induced him to suspend the King's Return into *Egypt* for some Months. He consented to let his Prisoner escape, upon his

paying him a considerable Ransom; and *Archelaus*, when again at liberty, would long have disputed the Scepter with his Rival, if his Troops had well seconded his Valour. But the last Battle the Roman Army fought under the Walls of *Alexandria*, put an end to both his Reign and his Life. Being abandoned by his Soldiers, who fled at the first onset, he chose rather to be killed in Battle, than survive the Loss of his Crown. *Mark Anthony*, who had had a Friendship for him, ordered his Body to be sought for among the dead, wept over the young Prince when he was found, and took it upon himself to see that such funeral Honours should be done him, as were due to his Rank.

*Ptolomy*, when Master of *Alexandria*, and resettled on the Throne of his Ancestors, easily reduced all *Egypt* to obedience. In order to restrain those who were disposed to Revolt, *Gabinus*, before he returned into his Province, supplied *Alexandria* with a large Garrison of Gauls and Germans, under the Command of some Roman Officers of approved Valour. So that the King of *Egypt*, became a peaceable Possessor and absolute Master of his Kingdom, with the Assistance of this Guard of foreign Troops, which he engaged in his Service. The first use he made of his Authority, was to revenge himself on the Rebels who had favoured his Expulsion; and his Daughter *Berenice* was the first Sacrifice he made to his Resentment. The Crime he laid to her Charge was, her accepting of the vacant Throne, which the *Alexandrians* offered her. The richest Men in the Kingdom were condemned, under Pretence of having been in the Rebellion; tho' in reality, *Ptolomy* only wanted their Money, to perform his Engagements with *Gabinus*. These Facts concerning *Ptolomy's* Flight and Return, we have collected from *Dio*, *Strabo*, *Plutarch*, *Josephus*, *Justin*, and *Appian*, but chiefly from *Cicero's Works*.

<sup>166</sup> Ten thousand *Talents* at 1000 *Crowns* each, 1937500 *Sc.* make 30 Millions of *French Livres*.

<sup>167</sup> *Mark Anthony* was the Son of *Antomius Creticus*, whom *Cicero* accused in one of his *Orationes* against *Verres*, of ruining *Sicily*, by cruel Oppressions in his *Prætorship*. His Grandfather was the famous Orator *Marcus Antonius*, who was cut in pieces by *Marius's* Guards. His Mother was *Julia*, the Daughter of *L. Julius Cæsar*, who was *Consul* in the Year 663, and Sister to another of that Name, who obtained the *Consulate* in the Year 689. This Woman, whose Merit was equal to that of the most illustrious Women of her Time, had, after the Death of *Antomius Creticus*, married *P. Cornelius Lentulus*, that factious Zealot for *Catiline*, who died in Prison by the Hands of an Executioner. Hence that implacable Hatred which *Anthony* entertained from that Time to *Cicero*, who had had the Direction of that Execution. He reproached him with not complying with the Request of *Julia*, who begged her Husband's Body, till after she had thrown her self at *Tarentia's* Feet, to obtain that Favour.

*Anthony,*



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Horse in *Gabinus's* Army, advanced before the rest. He seized the Passes of a sandy Desert, through which they must necessarily pass; and from thence advanced to the City of <sup>168</sup> *Pelusium*, attacked it, and made himself Master of it; which was the first Exploit by which he gained a Reputation for Valour. At length, the King and *Gabinus* arrived at *Pelusium* together; and marched in two Columns, against the *Egyptian* Army, commanded by *Archelaus* the Husband of *Berenice*. Then a Battle ensued between *Ptolomy's* Son-in-Law, at the Head of the Troops of the Queen his Wife, and his Father-in-Law, under the Protection of the *Roman* Eagles; and *Archelaus* was defeated and taken Prisoner by *Gabinus*. So that the Contest might then have been ended, if the *Pro-Consul* had not, through Avarice, prolonged it. He took Money of *Archelaus* and let him go, pretending that he had made his escape; and at the same Time, and from the same Principle, demanded fresh Sums of *Ptolomy*, to compleat his Restoration. One *Rabirius*, a rich Burgher of *Rome*, followed the King in this Expedition; and lent him what Money he wanted, at a very high Interest. Such were the Artifices the *Romans* of this Age made use of to enrich themselves!

However, the *Egyptians* valiantly maintained the War with the King they had deposed, in favour of *Archelaus* whom they had raised to the Throne; but *Ptolomy*, through the Bravery of *Mark Anthony*, became victorious in several Battles. *Gabinus*, at the same Time, had posted himself at the Mouth of *The Nile*, and laid siege to *Alexandria* both by Sea and Land. Till at length, *Archelaus*, when reduced to the last Extremity, was forced to march out of the distressed City, and hazard another Battle, in which he perished, notwithstanding all the Efforts of the *Alexandrians*; who, tho' an effeminate People, shewed great Valour in defence of the King of their own making. Thus *Ptolomy Auletes* was restored to the Possession of his Capital, and thereby of all *Egypt*; and as soon as he had re-ascended the Throne, he polluted his Hands with the Blood of his Daughter *Berenice*, and filled his Kingdom with Slaughter. To be rich was Crime enough for a Man to be condemned to die, and forfeit his Effects. He committed all these Crimes, in order to raise the great Sums he was still to pay *Gabinus*, and had borrowed of *Rabirius*. And therefore, after their Return, one <sup>169</sup> was condemned at *Rome* for an Oppressor, and

Val. Max. L.  
9. c. 1.  
Strabo.  
Dio. L. 39.

*Anthony*, tho' educated under the Care of *Julia*, was not much improved by the Instructions of his virtuous Mother. His Beauty and Youth inclined him to Pleasure; and led him first to enter into Friendship with *Curio*, that famous Debauchee, who gloried in laying Snares for Modesty. Under the Directions of so contagious a Master, *Anthony* soon became remarkable for his dissolute and intemperate way of Life; and he was forced to borrow considerable Sums to supply his Pleasures. In a little Time, he contracted enormous Debts, and could not have escaped the Prosecution of his Creditors, if *Curio*, the Corrupter of his Innocence, had not been his Security for 250000 Crowns. *Antonius Creticus*, when informed of the Debaucheries of his Son, forbade him his House. When thus abandoned by his Relations, *Anthony* found a Support in *Clodius*, the turbulent Tribune, whose Violences have been related. But he was ashamed to become a Slave to the Will of a Man, whose Crimes had made him the Curse of the Publick; and he therefore set out for *Greece*, and there learned both bodily Exercises and Eloquence. There he got a Taste for the *Asiatick* Style, which was very suitable to the Vanity and Ostentation with which the Historians of his Life reproach him. At that Time, *Gabinus* passed through *Greece* for *Syria*, saw *Anthony*, and would fain have engaged him to follow him. But the young *Roman* would not consent, till he had made him General of his Horse. In this Quality he signalized himself against *Aristobulus*, drove him out of all his strong Holds in *Judaea*, defeated him in a pitched Battle, and took him and his Son Prisoners. When returned from *Judaea* to *Gabinus*, he was

the Person that determined *Gabinus* in favour of *Ptolomy*, who was come to desire his Assistance against his rebellious Subjects. Tho' most of the *Roman* Officers were against this Expedition, *Anthony* prevailed; and at the Head of his Cavalry, paved the Way for the rest of the Army to *Pelusium*, cross a dry and sandy Country which they were obliged to pass through. He came thither safely himself, and by his Care, the Army likewise.

<sup>168</sup> Some Moderns have, by Mistake, confounded *Pelusium* with *Damiette*, a City of *Lower Egypt*. The Ancients agree, that it stood near the most eastern Mouth of *The Nile*; and for this Reason, the Place where that River fell into the Sea, was called *The Mouth of Pelusium*. This City, which stood a little further from the Sea, than the present *Pelusium* does, is now at best but a Village, which the Inhabitants call *Belbais*.

<sup>169</sup> Upon the first News brought to *Italy* and *Rome* of the Return of *Ptolomy Auletes*, and the Violences of *Gabinus* in *Syria*, all Orders of the Republick publicly expressed their Indignation against a Man, whom they accused of Treason, and Tyranny in his Government. It was openly said, That he deserved Death; and That by the Punishment of one, a stop ought to be put to the insatiable Avarice of the many Magistrates, who made use of their Authority only to oppress the People committed to their Care. The Senate especially could not forgive *Gabinus* his daring to undertake the *Egyptian* Expedition without their Knowledge or Consent; and we shall soon see the *Pro-Consul* sink under the Attacks that were prepared to be made upon him, as soon as he returned from *Syria*.



the <sup>170</sup> other accused; but the latter, who was defended by *Cicero*, seems to have been acquitted. No Man gained more Glory by all this War than *Mark Anthony*. He hereby acquired the Reputation of having great Talents for War; and from that Time, gave over the Study of Eloquence, which he had gone to *Asiatick Greece* to pursue, declared for *Cæsar*, went to him into *Gaul*, and became one of his Lieutenant Generals.

§. LII. *Cæsar*, not content with having conquered *Belgic Gaul* the last Year, was preparing to cross the *Alpes* again, in his Return thither; and as he had foreseen that his Return might be opposed by the *Gallic Nations* who were nearest to the great *Alpes*, he had ordered *Galba*, one of his Lieutenants, to winter in the Country of the <sup>171</sup> *Nantuates*, <sup>172</sup> *Veragri*, and <sup>173</sup> *Seduni*, with one *Legion*, and some Roman Horse. *Galba* chose to reside himself with some *Cohorts*, in the City of <sup>174</sup> *Octodurus*, which was surrounded on all Sides by very high Mountains; and it being divided into two Parts by the River *Drance* <sup>175</sup>, he left the Inhabitants one Part, and took the other for himself and his Soldiers. After he had spent some Time in these Quarters, and had sent out some *Cohorts* for Corn, he was one Day informed by his Spies, That all the People had gone out of the other Part of the City by Night, and after they had joined some other *Gauls* of the Country, had seized the neighbouring Mountains, intending to fall on the Quarters of the *Romans*. In this distress, some of the Officers declared for abandoning the Baggage and the Town; but the major Part of them were, first, for defending their Camp, and leaving that for the last Expedient. Accordingly, when the Barbarians came and attacked their Trenches with Fury, the *Romans* at first, resisted them with great Valour; but they were over-powered by Numbers. The *Gauls* of the Mountains were above 30000. So that the Battle lasted six Hours, and the *Romans* both wanted Darts and Strength to throw them. But in this Extremity, *Galba*, by the Advice of two of the bravest of his Officers, ordered his Men first to suspend Action, in order to refresh themselves, and then to make a Sally; which utterly confounded the Enemy. The *Legionaries* surrounded them, killed above 10000, and even dislodged the rest from the Mountains to which they fled. After this Victory, *Galba* burnt *Octodurus*, and marched, without Opposition from the Enemy, to the *Allobroges*, to spend the rest of the Winter in more peaceable Quarters.

§. LIII. During these Expeditions, *Cæsar* visited the Nations and Cities of *Illyricum*, which was a part of his Government; and was there informed, that a new War was suddenly broke out in the Heart of *Celtic Gaul*. This gave him great Pleasure, for he had nothing less in view, than the Reduction of all *Gaul*; and he

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CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS, & L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, Consuls.  
*Cæs. Bell. Gal.*  
L. 3. c. 1.

*Ibid.* c. 2.

*Ibid.* c. 4, 5, 6.

*Ibid.* c. 5.

*Ibid.* c. 7.

<sup>170</sup> *Caius Rabirius Postumius*, a Roman Knight, had lent *Ptolomy Auletes* considerable Sums, to defray the Expence of his Expedition against the Usurper of his Crown; and had Reason to expect in Gratitude, to be speedily repaid. But he found that the King affected Delays, and therefore resolved to go to *Egypt*. When he came to *Alexandria*, he earnestly pressed the King to perform his Engagements; but *Ptolomy* had little Regard to it. He excused himself on account of the Disorder of his Finances, since the late Revolution. Nevertheless, he offered to make him Superintendant of the Revenues of his Kingdom, and to let him pay himself. *Rabirius* accepted the Offer, for fear of losing his Debt, for part of which he was indebted himself to others; but the base Prince, soon after, upon some frivolous Pretence, ordered him and all his Servants to be shut up in Prison. This shocking Treatment of a Man who had so generously assisted him in his Distress, exasperated *Pompey* as much as *Rabirius*. The former had, in some measure, made himself Security, or Guarantee, for *Ptolomy*. All the Money had been lent, and Security given at *Pompey's* fine House at *Alba*, and in his Province. Nevertheless, *Rabirius* had Reason to fear the worst from a barbarous and a faithless Prince; and he accidentally found Means to make his escape. Tho' reduced to the lowest Extremities, he had the good Fortune to save his Life

from the ill Designs of his Debtor. But to complete his Sufferings, the unfortunate *Rabirius* was prosecuted as soon as he returned to *Rome*; 1<sup>st</sup>, For having formed a Scheme with the King of *Egypt* for corrupting the Senate, by lending him Money for that Purpose. 2<sup>dly</sup>, For having shamefully debased and demeaned the Character of a Roman Knight, by making himself a Farmer of the Revenues of a foreign Prince; and lastly, For having been an Accomplice with *Gabinus*, and sharing with him the 10000 *Talents* which he had received for his *Egyptian* Expedition. The eloquent *Oration Cicero* spoke in his Defence, will be an eternal Monument of the Ingratitude and Treachery of *Ptolomy*.

<sup>171</sup> The *Nantuates* possessed (at least it is so conjectured) the County of *Elen* by the Lake of *Lausanne*, near *St. Maurice* in *Chablais*.

<sup>172</sup> The *Veragri* inhabited the Lower *Valais*, from *Sion* to *Martaigiac*.

<sup>173</sup> The Upper *Valais*, from the Springs of The *Rhine* at the Foot of *Mount de la Fourche* to the City of *Sion*, belonged to the *Sedani*.

<sup>174</sup> *Martaigiac* in Lower *Valais* was formerly called *Octodurus*.

<sup>175</sup> The *Drance* is a little River of *Switzerland* in Lower *Valais*. It rises in the Mountains which divide *Valais* from *Piedmont*, and falls into The *Rhone* a little below *Martaigiac*.



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CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS, & L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, Consuls.

† In Anjou.

\* The People of Cornouaille.

Ibid. c. 9.

Ibid.

<sup>a</sup> The Territory of Terouenne.

<sup>b</sup> The District of Gueldres, Juliers, and Cleves.

was rejoiced, that a fair Opportunity presented it self for it. The Cause of the War was this. The 7th Legion commanded by *Crassus* the Son of the *Triumvir*, was quartered in that Part of the Country of † the *Andes*, which was next the Ocean. There, being streightened for want of Provisions, *Crassus* sent for some to the <sup>176</sup>*Unelli*, \* *Curiosolitæ*, and <sup>177</sup>*Veneti*. The latter, who were the most powerful People in the Country, and traded to the *Britannick* Islands, and had the last Year given *Cæsar* Hostages, now seized *Crassus*'s Purveyors, who were *Roman Knights*, in hopes of recovering their own Hostages by that Means. Their Neighbours followed their Example, and soon after declared War. *Cæsar* being at a great distance when he received this News, sent Orders for building a Fleet on *The Loire*, and made all haste, as soon as the Season would permit, to the Army. When he arrived, he found his Orders had been obeyed; and the *Veneti* were become so sensible of their Crime, in having violated the Law of Nations, that they despaired of Pardon. They applied themselves with all diligence to fortify their Towns, which were naturally inaccessible on account of the Flux of the Sea, drew their Neighbours, as far as to the <sup>a</sup>*Morini* and <sup>b</sup>*Menapii* into a Confederacy with them, and sent to *Britain* for Succours. This Revolt gave *Cæsar* some Uneasiness, for fear it should become general; and in order to prevent it, he sent *Labienus* towards *Treves* to hinder the *Germans* from passing *the Rhine*, and posted other Troops in *Gallia Belgica*, his late Conquest; whilst he himself marched with the Bulk of his Army against the *Veneti*, after he had made *Brutus* Admiral of his Fleet.

The *Romans* had perhaps never undertaken any Enterprize that was more difficult in the Execution. Most of the Cities they were to besiege, stood on narrow slips of Land which projected far into the Sea. By this means, they were accessible only on one Side; and when the Inhabitants began to be hard pressed by the Besiegers, they immediately conveyed themselves and Effects on board their Ships, and went to another Place. So that there was no end of taking Towns. As soon as one was reduced, another was to be attacked. The Ships of the *Gauls* were likewise more flat-bottomed, and higher built, than those of the *Romans*; which were too weak, either to resist the Violence of the Waves in a strong Sea, or to make any Impression on those of their Enemies, which were built of thick Planks of Oak, and had Sails of Leather. *Cæsar* was therefore forced to wait for a sufficient Reinforcement of Ships, to make Head against those of the *Gauls*; and when it arrived, he offered Battle. The *Gauls* immediately sent 200 Sail out of their Ports to oppose the *Roman* Fleet; and the *Romans* were at a loss in what manner to engage. The *Gallic* Ships were so thick, that it was not possible to pierce them with the Beaks of the *Roman*; and their Sterns were so high, that they overlooked even the Towers raised on the *Roman* Gallies; so that the *Veneti* could throw down their Darts on the Enemy, with great Advantage. But *Brutus* found out an Expedient to disable the *Gauls* from working their Ships, which was of great Service to him. He furnished his Men with sharp Hooks fastened to long Poles; and gave Orders, that with them they should cut the Cords which fastened the Sail-Yards of the Enemy's Ships to their Masts, and let the Sails fall. This disabled them from moving their Ships, and then the *Romans* immediately boarded them, and made themselves Masters of the greatest part of them. This fight was fought in the Sight of *Cæsar* and all his Army, who stood on the tops of the Hills next the Sea; and this single Victory put an end to the War. Almost all the Ships of the *Veneti* were taken or sunk; and afterwards, all the *Veneti* that were left surrendered to *Cæsar*, who put their Senators to death, and sold the rest for Slaves.

Ibid. c. 16.

\* Their Country was the Cantons of *Eureux*, *Lifieux*, and *Coutance*.

§. LIV. During these Transactions among the *Veneti*, *Q. Titurius Sabinus*, whom *Cæsar* had detached with some of his Forces, came to the Borders of the *Unelli*, who were governed by *Viridovix*, who had raised <sup>178</sup>a great Army, and the \* *Aulerci* and *Lexovii* had joined him. And whether *Sabinus* himself had designedly spread a Report of *Cæsar*'s being beaten, or common Fame had brought it, *Titurius*

<sup>176</sup> Some take the *Unelli* for the People of *Coutance*, others place them in *Perche*; and some Moderns bring them near *Bretagne* to the side of *Laval*.

<sup>177</sup> See our Account of the *Veneti*, the Inhabitants

of *Vannes*. Vol. 2.

<sup>178</sup> The People of *Eureux*, according to *Cæsar*, murdered their Senate, because they opposed a War, the fatal Consequences of which they foresaw.

encouraged



encouraged it, in order to embolden the *Gauls* by it. To this end, he kept close within his Trenches, as if he durst not appear in the Plain ; and thereby brought the *Gauls* upon him. *Viridovix* attacked the *Roman* Camp with all the Vivacity of a *Gaul*; but paid dear for his Rashness. His Army was totally routed, and soon after this Defeat, all the Cities in the Country surrendered. Such was the Character of the *Gauls* at that Time. They were bold, enterprising, brave, jealous of their Liberty, and very ready to take Arms on every Occasion. But as soon as this first Fire was spent, they sunk into dejection. In a very little Time after, they forgot their Disasters, and were as ready as ever to run into the same Dangers which had before discouraged them.

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LEN-  
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CELLINUS,  
& L. MAR-  
CIUS PHILIP-  
PUS, Consuls.  
*Ibid.* c. 20.

§. LV. Thus was the best Part of the western Side of *Celtica* subdued, and settled in Peace; and about the same Time, *Crassus*, whom *Cæsar* had sent to conquer *Aquitain*, procured some Reinforcements from the *Roman* Province, and began Hostilities in the Country of the <sup>179</sup> *Sotiates*. No Nation of the *Gauls* were a more warlike People than those of *Aquitain*. They had formerly signalized their Courage against two *Roman* Generals, one of which, *L. Valerius Præconius*, had been killed in Battle, and the other, *L. Manilius*, had lost his Baggage and been put to flight: And the People beyond *The Garonne* now waited for *Crassus* in a narrow Road, where only their Horse appeared. Their Infantry were hid behind an Hill. But after a long and fierce Battle, the *Sotiates* gave way, and fled. Then *Crassus*, who was young, and loved Glory, being desirous of signalizing his Expedition by some Siege, invested the Capital of the Country, which was strongly fortified both by Nature and Art. The *Sotiates*, who on account of their Copper Mines, were most skillful in working under Ground, endeavoured to destroy the *Roman* Works by Sapping; and when they found it was to little Purpose, desired Leave to surrender, and delivered up their Arms, as directed. But whilst the *Romans* were intent on their surrender, a Lord of the Country named *Adcantuannus*, made a Sally upon them with a Company of <sup>180</sup> *Soldurii*; that is, of Persons who had so strictly devoted themselves to his Service, as to live and die with him. Such Clients were very common among the *Gauls*, and their Fidelity was such, that they never survived their Patrons. With these, *Adcantuannus* fell suddenly upon the *Romans*, and upon hearing this Uproar, the *Sotiates* in that Part of the Town ran together and renewed the Fight, but were at last driven back into the City. And tho' so signal an Act of Treachery well deserved to be punished, *Crassus* pardoned the hasty Rage of these brave Men, who were reduced to despair.

§. LVI. However, the rest of the *Aquitani*, who were still Barbarians, were no more affected with this Act of Clemency, than terrified by the Loss of a Battle. The <sup>181</sup> *Vocatii* and <sup>182</sup> *Tarusates* continued the War, and procured both Troops and Officers from that Part of *Spain* which lies next to the *Pyrenees*. These new Commanders understood the Art of War. *Sertorius* had taught them, how to form Armies, and to encamp, and fight, after the *Roman* manner. Nevertheless, *Crassus* resolved to lose no Time in giving Battle to these new Enemies, lest their Numbers should increase and make them too strong for his small Body of Troops: But he found, that the *Gauls* had, with their Officers, changed their Conduct. They were no longer rash, and inconsiderate. They formed their Designs with Deliberation, and pursued them with Circumspection. Their present Scheme was to destroy the

<sup>179</sup> Most Geographers agree, That the ancient *Sotiates* inhabited the Country of *Soz* in *Armagnac*, near *Aire* in *Gascony*.

<sup>180</sup> The *Spaniards* as well as the *Gauls* had their *Soldurii*, who adhered so zealously to the Fortune of a Prince or great Man, as even to glory in dying with him. *Plutarch* says, That several Thousands of *Spaniards* swore an inviolable Attachment to *Sertorius*, and obliged themselves to follow him, even to the Grave. So that they never abandoned him in the greatest Dangers. When surrounded by a large Body of *Romans* after the Defeat of his Army, he owed his Deliverance to these brave Men; who made a Way for him through the Enemy's Battalions, and were not afraid to expose their own Lives to save

his. They caught him up by Force, says *Plutarch*, and carried him upon their Shoulders to a neighbouring City, where he was safe against the Attacks of the Conqueror; after which they dispersed, in order to repair to his Standards again upon the first Signal. This sort of *Devotements*, which Flattery and a Love of false Glory had introduced, have been common in the *Indies*, and in *Tonquin*.

<sup>181</sup> Most Geographers place the *Vocatii* in that little Canton of *Gascony*, which is called *Captalat de Buck*.

<sup>182</sup> The *Tarusates*, a People of *Gascony*, inhabited the Territory of *Tartas* in the Duchy of *Albret*.



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CN. CORNE-  
LIUS LEN-  
TULUS MAR-  
CELLINUS,  
& L. MAR-  
CIUS PHILIP-  
PUS, Consuls.  
*Ibid.* c. 25.

*Ibid.* c. 27.

<sup>a</sup> The County  
of Tarbes.

<sup>b</sup> The Country  
of Bigorre.

<sup>c</sup> The Country  
of Gavre, or  
Agennois.

<sup>d</sup> The Country  
of Auch.

<sup>e</sup> The People  
near The Ga-  
ronne.

*Ibid.* n. 29.

<sup>\*</sup> The People  
of Evreux.

<sup>†</sup> Those of the  
Territory of  
Lisieux.

*Dio. Cassius*  
*l.* 39.

Roman Army by Famine ; and they had already seized all the Roads, through which Provisions could be brought to it. With the same View they kept close in their Camp, tho' the *Romans* offered them Battle ; and thereby put the *Romans* under an absolute Necessity of attacking their Trenches. *Craffus* therefore observing, that the Courage of the *Aquitani* was abated by the Slowness of their *Spanish* Commanders, marched up to the Enemy's Lines without delay ; and he found that it was not an easy Matter to force them. But whilst the Battle was warmly maintained on both Sides, his Horse, which had marched round the Enemy's Camp, brought him such Intelligence, as opened him the Way to Victory. They informed him, that the Camp was not equally strong, but might easily be forced at the Gate opposite to that where he was making his principal Attack. Upon this Report, he ordered his Cavalry to take with them the four *Cohorts* which he had left to guard his own Camp, and surprize the Enemy behind ; and they did so with Success. They forced the Camp of the *Aquitani*, and made so terrible a Slaughter of them, that of 50000 *Gauls* and *Spaniards*, scarce a fourth Part escaped. The Consequence of which was the Reduction of all *Aquitain*. The <sup>a</sup> *Tarbelli*, <sup>b</sup> *Bigerriones*. *Preciani* <sup>183</sup>, *Vocates*, *Tarusates*, <sup>184</sup> *Elusates*, <sup>c</sup> *Garites*, <sup>d</sup> *Ausci*, <sup>e</sup> *Garumni*, *Siburzates* <sup>185</sup>, and *Cocosates* <sup>186</sup>, all surrendered to the Conqueror, and of their own accord sent him Hostages.

§. LVII. And now, all the Nations in *Gaul* being disarmed, except the *Morini* and *Menapii*, *Cæsar* marched against them in Person. But he found no more Armies in the Field, or Enemies that were bold enough to face him, as formerly. These *Belgæ* changed their Method. They posted themselves in their Woods, from whence they made sudden Sallies on the *Romans*, and then immediately retired to their Fastnesses, like Wolves to their Dens. *Gaul* was then, generally speaking, covered with great Trees, and as no Care had been taken to make Roads, the low Lands, especially in *Belgica*, were full of impassible Marshes. In these scarce accessible Places, the *Gauls* entrenched themselves with much Safety, and from thence did much Mischief to the *Legions*. And *Cæsar* could find no other Way to unkennel them, than by cutting down the Trees. The *Romans* were inimitable in these kinds of Works. Whenever it became necessary to remove Ground, or grub up a whole Country, they handled the Ax and Spade as dexterously, as they did the Sword and Javelin on other Occasions. They made an astonishing Fall of Wood in a few Days ; and the *Gauls*, as fast as *Cæsar* drew near them, retired still further into the Woods. However, their Sallies became less frequent, after *Cæsar* had made a Rampart for his *Romans*, with the Trunks of the great Trees which he had felled. But while the *Proconsul* was employed in these laborious Works, the Weather changed, and such continual Rains fell, that he was forced to interrupt them. And therefore when he had burnt and ravaged the whole Country, he put his Troops into Winter-Quarters among the <sup>\*</sup> *Aulerci* and <sup>†</sup> *Lexovii* ; and repassed the *Alpes* himself, as usual, to spend some Months in *Cisalpine Gaul*.

§. LVIII. He had not appeared in *Rome* for three Years ; but was nevertheless the principal Author of all the Disturbances that were raised there. *Clodius* his chief Emissary and Agent, was *Ædile* at this Time ; and as this irreconcilable Enemy to *Cicero* had incessantly persecuted him ever since his Return, he now made an ill Use of an Answer of the *Aruspices*, which was very officiously spread through the Capital. These Diviners declared, That one of the Gods was angry with *Rome* ; and That the Republick was in danger. This *Clodius* thought a favourable Opportunity to pursue his Hatred, and he interpreted the Oracle to *Cicero's* Disadvantage. He said, That the Orator had drawn the Wrath of Heaven on the City by <sup>187</sup> rebuilding his House on Ground which was publicly dedicated to two <sup>188</sup> Goddesses :  
And

<sup>183</sup> It is very uncertain what was the Country of the *Preciani*. Some make it to have been *Bearn*, and the Neighbourhood of *Bayonne* ; and others make them to have been the Mountaineers of the Territory of *Comminge*.

<sup>184</sup> It is thought the Canton of *Euze* in *Gascony* was the ancient Country of the *Elusates*.

<sup>185</sup> We cannot guess, what Part of *Aquitanic Gaul* the *Siburzates* inhabited. *Vigenerus* places them

at random near *Laiçoure*.

<sup>186</sup> Nor do we know more of the Country of the *Cocosates*. Father *Briet* gives them *Bazas* and its Dependencies.

<sup>187</sup> *Cicero's* first Business after his Return from Banishment, had been to demand the Restitution of his Estates, and particularly of his fine House in *Rome*, which *Clodius* had razed, and dedicated the Ground to a religious Use. The Orator made on this Occasion



And without further Examination, he, with a handful of Villains, attacked the Architect and Workmen employed in the Building, and resolved to level the new Works with the Ground. So that *Cicero's* House would have been <sup>189</sup> again demolished, if *Milo* had not hastened to his Friend's Assistance. But he fought a warm Battle in defence of the Palace, and prevented its suffering any Damage. And then *Cicero* could no longer set any Bounds to his Resentment against *Clodius*. He declaimed against him the next Day in the Senate, with all the Vehemence that his Indignation could inspire. He ascribed the Wrath of Heaven to the Prophanation of the Sacrifice of *The Good Goddess*, the Odium of which, he wholly cast on his Enemy; and to the Violation of the *Sacred Games*, which Religion commanded, and which *Clodius* had impiously interrupted and disturbed. Nevertheless, in all these Invectives, *Cicero* spared *Cæsar*; who, tho' at a distance, was the Person that set the audacious *Tribune* at work, as well against *Pompey* as himself.

§. LIX. Tho' the *Triumvirate* still subsisted, *Cæsar* grew very jealous of *Crassus*, and particularly of *Pompey*: Whilst, on the other hand, *Pompey* was altogether as jealous of *Cæsar*. The new Glory the latter daily acquired in *Gaul*, began gradually to bury in Oblivion the Victories of the former in *Asia*. Indeed *Julia*, who had great

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Orat. de Arusp. Resp.

Occasion his admirable Oration which he called *Pro Domo sua*, and which he himself thought one of his Master-pieces. The *Pontifices*, to whom belonged the Cognizance of religious Affairs, determined in his Favour, and declared the Consecration null. Notwithstanding the Opposition of *Serranus*, it was ordered, That his House and *Catulus's* Portico should be rebuilt, and *Clodius's* Portico demolished. Then experienced Persons were appointed to make an Estimate of the Losses *Cicero* had suffered by his Banishment; but the Valuation did not amount to near what he had lost. The Consuls *Lentulus Spinther* and *Metellus Nepos*, says he, have, by Advice of their Council, adjudged me two Millions of *Sesterces*, that is, 250000 Livres: But they have valued my other Effects at a very low Rate. It is idle to say, that my Silence at these unjust Proceedings, gave People Reason to believe I was satisfied. My Reserve, and the Justice of my Cause, spoke sufficiently for me. The Thing ought to be imputed to those only, whose low Jealousy led them to clip my Wings, lest I should soar above them. But they grow again every Day, notwithstanding their base Precautions; and the vain Attempts they make to humble me, will not stop my Flight. *Cicero* here means *Pompey* and *Lentulus Spinther*. In a Letter to his Brother *Quintus*, he complains bitterly of the latter. But he forgives him, in consideration of the Zeal he shewed for his Return. And indeed, the Roman Orator did not complain without Cause. His Effects had been estimated much below their Value. His City-House, which the rich *Crassus* durst not buy, because he thought it too fine, had cost him above 4,000,000 of *Sesterces*, including the Repairs and Improvements. It was thought one of the finest in Rome. That at *Tusculum*, which belonged to *Sylla* the Dictator, was valued at 500000 *Sesterces*, or 62500 Livres; which was too little, considering the immense Sum he had spent in making it delightful; as the Author of the Invective ascribed to *Sallust* reproaches him. The great Ruins which are yet to be seen at *Grotta Ferrata*, are some Proofs to this Day of its Magnificence. Nevertheless, the disordered State of Affairs would not suffer him to rebuild it. He parted with it, and kept only that of *Formiæ*, because near.

188 *Clodius* had put *Cicero's* House to sale, and because no body offered to buy it, he burnt it, and dedicated the Ground, or gave the Property of it, to one of the Roman Goddesses. It was thus the Romans had formerly consecrated the Houses of *Manlius Capitolinus*, *Spurius Cassius*, and *Spurius Melius*.

us, as we have observed in its proper Place. Turbulent *Tribunes* made an ill Use of this Act of Religion, against those whom they were resolved to ruin. In the Year 696, *Clodius* consecrated the Estate of *Vatinus*, who was lately become his Enemy. The *Tribune Ninnius* did the same Thing by *Clodius*. Ever since the Year 449, the *Tribune Papirius* had lain some Restraint on the Licentiousness of Magistrates, who should make this Religious Institution the Means of executing their Rage and Injustice, by getting a Law passed, That all Consecrations should be null and void, which were not authorized by the Suffrages of the People. And such was this of *Clodius*. For which Reason, the *Pontifices* and Senate adjudged it to be vain and of no effect.

189 *Clodius*, assisted by his Guards, demolished *Catulus's* Portico, which the Consuls had built by Order of the Senate. From thence he ran to *Quintus's* House, and set Fire to it. A few Days after, he and his Company pursued *Cicero* with drawn Swords, when he passed through *The Sacred Street*. *Cicero* himself gives *Atticus* an Account of these Violences, in the 3d Letter of the Fourth Book. I was in the Sacred Street, says he, on the Eleventh of November, when I was assaulted by *Clodius's* People, armed with Stones, Swords, and Staves; and I saved myself in the Vestibule of *Tertius Damio*. My Attendants sustained the Attack of these Rogues with Courage, and continued Masters of the Field of Battle. The Citizens, enraged at these Violences, demanded to be delivered from a Monster who was born to do Mischief to his Country, with great Clamours. Nevertheless, the Zeal of the Multitude against the Attempts of *Clodius* did not abate his Fury. The next Day, the twelfth, he went at the Head of the Banditti he had hired, and entrenched himself in the House of *Publius Sylla*, who had been accused of being an Accomplice with *Catiline*, and defended by *Cicero* in the Year 691. From thence *Clodius* came with Flambeaux to attack the House of *Milo*, intending to set it on fire. But *Quintus Flaccus*, accompanied by a Multitude of strong Fellows devoted to his Service, fell on the Aggressors with such Vigour, that they killed some, and put the rest to Flight. *Sylla* complained to the Senate against *Clodius*, who, he said, broke into his House by Force; and then all Orders in the Republick united against a Villain, who by his outrageous Insults was reviving the horrible Attempts of a *Catiline* or a *Manlius*, as *Cicero* says expressly in the same Letter.

H h

Duty



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCVII.

CN. CORNE-  
LIUS LEN-  
TULUS MAR-  
CELLINUS,  
& L. MAR-  
CIUS PHILIP-  
PUS, Consuls.

Duty for her Father, and as much Affection for her Husband, still helped to keep up, by her Address, the Friendship which they had sworn. It was much owing to this illustrious Lady, whose Virtue and Prudence were not inferiour to her Beauty, that the Rivals had not yet come to an open Rupture. And another Cause of their preserving a friendly Correspondence was, their mutual Fears of *Crassus*. They were both apprehensive of his leaving them if they came to a Quarrel. *Cæsar* was afraid of his joining *Pompey*, and *Pompey* feared he should be too weak alone, if *Crassus* should unite with *Cæsar*. So that these two Rivals still kept up the Appearance at least of Friendship, out of Policy; and did not break their Confederacy, tho' their Hearts were divided. And each of the *Triumviri* determined to draw what Advantage he could to himself from their Union whilst it lasted. *Cæsar's* View was, to get himself continued some Years longer in his Government of *Cisalpine* and *Transalpine Gaul*, and *Illyricum*: But he seemed to be in great Danger of being recalled. *L. Domitius Ænobarbus*, who was a Candidate for the *Consulship*, had openly declared, That if he succeeded, he would make it his chief Care to shorten the Time of *Cæsar's* *Pro-Consulate*, which had been too much prolonged already. *Pompey* and *Crassus*, on the other hand, were very desirous of being once more promoted to the *Consulate* together; which could no otherwise be done, than by getting a superior Interest to *Ænobarbus*, and setting him aside. But this was a difficult Work. *Ænobarbus* had *Cato* and all the Enemies of the *Triumvirate* for him. But *Cicero* kept Measures with all Parties; the Remembrance of his Banishment had made him more circumspect. When therefore *Crassus* and *Pompey* had settled the Affair between themselves, they thought it necessary to confer with *Cæsar*, and concert proper Measures with him, in order to their Success.

Dio Cass. L.  
39.  
Cic. de Prov.  
Cons. & Ep.  
Fam. L. 1.  
Plut. in Pomp.

The *Pro-Consul* of *The Gauls* was then at *Lucca* <sup>190</sup> upon *The* <sup>191</sup> *Auser*, where he spent the Winter; and almost all the Men of great Distinction in *Rome* came thither to him. Which will not be wondered at, if it be remembered, that tho' he was absent from the Capital, he governed it by his Agents and Emissaries: And scarce any Man thought it possible to attain to the superiour Offices in the Republick without his Concurrence. This was the Cause of his numerous Court, which already proclaimed him Master of the World. By his Estimation, and in a manner by his Direction, the Sums were settled, that every Candidate for publick Offices should give the *Tribes*, whose Suffrages they bought. There were so many *Consular* Men and *Prætors* at this Court, that there were then in the City of *Lucca* above 120 *Lictors*. But what did *Cæsar* the most Honour, was the Arrival of *Crassus* and *Pompey*; those proud *Triumviri* themselves did not disdain to consult him, for their own Interests. They both informed him of their Views to the *Consulate*, in a private Conference; and *Cæsar* came heartily into their Measures. This was a Means to exclude *Ænobarbus*, of whose ill Will to him, and Plots against him he was not ignorant. Tho' he was very sensible, that another *Consulate* would increase the Power of *Crassus* and *Pompey*; it was more for his Interest that they should succeed, than that the *Consulship* should be conferred on his Enemy *Ænobarbus*, who was entirely under the Influence of *Cato*. *Cæsar* therefore granted them all they desired, and in order to serve them, sent many of his *Legionaries* to *Rome*, and took Care to buy the Suffrages of many others for them. But all this was a very great Secret there; and it was long before the two Candidates discovered their Design.

§. LX. The *Comitia* for the Elections were held in *The Field of Mars*; but perhaps never in more Disorder. Tho' *Ænobarbus* suspected that the two *Triumviri* would be his Competitors, he did not desist, even on the Day of the Assembly. He went from Home very early in the Morning, accompanied by *Cato*, who was to present him to the *Tribes*; and the Sun being not risen, a Slave attended him with a Flambeaux. But he had not gone far, before some Assassines who waited for the Candidate, killed the Slave, and fell on his Master and *Cato*. The latter received

<sup>190</sup> *Lucca* a free City of *Tuscany*, and the Capital of the Republick of that Name, is remarkable, for its Antiquity. It had the Title of a *Roman Colony*, according to *Velleius Paterculus*, so early as in the Year 586.

<sup>191</sup> *The Auser*, now *The Serchio*, rises at the Foot of the *Apennines*, and falls into the *Tuscan Sea*, six Miles from the Mouth of *The Arno*.



a grievous Wound in the Arm, and *Ænobarbus* very narrowly escaped with his Life. This notorious Act of Violence roused the Zeal of the Senate and the two *Consuls*; but the young *Tribune Caius Cato*, who openly espoused *Pompey* and *Crassus*, protested against the Assembly. Upon this, the *Tribes* were instantly dismissed, and the Assembly dissolved. Moreover, the People were led away by the Faction of the *Triumviri*. *Clodius* put himself at the Head of the Commons, in order to recover *Pompey's* Favour, and attended by an armed Mob, ran and beset the Gate of the Temple where the Senate was sitting. Then some of the bravest of the Senators, supported by a Body of *Roman Knights*, fell with Fury upon *Clodius*, and would have torn him in pieces, if the People who ran together in great Numbers, had not threatened to set Fire to the Temple, and burn the *Conscript Fathers*. So that *Clodius* was delivered back to the Populace, and the Sedition appeased. *Cæsar* was much rejoiced at this News. He foresaw, That so divided a Republick could not subsist long; and That it would soon become her Interest, to give her self a Master, to moderate the Follies of the People, and to keep the Senate within the Bounds of Moderation.

In the mean time, the *Tribune Caius Porcius* did not withdraw the Opposition he had made to the Assemblies for the Elections. So that when the *Consular* Year ended, there was an *interregnum* in the Republick; which filled the Senators with Grief. They were convinced, That *Pompey* and *Crassus* were the Causes of all the Disorder; but neither of them had yet publicly declared, That he stood for the *Consulate*. When they were asked in full Senate, whether they aspired at that Dignity, each answered in his own Way. *Pompey* said, That perhaps he might continue his pursuit, and perhaps not; That he had but little Temptation to accept of the *Fasces*; and That his greatest Motive to it, was the great Number of profligate People, whose Insolence ought to be suppressed. But *Crassus* answered, in a less offensive manner, That if he thought it would be of Service to the Publick, he would undertake that Office. In short, the publick Quarrels at *Rome* were endless, and the Senate ruined by them. They therefore put off their Senatorial Habits, and appeared in Mourning. At length, *Pompey* and *Crassus* declared themselves, and appeared as Candidates for the *Consulate*. *Cæsar* had sent young *Crassus* to *Rome* to buy the Suffrages of the *Tribes*, in the Name of the *Triumviri*, and their Point was now secured. Inasmuch, that as soon as *Pompey* and *Crassus* put on the white Robe, the other Candidates desisted and disappeared. So that *Crassus* and *Pompey* were nominated *Consuls* without Opposition, and entered on their Office the very Day they were elected. *Cato* was the only Man who was not discouraged by the new Promotion. Tho' he was by no means fond of publick Offices, but rather despised them, he appeared for the *Prætorship*; in order to be able, as he himself said, to oppose the more effectually, the Enterprizes of the two new Heads of the Republick. But the *Consuls* found Means to disappoint him. They presented some of their own Faction to the People, and bought their Suffrages. *Vatinius* was elected *Prætor* instead of *Cato*, tho' in all Respects his Inferiour. Such is the true Spirit of the Factious. So far are they from scrupling Injustice in Elections, that they readily concur in preferring the worst of Subjects, provided they are sure of their Attachment. However, *Cato* was not much dejected with the Refusal; but openly said, *That no good was to be expected from two such Consuls, as were afraid of having Cato for a Prætor.*

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVII.  
CN. CORNE-  
LIUS LEN-  
TULUS MAR-  
CELLINUS,  
& L. MAR-  
CIUS PHILIP-  
PUS, Consuls.



## T H E

## Roman History.

## B O O K LXIII.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVIII.

~  
CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS  
CRASSUS,  
Consuls.

Cæf. Com. L.  
4. c. 1.

Ibid. c. 4.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 7.

§. I. **U** N D E R the *Consulship* of *Pompey* and *Crassus*, *Cæsar* was no longer apprehensive of being recalled from *Gaul*, the Conquest of which he had so far advanced. On the contrary, the Senate ordered him large Sums out of the publick Treasury, for the Payment of his Troops. *Cicero* himself spake very warmly in the Senate in his Favour; and was chiefly instrumental in getting ten Commissioners sent him, to assist him in settling the Affairs of *Transalpine Gaul*, and to take Possession of it, as if this important Expedition had been already finished. In the mean time, *Cæsar* was still at the Head of his Armies, in order to hinder the *Germans* and other Strangers from coming to disturb the Peace he had settled in those Parts of *Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Aquitain*, which he had conquered. He repassed the *Alpes* upon the first News that the <sup>1</sup> *Ufipetes* and <sup>2</sup> *Tenchtheri* had crossed *The Rhine*, pretty near the Mouth of it. These *Ufipetes* and *Tenchtheri* were *Germans*, and lived next to the *Suevi*, who were very bad Neighbours. The latter, were both a numerous and a savage People. They were divided into an hundred Cantons, and out of each of these Cantons, annually drew out a Thousand Soldiers, which together, made an Army of 100000 Men. They were inured to labour from their Infancy; accustomed to live by Flesh only, without Bread; and cloathed only with the Skins of Beasts taken in their Forests; and it was a Matter of the greatest Glory among them, to make the Country all about them a vast Desert, which made it the more difficult for the neighbouring Nations to have access to them, and was a standing Monument of their Victories over their Neighbours. So that the *Ufipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, who had long Wars with them, were at last driven out of their Country; and after having rambled about *Germany* for three Years, they came at last to the Banks of *The Rhine*, and resolved to go over into *Gaul*. The old Inhabitants of the Country lined the River with their Troops, but the new-Comers made use of a Stratagem. They pretended to retire, and after marching back three Days, returned so suddenly, that they surprized the *Menapii*, and passed the River. Ere they were well settled on this Side *The Rhine*, *Cæsar* took the Field sooner than usual, and came to stop their Progress, and defend this Part of *Belgica*, which he already looked on as dependent on his Republick.

As soon as he appeared near these new Enemies, the proud *Germans* sent him a Deputation, in which there was a mixture of Haughtiness and Submission. *We will not, said they, begin a War with the Romans; neither shall we decline engaging with them, if we are attacked. But if Cæsar will come to an Accommodation with us, and*

<sup>1</sup> The *Ufipetes*, according to Father *Briet*, inhabited the Territory of *Relinchusen* in *Germany*, and a Part of *La Marche*. Others place them in the Neighbourhood of *Zutphen*.

<sup>2</sup> The *Tenchtheri*, Neighbours to the *Ufipetes*, possessed a Part of the Dutchies of *Mons* and *Westphalia*, and of the County of *La Marche*.



assign us Lands to settle on, we are ready to join Hands with him. We may possibly prove useful Allies to Rome. The *Pro-Consul* answered coldly, That he could make no Treaty with them, till they had relinquished the Lands they had usurped; That Gaul was so well inhabited, as to leave no Room for so great a Multitude; and That all he could do for them, was to desire the \* *Ubi* to give them a Settlement in their Dominions. The Deputies desired Time to consider of the Proposal, and prayed *Cæsar* to advance no further. But the *Pro-Consul* saw through their Design. They waited for the Return of their Cavalry, which they had sent to a great distance for Booty. *Cæsar* therefore continued his March, and met the same Deputies with new Orders. They told him, they were in Treaty with the *Ubi*, for leave to settle in their Country, and desired him to delay beginning Hostilities with them for three Days. And tho' the *Pro-Consul* saw the Tendency of these Delays, he complied with their Request. In this Interval, the Cavalry of the Enemy fell on that of the Romans, contrary to their plighted Faith: And in this unexpected Attack, they put the Roman Squadrons into some Disorder. They lost 74 Men; and in the Action, there were two Gauls on the Roman Side, *Piso* of *Aquitain*, and his Brother, who signalized both their Courage and their Affection to each other. One of them being surrounded by the Enemy, the other ran to his Assistance, and disengaged him. After this, the latter penetrated too far into the Heat of the Battle, and received many Wounds; upon which the former, who was just delivered out of Danger, returned to the Engagement, and was killed over the Body of his dear Brother. An heroic Action which would have been highly extolled by the Historians of that Time, if the two Brothers had been Romans.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVIII  
C N. P O M P E I -  
U S M A G N U S ,  
& L I C I N I U S  
C R A S S U S ,  
C o n s u l s .  
\* The People of  
Cologne.

*Ibid.* c. 12.

§. II. *Cæsar*, exasperated at the Perfidiousness of the *Usipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, would receive no more Proposals for prolonging Time; but immediately drew up his Legions in three Lines, ordered his Cavalry to follow them, and surprized the Enemy in such Confusion, that their Defeat was rather a Massacre than a Battle. They ran out of their Camp in great Confusion, and, without making scarce any Resistance to the Romans, fled. The Women and Children led the Way; the Horse, by *Cæsar*'s Order, pursued them to *The Rhine*, near the Place where it joins *The Maese*; and there the Slaughter was renewed with such Fury, that of 400000 Souls of both Sexes and all Ages, but a small Number survived; and they chose rather to inlist themselves under the Conqueror, than to return into their own Country. This Victory tempted *Cæsar* to cross over into *Germany*; he was nearly concerned to preserve Gaul from the Irruptions of the Germans; and he ordered Preparations to be made for that Expedition.

*Ibid.* c. 13.

The Roman Army thought *The Rhine* such a Barrier as was not to be surmounted; but *Cæsar* was not to be discouraged by any Difficulties. He had a fair Pretence for making War with the *Sicambri*; they had given a Reception to the Cavalry of the *Usipetes* and *Tenchtheri*, and refused to deliver them up; and this was enough to induce a Conqueror to declare War. He therefore ordered a Bridge to be thrown over the River which separated Gaul from *Germany*; but we shall not amuse ourselves with giving a particular Description of it. The Honour of this fine Performance, does more properly belong to the excellent Workmen employed, than to the Hero that employed them. However, this great Work was finished in ten Days; and as soon as it was compleated, and guarded with Forts at each end, *Cæsar* broke into *Germany*. The *Ubi* had already put themselves under the Protection of the Romans; and the *Pro-Consul* resolved, to avenge the Injuries done them by the *Suevi*, and chastise the *Sicambri*. But these two Enemies were struck with Terror at the Roman Name; and not daring to engage the Legions in a pitched Battle, fled to their Forests for Refuge. The Roman Army therefore only plundered and sacked the Country of the *Sicambri*; and after the *Pro-Consul* had made the *Suevi* sensible, that there was a more formidable Nation in the World than themselves, he returned back to Gaul over his Bridge, and broke it down. This famous Expedition into *Germany* was finished in 18 Days.

*Ibid.* c. 17.

3 We cannot give any exact Account of the Country of the *Sicambri*. We only know, that they lived near the Rivers *Lyppe*, and *Isel*; and That they possessed a pretty large Territory in *Germany*.



Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVIII.  
Cn. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS  
CRASSUS,  
Consuls.

§. III. And now, as the Nations of the *British* Islands had declared themselves against *Cæsar* in his Wars, almost as much as the *Germans*; *Cæsar*, after he had punished the latter, made Preparation for chastising the former. There was indeed a great deal of difference between crossing the Sea, and passing *The Rhine*; but the Conqueror thought nothing impossible. Tho' the Summer was far advanced, and the Winter comes on sooner in these northern Countries; he gave himself no Concern about Seasons, or Winds. His first Design was to get some Knowledge of these People, and to discover with his own Eyes, how large an Island *Britain* was, or at least, learn the *British* manner of Life, and their Art of War. This he could not learn from the Merchants who traded on the Coast; and he sent *Volusenus* to discover the Harbours and Roads; whilst himself crossed the Country of the *Morini*, came to the Place where the Passage from the Continent to the Island is narrowest, and brought thither the Fleet which he had made use of against the *Veneti*. He embarked two Regiments on four and twenty Transports, and part of his Cavalry, on eighteen other Vessels, and left the rest of his Army in *Gaul*, under the Command of two Lieutenant Generals. In the mean Time, he sent before him *Comius*, a Native of *Artois*, who was well known in *Britain*, with Orders to acquaint the *Britains* of his coming, and advise them to enter into Alliances with *Rome*, and give the *Romans* Hostages. At length, the *Pro-Consul* himself set out with a fair Wind and Tide, and came to a plain and flat Shore. The Islanders immediately drew to the Sea-side with their Cavalry and Chariots, which were soon followed by the rest of their Troops, to hinder the Descent. At this Sight, the *Romans* lost their usual Ardour and Alacrity; and when they came to engage the *Britains*, *Cæsar* found them not so eager for Battle as formerly. If the chief Ensign of the tenth *Legion*, had not first leaped into the Water, and by his Words and Example excited the *Legionaries* to follow him, *Cæsar* would perhaps, have been obliged to return to Sea. But the Fear of leaving a *Roman Eagle* in the Hands of the Barbarians, raised the declining Courage of the *Romans*. They leaped out of their Ships, notwithstanding the Darts of the Enemy; and a furious Battle ensued, which was fought in great Confusion. The *Legionaries* who left their Boats in great haste and disorder, had great difficulty to form themselves under any Ensigns; but *Cæsar* sent them Assistance in his Long-Boats; and then their Numbers, Valour, and Experience, supplied their want of Order. They gained the Shore, and as soon as they came to engage the *Britains* on firm Ground, the latter fled in more Disorder than they had fought. Insomuch, that perhaps very few of them would have escaped, if *Cæsar* had had all his Cavalry, or they had been able to follow them. However, the *Britains* desired Peace, and promised Hostages; but designed to break their Word, and make the whole *Roman Army* perish in their Island. When *Cæsar* sent the seventh *Legion* to get Provisions, the Islanders surrounded them on a sudden with their Chariots and Soldiers, and some *Romans* fell in the first Attack. This new Way of fighting in Chariots, and the Dexterity of the *Britains* in managing them, at first terrified the *Legionaries*: But *Cæsar* came up very seasonably to their Assistance, and put an end to their Fears. He disengaged them, and the bad Weather preventing his pursuing his Victory further, he returned to his Camp. The Enemy applied to him for Peace, a second Time; and as the *Equinox* was now at Hand, when the Tides are higher, and the Seas more dangerous than at other Times, he contented himself with demanding of the *Britains* double the Number of Hostages he had before required, and set sail in the middle of the next Night. He returned safe to *Gaul* without the Loss of one Ship, and there was forced to come to a new Engagement. Two of his Ships, on board of which were near 300 *Roman Soldiers*, not having been able to follow the rest, had come to a Port at a little distance from that where *Cæsar* landed; and as soon as these 300 had come ashore, they were surrounded by a Company of *Gauls*, who were in hopes of a Booty. *Cæsar* informed of the Danger of his *Legionaries*, immediately sent all his Cavalry to their Assistance, and punished the Insolence of the Barbarians, by putting them to flight, and killing a great Number of them. And here, if we were to give Credit to an Author much given to Detraction, we ought to add, That the Senate of *Rome* were dissatisfied with *Cæsar's* Proceedings, and sent Spies to watch him. But be that as it will, the *Pro-Consul* finished his Campaign gloriously. He had nothing more to do, than to put



put his Troops into Winter-Quarters, which he did in *Belgic Gaul*; and, crowned with many fresh Lawrels, repassed the *Alpes*, and returned to *Insubria*. His Reputation increased at *Rome*; and the Senate, not so much in Honour to the Gods, as to the Conqueror, decreed him *Supplications* for twenty Days.

§. IV. Thus *Cæsar* had made War all the Year with Success in *The Gauls*; whilst *Pompey* and *Crassus* were discharging their Offices of *Consuls* at *Rome*, in a manner most agreeable to the *Triumviri*. Their Administration had all the Appearance of an absolute Sovereignty. After they had excluded *Cato* from the *Prætorship*, they took care to have such only elected to the great Offices, as were most devoted to their Faction. They were wholly intent on their own Interests and those of their Cabal, and governed the Republick without any Regard either to the Decisions of the Senate or the Authority of the People. *Pompey*, who was the first *Consul*, had brought so many of the *Tribunes* into his Measures, that he was, in effect, the Arbitrer of the *Comitia*. There were but two in the whole College, who were so disinterested, and had so much regard for the publick Good, as to oppose the exorbitant Authority which the two *Consuls* usurped. Only *Cato* and *Favonius* retained their Zeal and Constancy, whilst every Thing gave way to the Power of the two *Triumviri*; who began their Year with getting the two Provinces they liked assigned them, not by the Senate, but by the assembled *Tribes*. *C. Trebonius*, who was entirely devoted to the *Consuls*, made a Proposal to the People, to put *Crassus* and *Pompey* upon a level with *Julius Cæsar*, by assigning them Provinces much like his. You have given *Cæsar*, said he, the glorious Commission of subduing *Gaul* to the Dominion of the Republick; and the Lawrels he gathers there, not only do Honour to himself, but are of great Service to the whole Roman State. Why then should we suffer two other Warriors, who are in nothing inferior to him, to be unactive? On one Hand, *Spain* is in Motion; and the Succours she last Year sent to the *Gauls*, foretell a speedy Revolt. On the other Hand, the *Parthians* have greatly enlarged their Dominions in *Asia*, and our Allies as well as our Provinces, suffer by their Incursions. So that there is plainly one Conqueror wanting in the East, and another in the West, to spread the Terror of the Roman Name in those Parts, as far as the Pro-Consul of the *Gauls* has done. *Crassus* has been long famous as a General, for his military Exploits; and the Renown of *Pompey's* Victories is spread all over the World. What then can we do better, than employ the two greatest Men in the Republick, in extending her Frontiers beyond the Conquests of *Alexander*? In order to this, let us assign those Commanders longer Commissions than we usually have done; and give to one the Government of *Spain*, and to the other that of *Asia*, for five Years. It is by length of Time only, that *Cæsar* has subdued the *Gauls*, and made the Romans formidable, even to *Germany* and the *British Islands*; and let us not therefore confine the Valour of *Pompey* and *Crassus*, within narrower Bounds. If we appoint each of them his Province for the same Time that you have given *Cæsar* his, our Republick will soon be confined within no other Bounds, than those of the whole World.

This Speech was applauded by the *Tribes*; but the wisest of the *Romans* saw, that the Proposal tended to increase the Strength of the *Triumvirate*, and to arm ambitious Men against the State. Nevertheless, *Cato* and *Favonius* were the only Persons who dared make any Opposition to the Law proposed by *Trebonius*. *Favonius* harangued the People for an Hour, to divert them from granting what was desired in favour of the *Consuls*; but they had no Regard to his Remonstrances. *Cato* spoke two Hours, & rambled much, and said little to the Purpose. At last, he was enjoined Silence; and still persisting, was driven from the *Rostra*. Nevertheless, he returned to the Charge, and then, by Order of the *Tribunes*, their Officers carried him to Prison.

In

4 According to *Plutarch*, *Cato* demanded leave to speak in the *Comitia*, and the People gave him two Hours; which he spent in declaiming vehemently against the Tyranny of the *Triumviri*, and representing the Misfortunes with which the Republick was threatened.

5 The *Lictors* first only dragged him out of the *Forum*. But as soon as he was got from them, he

again made the best of his Way back to the *Rostra*; and notwithstanding the Threatenings of *Trebonius*, continued to exhort the zealous *Citizens* to join with him, to deliver themselves from Oppression. In short, he so much exasperated the *Tribunes*, by his Clamours and Invectives, that they ordered their Officers to carry him to Prison. But he still went on to stir up the People that followed him by his Discourses.

Year of  
ROME  
DCXCVIII.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS  
CRASSUS,  
Consuls.

Plut. in Crass.  
& Pomp.

Dio Cass. L.  
39.



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCVIII.  
CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS  
CRASSUS,  
Consuls.

In short, the whole Day was spent in these Debates, and the *Tribunes* who were to speak last, had not Time for it. The next Day, the *Tribune P. Aquilius Gallus*, and *C. Ateius Capito* his Collegue, resolved to oppose the Motion of *Trebonius*; and for fear of missing his Point, and being driven from the *Rostra*, if he should come too late to the Assembly, *Ateius* spent the Night in the Senator's Hall, which was near the *Comitium*. He waited to get Possession of the *Rostra* at Day-break, that he might speak first. But *Trebonius* got the Key of the Hall, and shut up his Collegue in it, till after the Affair was <sup>6</sup> determined. By this Means, the eight *Tribunes* who were in the Interest of the *Consuls*, made no doubt of gaining at once the Suffrages of the People; not imagining, that *Cæsar's* Agents and Friends would start any new Difficulties. But the latter plainly saw, that the *Trebonian* Law tended as much to depress *Cæsar*, as to exalt *Pompey* and *Crassus*. The Conqueror of *The Gauls* had but one of the five Years of his Command yet to come; and it was very visible, that as soon as that should be expired, he would be reduced to a private Life, and all the Power of the Republick vested in *Pompey* and *Crassus*. *Cæsar's* Friends therefore made a great stir in the *Comitium*, and suspended the Determination; and the *Consuls*, in order to put a stop to these Confusions, thought proper to satisfy them, by procuring of the People, a Prolongation of *Cæsar's* Commission. It was proposed to the *Tribes*, before the *Trebonian* Law was accepted; and the *Comitia* never discovered more Earnestness and Zeal, than in giving *Cæsar* this new Mark of their Esteem. They very readily continued him three Years longer say some, or five according to others, in the *Pro-Consulate* of *Transalpine* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, and of *Illyricum*. A fatal Prolongation indeed, which gave *Cæsar* too much Power, and soon produced the utter Ruin of the Republick!

§. V. When *Cæsar* was satisfied, there was no longer any Opposition to the Pretensions of *Pompey* and *Crassus*. The *Trebonian* Law was passed; and the *Roman* People decreed, 1. That *Crassus* should command in *Syria*, and have the Care of *Egypt* and *Macedon*; and That *Pompey* should have the Government of the two *Spains*, and of *Africa*. 2. That it should not be in any one's Power to recall either from his Province, till five Years were expired. 3. That they might immediately raise as many Troops as they judged necessary for their respective Expeditions. And 4. That each might draw what Succours he thought fit into his Province, from the Kingdoms and States in Alliance with *Rome*. This *Plebiscitum* plainly tended to the Destruction of the Republick. It was making the *Triumviri* sole Masters of it, by giving them the Command of three Armies, which though separated in different and distant Countries, might at any Time unite, and fall suddenly on the Capital. The most sensible Republicans were under greatest Apprehensions from *Cæsar*, and condemned the Cowardice and Imprudence of *Pompey*, who had prevailed on the People by his Sollicitations to prolong his Father-in-Law's Government, for five Years. And therefore *Cato* publicly reproached him with not understanding his own Interest. *You not only*, said he, *put Cæsar over our Heads, but likewise over your own: And may the Gods grant, that you be not your self crushed by that Weight, which you have brought upon us!* A Prediction, which afterwards proved too true; but *Pompey* placed too great a Confidence in his own Merit, and depended too much on the Power given him, to raise Troops and form an Army in *Spain*. Tho' after all, he had as yet no Design to leave *Rome*, and make War beyond the *Pyrenees*; he only sent thither in his Room some Lieutenant Generals of his own choosing. He had several strong Attachments to the Capital. He loved his Wife *Julia* to a Weakness, and could not think of leaving her. He was, in some measure, a King in

Discourses. Nevertheless, *Trebonius* considered, That such an Act of Violence might make the common People rise, in favour of a Man whom they respected for his Virtue, and therefore commanded the *Lictors* to let him go.

<sup>6</sup> *Plutarch* says, That the *Tribunes* who favoured the *Triumviri*, posted armed Men, who hindered *Gaius Aquilius* from coming out of the Senate to go to the *Comitia*; and adds, That *Cato* in vain cried out, That it thundered, and That the Laws of Reli-

gion forbad their pursuing any Business in an Assembly which the Gods condemned. He was driven out of the *Forum*. Then the *Citizens* divided into two Parties, and from Reproaches came to Blows with such Fury, that several were killed on the Spot. And the Enemies of the *Triumviri* were running armed to demolish the Statues of *Pompey*, when *Cato* stopped them, by representing to them, that so bold an Action would be attended with some fatal Catastrophe.

Rome,



Rome, especially as long as his *Consulship* continued. And lastly, the Applauses he received from the *Roman People* gave him great Delight; and his Vanity was much soothed by the Homage paid him by Ambassadors from all Parts of the World.

§. VI. On the other Hand, *Crassus* was intent on setting out for *Asia*, and entering there on such a Career, as *Cæsar* had almost finished in the West. He was extremely desirous of engaging the *Parthians*. Indeed the *Plebiscitum* which had given him the Province of *Syria*, had not enjoined him to be the Aggressor on the *Parthians*; but the artful *Cæsar* pressed him by Letter, to force a Way through those People into <sup>7</sup> *Bactria*, and from thence to *The Indies*. The further *Crassus* penetrated Eastwards, the better able *Cæsar* would be, to put in Execution his Design of subverting the Republick, and turning it into a Monarchy: And *Crassus* was the Dupe of *Cæsar's* flattering Counsels. He was continually talking of his Conquest of the *Parthians*, and fancied himself already on the Banks of *The* <sup>8</sup> *Indus* and *The* <sup>9</sup> *Ganges*. He was quite intoxicated with his Hopes, and made his Levies and formed his *Legions* in *Rome*: And when he came to march his Troops out of the City to the Place of Embarkation, he was then made sensible of the Dislike the *Citizens* had to his Expedition. He had boasted too much of his going to make War with the *Parthians*; who were so far from having committed any Act of Hostility against the *Romans*, that they had entered into a sort of an Alliance with them. The People therefore said, That it was a base and unworthy Act, to disturb the Tranquillity of a peaceable Nation, who had deserved no ill Treatment from *Rome*. The *Tribune Ateius Capito*, the avowed Enemy of the *Triumvirate*, applauded the Murmurs of the People, and would probably have sent *Crassus* to <sup>10</sup> Prison, tho' a *Consul*, if eight other *Tribunes* had not opposed the Violence of their Collegue, and rescued *Crassus* out of the Hands of the Officer who had seized him. However, *Ateius* waited for the *Consul's* Departure, and as soon as he appeared under the Gate of *Rome*, the *Tribune* ordered a Fire to be kindled, threw some Perfumes into it, and invoking the infernal Gods, uttered a thousand Imprecations on him, if he should have the Assurance to disturb the Liberty of the *Parthians*. And tho' *Crassus* probably took no notice of these Curses, yet his ill Success made the *Romans* believe, That he had undertaken the War under unfortunate *Auspices*. However, *Crassus* was not at all affrighted by them. He embarked his Troops at *Brundisium*, set sail, notwithstanding the badness of the Season, lost some Ships in his Passage, made the Ports of *Galatia*, and from thence continued his Rout by Land, to the further end of *Asia*.

§. VII. In the mean Time, the *Consuls*, before the Departure of *Crassus*, undertook to reform certain Abuses in the Republick. One of the most crying was the notorious Corruption of the Judges, and the Injustice of the Judgments given in private Causes. Some scandalous Instances of it had been seen, with Regard to the Murders which *Ptolomy* had procured, of all the Envoys the People of *Egypt* had sent to accuse their King. *Ptolomy* had, by the help of his Money, got himself acquitted. And Avarice had got so great an Ascendant over Justice, that this Evil was increased beyond all Bounds. Indeed, some old Laws had ordered the Judges to be chosen out of *Senators*, *Knights*, and those who had the Government of the Finan-

<sup>7</sup> *Bactria* is a Province of *Persia* which was anciently bounded to the West by *Margiana*, to the North by the River *Oxus*, to the South by Mount *Caucasus*, and to the East by *Asiatick-Scythia* and the County of the *Massagetæ*. It contained a considerable Part of *Chorasán*, and *Maurenabar* or *Uzbek* in *Tartary*; and took its Name from *Bactria* its Capital, which was formerly famous for its Riches and its Riches.

<sup>8</sup> *The Indus*, which divides *India* from *Persia*, rises in Mount *Paropamisus*, now Mount *Calchistan*, which is a Part of Mount *Taurus*; waters the northern Parts of *India*; and, after a course of 500 Leagues, falls into the *Indian Sea*.

<sup>9</sup> *The Ganges* rises in Mount *Imao*, one of the most eastern Branches of Mount *Taurus*, waters the southern Provinces of *India*, and falls into *The Gulph of Bengal*.

VOL. VI.

<sup>10</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Crassus*, alarmed at the Threatenings of *Ateius*, desired *Pompey* to accompany him to the Gates of the City; and the Presence of a great Man, whom they so much revered, kept many of those who had most zealously opposed this Expedition in awe. But *Ateius* was so far from giving way, that it only made him the more violent in declaring against this Attempt of *Crassus*. That *Tribune* met him, forbade him to go on, and had him seized, in order to have sent him to Prison. But the eight *Tribunes* his Friends, delivered him out of the Hands of the *Lictors*, conducted him, as it were in Triumph, out of *Rome*, and he continued his March to his Place of embarking, without regarding the Imprecations *Ateius* uttered against him at the Gate of the City.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVIII.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS  
CRASSUS,  
Consuls.  
*Plut. in Crasso.*



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCVIII.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS

CRASSUS,

Consuls.

Quintil. L. 6.

c. 3.

Ascon. Pæd. in

Pisonian.

Dio Cass. L.

39.

ces ; but these Precautions had not cured the Evil. *Crassus* and *Pompey* therefore made a Law, whereby they considerably increased the Number of the Judges, whom the Orators had Power to choose, to be Assessors with the *Prætors*. They nominated 340 Persons, all Men of known Probity ; and this their first Edict did the Consuls Honour.

Their Success in endeavouring to correct a second Abuse, was not so great. The great Magistracies were become venal, and the People publickly sold the Suffrages they gave in *The Field of Mars*. *Pompey* and *Crassus* declaimed against this publick Disorder, and increased the Penalties already inflicted by Law, on the Candidates, who should be convicted of procuring the *Curule* Offices by their Bounties. But the publick laughed at this new Edict, and at those who proposed it. Every one knew, that *Crassus* and *Pompey* had procured the *Consulship* by Violence, and had themselves given the People Money, to choose some of their Faction into the first Stations.

And lastly, the third Law that *Crassus* and *Pompey* would have made to restrain Luxury, was Matter of still greater Diversion. It is certain, that notwithstanding the Laws now in being, the Profuseness of the *Roman* Tables was carried to very great Excess. But it unluckily happened, that *Pompey*<sup>11</sup> and *Crassus* themselves were almost as sumptuous in their Entertainments as *Lucullus*, who was famous for good eating ; and when it was proposed to the Publick to retrench Meats and Sauces, the famous Orator *Hortensius* mounted the *Rostra*, and artfully took Occasion from thence to bring the Motion to nothing. *What are we doing*, Romans, said he, to the assembled People ; *shall we be so imprudent as to charge our Consuls with Intemperance and Prodigality ? The magnificent Entertainments of Pompey and Crassus do Honour to Rome, as well as give Pleasure to their Guests. And it would be casting a Reflection on those great Men, to make them the Causes of a new Law by the Irregularity of their Conduct.* This Pleasantry set all the Laughters against the Law, and the Consuls dropped it. Nothing more was said of it ; and the *Romans* continued to live splendidly, and set no Bounds to their Delicacies.

§. VIII. These Airs of a Reformer, which did not at all suit *Pompey*, began to sink his Credit, which might end in Contempt : And as he was greedy of Glory, and exceeding jealous of the Good-Will of the People, he took the most effectual Method to recover it. Knowing how very curious and fond the *Romans* were of their Shows ; and that it was generally by the Pomp and Magnificence of their Games, that the *Ædiles* made their Way to the superior Offices ; he found an Opportunity to gratify this Passion of the Multitude, tho' not without a great Expence. Since his Return from *Asia*, he had had Time to build a fine Theatre ; or rather, he had lent his Name to that which<sup>12</sup> *Demetrius*, one of his Freedmen and his Favou-

11 The following Story related by *Plutarch*, gives us some Reason to believe, that *Pompey* was naturally temperate and content with little. Having a great dislike to all sorts of Food, after a long Fit of Sicknes, his Physicians advised him to try to eat a Thrush ; but the Season for them being past, there were none to be had. His Servants therefore had recourse to *Lucullus*, who kept those Birds all the Year ; but *Pompey* would not be indebted to him, for what he could do without. *Was it necessary*, said he, *in order to the saving of my Life, that Lucullus should be an Epicure ?* and without Regard to the Orders of his Physicians, commanded the most common Meats to be brought him as before.

12 *Demetrius* got such immense Treasures in the Service of *Pompey* his Master and Patron, that he became as rich as *Crassus*, and *Lucullus*. Besides the stately Theatre which he built at his own Expence in *Pompey's* Name, he possessed the finest Country-Houses near *Rome*, and those very delightful Gardens, which from him were called *The Gardens of Demetrius*. *Plutarch* says, he died worth 4000 *Talents*, that is, 12 Millions of *Livres*. He was not ashamed to live in a magnificent House, whilst *Pom-*

*pey* contented himself with a very plain one, which he kept till after his third *Triumph*. He then thought it necessary to have a House more suitable to his Rank. But even this new House, tho' better disposed and more showish than the first, had nothing remarkable in it. At least, the Person who rented it after *Pompey's* Death, asked with Surprise, where the Hall was, in which the Conqueror of *Asia* used to eat ?

*Demetrius* owed all these great Riches to the very great Credit he found Means to gain with his Master. Nations and Monarchs made it their Business to gain the Favour of the Freedman, in order to procure an easy Access to *Pompey*. The Cities earnestly sought his Protection, and servilely paid him such Homage as is due only to crowned Heads. *Cato*, when only *Legionary Tribune*, was an Eye-witness at *Antioch*, of the Servility with which they did Honour to a Man of so mean an Extraction. Just before he arrived there, he saw a great Number of the Inhabitants dressed in white ; at the Head of the Multitude marched in great State, the Priests of the Gods in all their finest Habits, and the Magistrates of the City ; who were followed by a Com-

pany



Favourite, had built with the immense Riches he had brought from *Syria*; and this stately Structure was now to be dedicated. He had probably suffered *Crassus* to set out already for his Province, that he might not share with him the Honours of the Festival. To make this Theatre the more venerable, there was joined to it a Temple dedicated *To Venus the Victorious*. But as it might happen, that some rigid *Censors* might, one Time or other, order a Place to be demolished, which was appropriated to immodest Shows, and designed for a Nursery of Lewdness; *Pompey*, the better to perpetuate his Work, had it dedicated to the Mother of *Ænæas*, and to the Goddess, who was the Protectress of the *Romans*. Hitherto, the Seats of the Spectators had been only made of Wood, and put up on the Days of the Shows; but *Pompey* now first made Seats for the People, of hard Stone, or Marble. The most skilful Workmen that could be got from foreign Countries, were employed in the Decorations and Ornaments of the Theatre; and in it were placed Statues of all the great Men, who had been distinguished by their Merit or Fortune. The dramatical Pieces, which were presented on this solemn Occasion, may well be supposed to have been of the best, and Musick was joined with Declamation; or rather, some Pieces were repeated, and others sung, successively. After this, the Theatre was immediately turned into an Amphitheatre, Malefactors entered the Lists with Lions, and in five Days 500 of them were killed. The finest Day of all was the last; but it ended a little gloomily. Eighteen Elephants, which had been bought at a very great Price in *Africa*, and with great Difficulty transported to *Rome*, appeared in the *Arena*; not only to shew themselves, and raise the Admiration of the Spectators by their Cunning; but they first fought with one another, then with *Gladiators*, and lastly, with *Getulian* Archers, who were used to hunt and kill them. Some of them, which survived the others, grew mad, and made terrible Efforts to break the Iron Grate which separated them from the Spectators. Then Fear seized the Assembly, but it soon turned into Compassion for the poor Animals. They lifted up their Trunks to Heaven, as if to call on the Gods to witness the Perfidiousness of Men; and the People concluded, That they had been forced on board, after a Promise had been given that their Lives should be saved. The *Romans* fancied that Elephants had Reason, and understood the Language of Men, tho' they could not answer them.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCVIII.  
CN POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& LICINIUS  
CRASSUS,  
Consuls.  
*Tacit. Annal.*  
L. 14.  
*Plut. in Pomp.*  
*Dio. L. 39.*

*Plin. L. 8. 7.*

Thus *Pompey* spent the Year of his *Consulship* in Amusements, always well pleased as long as he could receive the Applauses of the People in his Theatre, rule in the Senate, and give Law in the *Comitium*. Tho' through an excessive Fondness for his Wife, he had declined the governing *The Spains* in Person, and had sent thither *Afranius* and *Petreius*, two Men of Merit, one of which had been *Consul* and the other *Prætor*, to govern them in his Name; he nevertheless raised *Legions*, and commanded them in *Italy*. His Pretence for a Step so little consistent with a Republican State, was his being charged with a Commission for supplying the Capital with Plenty of Provisions<sup>13</sup> for five Years, which was only to be done by Force. But

pany of young Children, very richly dressed, and divided into two Bands. *Cato* thought all this Train were coming to do him Honour, and as he was an Enemy to Pride and Ostentation, he severely reprov'd the Servants he had sent to provide him Lodgings, for not preventing this vain Ceremony, which did not at all suit his Simplicity of Life. Nevertheless, he ordered his Attendants to dismount, thinking it but decent to meet this Procession on Foot. Then an old Man, who regulated the March of the Inhabitants, advanced forwards, to prevent him, with a Crown on his Head, and a Rod in his Hand; and to *Cato's* great Surprise, enquired, where he had left *Demetrius*, and the exact Time of his Arrival. This shewed the *Romans*, that all these Honours were designed for him, and their only answer to the old Man was a loud laugh. Then they passed through the Crowd, whilst *Cato*, who followed in silence, lamented the Case of this Multitude, who were thus shamefully enslaved to the Will of a vile *Freedman*. *Unfortunate City!* said he, with a Sigh, and so passed on. *Pompey* is blamed for gi-

ving Encouragement to these Distinctions, out of a blind Deference to this Man whom he had raised from Slavery; but who had gained such an Ascendant over the Mind of his Master, that he made himself the Arbiter of the Favours and Fate of Sovereigns. His Insolence was so great, that he placed himself at the Head of *Pompey's* Table, and there behaved himself with such Audaciousness, as raised the Indignation of all that came to it.

<sup>13</sup> *Plutarch* observes, That *Pompey*, in order to procure Plenty in *Rome*, went to *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*; and That when he was ready to embark, he braved the Winds and Storms that happened to arise just at that Time. When the Pilots represented to him, That he could not put out to Sea in such Weather without imminent Danger, he replied, *It is necessary that I should set out; but not so, that I should live.* He had a happy Passage, contrary to all Expectation, and by his Care, the Capital was supplied with so great a Quantity of Corn, that the Senate supplied all the Cities round about, with their Superfluities.

his



his real View was to maintain himself in that Superiority, which he had assumed during his *Consulship*. In order to put himself upon an equal Foot of Power with his two Associates in the *Triumvirate*, he was resolved to have an Army as well as they; and he still kept it, after the *Consular Fasces* were transferred to other Hands.

Year of ROME DCXCIX. §. IX. On the first Day of *January*, *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and *App. Claudius Pulcher* took upon them the publick Administration, in Quality of *Consuls*: And it seemed likely, that under this new Government, every Thing would go against the *Triumviri*. *Ahenobarbus* was *Cæsar's* avowed Enemy, and he had boasted the last Year, that he would have him recalled from his Government of *The Gauls*. Besides, he had Reason to complain of *Pompey* and *Crassus*. They had not been content with depriving him of the *Consulate*, but had treated him with Violence; insomuch that he had very like to have lost his Life, by persisting in his Pursuit. It was highly probable therefore, that he would carry his Resentments to the utmost Extremity, against *Pompey*, *Crassus*, and *Cæsar*: And *Cato* was now in a Condition to assist him. He had just obtained the *Prætorship*, which he had before<sup>14</sup> lost through the Intrigues of the *Triumviri*. So that, it is easy to imagine, that *Ahenobarbus* in Revenge, and *Cato* out of a Zeal for the publick Good, were very ready to do their utmost, to destroy the ambitious Confederacy of the *Triumvirate*, if possible. But the latter had taken their Measures so well, that it was not in the Power of their Enemies to hurt them. *Pompey* had an Army at the Gates of *Rome*, *Cæsar* another in the West, and *Crassus* a third in the East. So that *Ahenobarbus* and *Cato* continued quiet. As for *Cicero*, he, like a wise Politician, had openly moved the People to continue *Julius Cæsar* in his Governments of *The Gauls* and *Illyricum*, and had exhorted the Tribes to give *Syria* to *Crassus*: And it was to him that *Pompey* was indebted, for the vast Power he enjoyed by Sea and Land, in order to enable him to supply the Wants of *Rome*. The *Triumviri* had therefore little to fear from the new *Consuls*, or the formidable *Prætor*; and indeed nothing very remarkable happened during their Administration. We only know, that *Claudius Pulcher* had *Asia*, properly so called, for his Province, and that he languished away his Time in Idleness. The Attention of the *Romans* was fixed on *Gaul*, where *Cæsar* was ready to compleat the Establishment of the *Roman Dominion*; and on *Syria*, which *Crassus* took Possession of, after he had dispossessed his Predecessor *Gabinus*: And in relating the various Occurrences with which this Year abounded, we will begin with what happened in the East.

§. X. *Parthia*, an eastern Country beyond *The Tigris*, was formerly only a very small Part of the Empire of the *Persians*, as long as it subsisted. It was then narrow of Extent, but was greatly enlarged, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*. The *Parthians* took Advantage of the Quarrels that arose between the *Macedonian* Officers, about dividing their King's Conquests, and extended their Dominions into *Mesopotamia*, as far as to the *Euphrates*. They were a warlike People, and made themselves formidable to all the inner Parts of *Asia*, both by their Bravery, and manner of fighting. The great Number of Studs which they had in their large Pastures, supplied them with Multitudes of Horses which were excellent for speed, and of these they made the best Cavalry in the World. For this Reason, they used no Infantry in Battle, but placed their whole Strength in their Squadrons, which were brave and well disciplined. They generally used only offensive Arms, that is, Lances, Javelins which they threw with their Hands, and Arrows which they shot out of their Bows with more Dexterity than the *Cretans* themselves. They did not know the Use of the Buckler, which they thought an Incumbrance; but to supply the Place of it, they wore tried Helmets on their Heads, and excellent Cuirasses on their Breasts. The rest of their Bodies were covered with Coats of Mail, and their Horses were barbed and caparisoned. Their Arms were very mischievous. The

<sup>14</sup> The last Year, *Pompey* had made use of a Trick, to hinder *Cato's* Election to the *Prætorship*. He had falsely pretended, That it thundered during the *Comitia*, and that he had observed such a Flight of Birds, as was an ill Omen. The People upon this immediately dispersed, and the Assembly was postponed to

the next Day. In this Interval, *Pompey* made it his Business to secure the Suffrages of the People in Favour of *Vatinius*, *Cato's* Competitor; and his Money had so good an Effect on the *Tribunes* and the Commons, that he succeeded.



Iron of their Lances, Javelins, and Darts was so excellently tempered, that they would penetrate the best Bucklers, and the strongest Cuirasses. Nevertheless, this Nation which was so well qualified for War, and formed to all military Exercises, were naturally disposed to Peace: And *Pompey*, during his Expeditions in the East, had either never been willing, or else never dared, to disturb their Repose. But *Craſſus* was more enterprizing, and seemed to have been ambitious of *Syria* for his Province, only in order to make War with the *Parthians*.

Year of  
ROME  
DCXCIX:

L. DOMITI-  
US AHENO-  
BARBUS, &  
APP. CLAU-  
DIUS PUL-  
CHER, Con-  
suls.

As soon as the *Consul*, (for so *Craſſus* was when he landed in *Asia*) had landed his Troops, he marched for *Galatia*. There reigned an old King named *Deiotarus*, who was undertaking to build a new City, in the decline of Life. *Craſſus* thought it an unseasonable Enterprize, and pleasantly said, *You begin, Sir, to build a City at the twelfth Hour of the Day.* To which, the *Galatian* King looking at the *Consul*, and perceiving that he was old (for *Craſſus* was past sixty, and looked older than he was) replied with a Smile, *Neither are you very early in your Expedition against the Parthians.* But this did not at all suspend the *Consul's* Design. He led his Army into *Mesopotamia*, crossed *The Euphrates* by the Help of a Bridge which he threw over it, and there took many Cities. The *Parthians* had seized them, after the Death of *Alexander*, and had suffered those *Macedonians* to live in them, which that famous Conqueror had placed there for Garrisons. These had greatly multiplied, and being weary of the *Parthian* Government, readily surrendered to the *Romans*. Only one City named <sup>15</sup> *Zenodotia*, which had made one *Apollonius* their Governour; who seems to have been originally a *Macedonian*, incurred the Resentment of *Craſſus*, by the Treachery of *Apollonius*, who payed dearly for it. He pretended to surrender up the Place to the *Romans*, and as soon as the Detachment sent to take Possession of it was entered, he cut them in pieces. But his City was immediately besieged, and taken by Assault, the Tyrant perished, and all the Inhabitants were reduced to Slavery, and sold to the best Bidder. For this single Conquest, *Craſſus* made his Soldiers give him the Title of *Imperator*; and they laughed at his Vanity, expecting little from a General, who was so easily elated with the least Success.

App. de Bell.  
Parth.

App. Ibid.

Nor was this immoderate Love of Glory, the least Fault *Craſſus* had. He was naturally slothful, and Age had deadened the Vigour of his Courage. His Views were narrow; and his Ardour for Conquest immediately cooled, as soon as he set about it. Had he had Resolution enough to have pursued his Fortune, and marched directly to *Babylon* and <sup>16</sup> *Seleucia*, he might have made himself Master of those two great Cities, which were then totally subdued to the *Parthian* Government. By taking Advantage of the Terror his Arms had spread in all the East, he might have nobly supported the Title of *Imperator*, which he had procured on so slight an Advantage. But his Constancy failed him, as soon as he began his Career. He was in haste to get into *Syria*, and take Possession of his Government; and this foolish Impatience made him neglect the War so happily begun with the *Parthians*. He quitted *Mesopotamia*, leaving only 7000 Foot and 100 Horse to guard it; and from thence went to *Antioch*, where his Son *Publius* joined him. Young *Craſſus* had, till that Time, made War under *Cæſar* in *The Gauls*, in Quality of Lieutenant General, and had distinguished himself there. But he came <sup>17</sup> into *Asia*, only to be a Witness of his Father's ill Conduct, and to partake of his Misfortunes. *Craſſus* began his Administration <sup>18</sup> with committing all the Vices, of which his Predecessor *Gabinus* had been accused. He drove *Gabinus* out of *Syria*, which he had oppressed with his

<sup>15</sup> *Stephen of Byzantium* places *Zenodotia* near *Nicephorium*, and consequently not far from *The Euphrates*.

<sup>16</sup> *Seleucia* stood between *The Tigris* and *The Euphrates*, a little above *Babylon*. These two Rivers watered the neighbouring Countries, and *The Tigris* washed the Walls of this City. It took its Name from *Seleucus Nicator* its Founder, and the first King of *Syria*. It became greatly superior to *Babylon*, with respect to Populousness, Extent, and the Magnificence of its Buildings.

<sup>17</sup> *Plutarch* tells us, That young *Craſſus* brought his Father 10000 *Gallie* Horse.

<sup>18</sup> The *Consul Craſſus* had, some Months before, sent one of his Lieutenants to take Possession of the Government of *Syria* in his Name; but *Gabinus*, whose Time was already expired, refused to surrender it up to him. This Affront *Craſſus* was expected to revenge with Severity; but he regarded *Gabinus's* Money more than his own Honour. He even opposed *Cicero's* Design, of publishing a second Time the *Sybilline* Oracle, in order to make the *Egyptian* Expedition still more odious; and *Pompey* joined with him against the *Roman* Orator. Their Rage carried them so far, as even to reproach him with his Banishment in the severest Terms.



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Dio Cass. L.  
39.

Exactions, and forced him to embark in order to return to *Rome*: And as the Adventures of this famous Oppressor are too remarkable not to deserve a Place here, we will give the Reader some Account of them before we return to *Craffus*.

§. XI. *Gabinus* <sup>19</sup> returned to *Rome* loaded with the Curses of *Syria*, and entered the City by Night. The Complaints of all the Nations in the East had come thither before him, and when he appeared in *Italy*, he was execrable in the Sight of the *Roman* People. It was well known, That he had, without Orders, nay, against the Inclinations of his Republick, restored King *Ptolomy* to his Dominions; That he was responsible for all the Blood with which *Ptolomy* had covered *Egypt*; That he had been induced to place this bad Prince on the Throne by nothing but Bribery, and had extorted Money from him by many base Artifices; That the *Syrians* had suffered extremely by his Oppressions; That his Avarice had led him to disturb the *Roman Knights*, who collected the publick Revenues in *Syria*; and That he had even laid his Hands on the publick Money. It was likewise said, That the *Jews* had redeemed themselves from paying Tribute to the Republick, by giving him large Sums. *Cicero* exclaimed vehemently against his old Enemy, who had formerly contributed to his Banishment, and whom he could not but consider as his chief Persecutor; and the Eloquence of the Orator was strongly supported by a fresh Accident which had done much Mischief in *Rome*. The *Tyber* had overflowed a Part of the City, and done great Damages. The Water soaking into the Foundations of the Brick-Houses, had undermined them; the Houses fell, and buried a great many Inhabitants in their Ruins. This *Cicero* represented as the Punishment of Heaven, for their having despised the Oracle of the *Sybil*s, in re-establishing *Ptolomy* in his Dominions, contrary to their Injunctions; and observed, *That though they suffered the Punishment, it was Gabinus that had drawn down the Vengeance of the Gods upon them*. The Criminal seemed in great Danger of being convicted of Sacrilege, and disobeying the Laws, by leaving his Province, and restoring a Prince who was charged with many Crimes, without the Order of the Senate: But he was too rich to suffer the Severity of the *Roman* Laws. By his Money, and the Interest of his Friends, he got himself <sup>20</sup> acquitted. In a Word, the Villain was protected by *Pompey*,

<sup>19</sup> *Gabinus* was not in haste to get to *Rome*. He waited to give his Friends Time to calm the People, who were enraged against him, and distribute the Sums he had transmitted to them, to corrupt his Accusers and his Judges. But this Delay was made a new Crime, and the *Tribunes* had already agreed to proceed to Judgment against him in his Absence, when he arrived at the Gates of *Rome*. There he ventured to demand a *Triumph*, which, as he pretended, was due to him, to reward his *Judean* and *Egyptian* Expeditions. But so far was he from having any Regard paid to his Demand, that he was accused of Oppression, of High-Treason against the *Roman* People in restoring King *Ptolomy*, and of having bought Suffrages to procure the *Consulship*. When thus obliged to desist from his Pretences to a *Triumph*, he entered *Rome* by Night, to avoid the Insults of the Populace; and the next Day appeared at the Tribunal of the *Prætor*, *Quintus Alfius*, a Magistrate famous for his Probity, to answer the Complaints made against him, on account of *Ptolomy's* Return. Ten Days after, he appeared before the Senate to give an Account of his Administration, as usual; and after he had spoken briefly in it, and was ready to leave the Assembly, he saw the *Syrian Publicans* appear, who had already applied to the Magistrates for Relief against his Robberies. *Cicero* was their Orator, and demanded Justice in their Name. *Gabinus* turned pale at this Sight, and for want of Reasons, had recourse to Invectives. But he was enjoined Silence, and the *Consul Appius* having declared himself his Accuser, gave in the Number of the Witnesses which deposed against him, and of his Accomplices who had shared the Shame and

the Fruit of his Crimes.

A few Days after, he appeared before the assembled People; and they were struck with Horror at the Sight of a Man so infamous for his Crimes. They had like to have torn him in pieces. The *Tribunes* were forced to make use of all their Authority to appease their first Rage; and then, *Caius Memmius*, who was one of them, represented his Crimes in so strong a Light, that it seemed impossible he should escape Death, or perpetual Imprisonment. But his Son, trembling at the Thoughts of his Father's Death, had recourse to Tears and Supplications. He threw himself prostrate at the *Tribune's* Feet, implored his Clemency, and expressed his Grief in the most pathetick Terms. *Memmius*, regardless of his Prayers, with a sullen Silence pushed him roughly from him, and would give no Ear to his Intreaties. But this affecting Sight disarmed the People of their Rage. They all unanimously ordered the *Lictors*, who had already seized *Gabinus* as a Criminal condemned to Death or Imprisonment, to let him go; and referred the Trial of the Criminal to the *Prætor's* Tribunal.

<sup>20</sup> *Cicero's* own Account of his Acquittal, is this. *The powerful Sollicitations of Pompey*, says he to *Atticus*, *the Poverty and Avarice of the Judges*, *the Weakness of the Accuser Lucius Lentulus*, who was himself openly accused of suffering himself to be corrupted, all contributed to screen a Villain from the Rigour of the Laws. Nevertheless, out of 70 Votes, there were 38 for the Condemnation of *Gabinus*, as *Cicero* writes, in the same Letter; and adds, That the Judges were intimidated by a Report that *Pompey* would be nominated *Dictator*, to govern the Republick



pey, and *Cæsar's* Agents; and *C. Mummius*, the *Tribune of the People*, who was his Accuser, could not prevail on the People to condemn him.

The first Crime laid to his Charge, was that of High-Treason against the People; but the second was neither deemed so pardonable, nor heard before such indulgent Judges as the assembled *Tribes*. He was accused of robbing the Publick, at the Tribunal of *Cato* who was then *Prætor*. The whole Republick was interested to fill the Treasury with the Spoils of this publick Robber; and tho' *Pompey* returned from the Country on purpose to do his utmost to save the Estate and Honour of his Friend, it was in vain. Indeed he went so far <sup>21</sup> as to engage *Cicero* himself to plead for *Gabinus*. The famous Orator was mean enough to act in open contradiction to himself, and appear in defence of a Wretch, whom he had formerly often taxed with Injustice. But as he had the Shame of defending a bad Cause, so likewise the Mortification of losing it. <sup>22</sup> *Gabinus* was condemned to be banished; the only Punishment the *Roman* Laws inflicted on publick Extortioners and Oppressors.

§. XII. However, the Example of the severe Punishment of *Gabinus* did not terrify his Successor in *Syria*. Tho' the *Crassian* Family was reckoned the richest in *Rome*, and *Crassus* had inherited the Surname of *Dives*, yet his great Wealth did not extinguish his Desire of heaping up still more Treasures. He carried his Avarice to greater Lengths than his Forefathers had done; and as his Government afforded him an Opportunity to gratify it, he did not let it escape him. *Judæa* was a considerable Part of his Province, and was not deemed the least wealthy Part of *Asia*. The Temple at *Jerusalem* especially, was famous for its Riches; the Wealth of the Nation being there laid up as a sacred Treasure. *Pompey*, when he had formerly made himself Master of the Holy City, had not meddled with these Riches, which he could not carry away without Sacrilege; but *Crassus* was not so scrupulous. He went to *Judæa*, which was then in Tranquillity, for that very Purpose; and if we may believe *Josephus*, took to himself the 10000 <sup>23</sup> *Talents* which the *Jews* had deposited there. But whatever the Sum was, the Priests are said to have redeemed their Temple from Plunder, by giving him a Rafter of solid Gold. Nor did the Temple of *The Syrian Goddess*, at <sup>24</sup> *Hierapolis* in *Cælosyria*, escape the Ravages of the *Pro-Consul*. He seized all the Vessels in it of precious Metals, and applied them to his own Use. And lastly, he ordered Soldiers to all the Cities in his Province, and then excused them upon paying the Sums he demanded. In this manner *Crassus* spent the Winter at *Antioch*, wholly intent on enriching himself; and in the mean Time, the Service was neglected, and the Army languished. There

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4. c. 2.

Joseph. Antiq.  
L. 14.  
Plut. in Crasso.  
App. in Partib.

publick with absolute Authority. At the same Time, *Dio* tells us, That *Domitius Calvinus* affected to vote aloud, for acquitting the accused; and *Cicero*, in one of his Letters to his Brother *Quintus*, says, That another Person rose up, before the Session was ended, but after he had numbered the Votes, to give *Pompey* notice of *Gabinus's* Victory. But the People, at the News of this shocking Injustice, burst out into Invectives, and Imprecations on his Judges; and all the Weight of the publick Indignation fell on one of *Gabinus's* Freedmen. An Hour after, says *Cicero*, in the same Letter to *Atticus*, other Judges enraged at this Injustice, immediately condemned *Antiochus Gabinius*, one of his Freedmen and Officers, who had been brought up by *Sopolides the Painter*, to suffer the Penalties of the *Papian* Law. Upon which, the Wretch, who had been the *Pro-Consul's* Accomplice in his Crimes, immediately cried out; What, must I be condemned and my Master acquitted? I always heard that *Mars* and *Venus* were taken in the same Net. The *Papian* Law here mentioned by *Cicero*, was passed by *Junius Pennus*, *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 627, and revived in 688, by another *Tribune of the People*, named *Caius Papius*. It excluded Foreigners from the Privilege of living in the Capital.

<sup>21</sup> *Dio Cassius* tells us, That *Pompey* assembled the People, and publickly read to them *Cæsar's* Letters, wherein he most earnestly recommended to

him the Interest of *Gabinus*; and adds, That *Cicero's* sudden Change in favour of his most cruel Enemy procured him the Surname of *The Deserter*.

<sup>22</sup> *Gabinus's* Effects were confiscated, notwithstanding the Authority of *Cæsar* and *Pompey* his Protectors. But six Years after, when the former was become supreme Master of *Rome*, he recalled him from Banishment, and gave him the Command of a Body of Troops in *Illyricum*. However, this Expedition did not succeed. He was beaten by the Barbarians, and forced to flee for Safety to *Salona*, where he fell sick and died.

<sup>23</sup> *Josephus* says, That *Crassus* carried away 10000 *Talents* of Gold, that is, the Value of 30 Millions of *Livres*, and robbed the Temple of its richest Ornaments.

<sup>24</sup> The ancient City of *Edeffa*, or *Hierapolis*, stood 20 Miles West of *The Euphrates*, on the Banks of *The Singas*, which runs into that great River. The *Syrians* called it *Magog*, and the *Greeks* *Bambyce*. The Temple which the Inhabitants had there erected in Honour to *The Syrian Goddess*, was thought one of the richest in the World. Nations and Monarchs brought their Offerings thither, from all Parts of the East. See *Lucian's* Treatise on *The Syrian Goddess*, and our Remarks Vol. 5. p. 118. Note 4. The Word *Hierapolis*, which signifies *The Holy City*, shews the Veneration the *Syrians* had for the Object of their Worship.

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Cæf. Bell. Gal.  
L. 5. c. 1.

Ibid. c. 3.

Ibid. c. 5.

Ibid. c. 6.

Ibid. c. 7.

were no Reviews, no military Exercifes, no Order, no Discipline, among them; and this fordid Conduct of the *Roman* General were furer Indications of his Misfortunes, than any superstitious Prefages. However it is faid, That as they were going out of the Temple at *Hierapolis*, the Son fell down on the Threshold of the Door, and pulled down his Father with him; and That the Diviners from thence foretold great Calamities to both, which we fhall fee fulfilled the next Year.

§. XIII. Whilst *Pompey* was unlearning the Art of War at *Rome*, being wholly intent on pleasing the People and his Wife *Julia*; and whilst *Crassus* was dishonouring himself in *Syria* by his Oppreffions; *Cæfar* was filling *Gaul*, *Germany*, and the *British* Islands with the Fame of his Exploits. After he had kept the States of *Cisalpine Gaul* to their Duty, and reduced the <sup>25</sup> *Pirustæ*, a Nation of *Illyricum* near *Macedon*, the Hero repaffed the Mountains and returned to *Transalpine Gaul*. There he vifited all the Places in which his Troops had had their winter Quarters, and found his Orders perfectly well executed. He had, at his Departure, commanded his Lieutenant Generals to build him a great Number of Ships a little lower than thofe generally ufed in the Ocean, becaufe the Waves in thefe narrow Seas were fmaller on account of the frequent return of the Tides; and becaufe the lower they were, the fitter they would be for Transports, and making Defcents. He was ftill bent on another Expedition to the *British* Islands; and every Thing was now ready for it. His Soldiers had built, or refitted, above 500 great Veffels, and about 28 Gallies; and he immediately ordered his Sea-Officers to convey the Fleet to the Port <sup>26</sup> *Itius*, and there wait for him. But a new Expedition on the Continent retarded that by Sea, for a little Time. The *Treviri* were divided into Factions, one of which wanted to have *Cingetorix* their chief Magistrate, and the other *Indutiomarus*. The former was well affected to the *Romans*, and complained to *Cæfar* of the Violences of the Party that opposed him: And *Indutiomarus* had the Boldnefs to take up Arms, hid the old Men Women and Children in the Wood *Arduenna*, and waited for the Arrival of the *Romans*, whose Guide *Cingetorix* was, at the Head of an Army. *Cæfar* marched with his *Legions* towards *The Rhine*; but upon his Approach, the *Treviri* deferted in Crowds from *Indutiomarus's* Camp, and came and paid their Homage to *Cæfar* and *Cingetorix*. At length, the Chief of the Rebels himfelf fent Deputies to the *Pro-Conful*, promifed him Fidelity, and offered to deliver up *Treves*, and make Peace with him. *Cæfar*, intent on his *British* Expedition, readily accepted the Offer, and only demanded of him 200 Hoftages, among whom was to be his own Son.

And now, nothing elfe appearing to hinder his Departure, *Cæfar* came to the Port *Itius*; and there found, that 40 of his Ships had been driven back to the Place where they were built, by a Storm, and therefore could not reach the Port; but that the reft were ready to fail. However, this did not difcourage him; but a pretty fingular Adventure, and the north-weft Wind which then blew, delayed his Departure for fome Time. He had had the Precaution to order the *Gallic* Lords to follow him to the Conqueft of *Britain*; partly, that they might be of fome Ufe to him there, and partly to have them as Hoftages for the Fidelity of their People during his Abfence. Among thefe Princes, there was an *Æduan* named *Dumnorix*, who was very ambitious, and as zealoufly fet againft the *Romans*, as the reft of his Nation were attached to them. He afpired at making himfelf Master of his Republick. *Cæfar* fummoned him to embark; but he firft feigned many Excufes, and at laft threw off the Mask. He told the other Lords, That *Cæfar* was only carrying them to *Britain* to murder them there, becaufe he durft not do it in *Gaul*. This was brought to the *Pro-Conful's* Ears, who ordered him to be narrowly watched. But in the Hurry of the Imbarkation, the *Æduan* found an Opportunity to make his efcape with the Cavalry of his own Country. *Cæfar* immediately fent great part of his Horfe in purfuit of him, and they, according to their Orders, upon his making Refiftance, killed him. His Troops returned to *Cæfar's* Camp, and after this, the Voyage met with no more Obftructions. *Labienus* was ordered to continue on the

<sup>25</sup> It is conjectured, That the *Pirustæ* were a Nation of *Albania*, a Province fometimes placed in *Macedon*, and fometimes in *Illyricum*.

<sup>26</sup> The moft common Opinion is, That *Cæfar*

by the *Portus Itius*, means *Calais* in *Picardy*. Some Geographers have asserted without Proof, that it was either *St. Omers*, or *Boulogne*, or *Mardyke*.



Continent, with three *Legions* and 2000 Horse, and *Cæsar* set sail with five *Legions* and the same Number of Cavalry. A south-west Wind arose, and the Passage being only between six and seven Leagues, the Fleet was driven in the Night too much Northwards. But the Tide turning, they, with the Help of their Oars, turned back, and came to the Shore which *Cæsar* knew was fit for landing, and the next Day about noon the *Romans* all landed without Opposition.

§. XIV. There *Cæsar's* first Care was, to chuse a proper Place for a Camp, to leave 10 *Cohorts* and some Cavalry to guard his Fleet, and to go in quest of the Enemy. He was informed by some Prisoners, that the Army of the Islanders was not far off, and soon discovered their Cavalry and Chariots which were so formidable in Battle. There was a River between him and the Enemy, who were posted on an upper Ground, on the opposite Bank; and they began from thence to throw their Darts and harass his Troops. But this Advantage was of no long continuance. The *Roman* Cavalry crossed the Water, and put the Islanders to flight. They retired to a Wood, which was strongly fortified by Art and Nature, and where they were as secure as in a Citadel; nevertheless, the 7th *Legion* made an Assault upon their Entrenchment, and drove them from it. But this vigorous Action could not secure the *Romans* against Accidents. Whilst they were pursuing the Enemy a-shore, a violent Storm arose at Sea, which did *Cæsar's* Fleet very great damage. Forty of his Ships were utterly destroyed by it, and the rest were exceedingly hurt, by being driven on one another. The *Pro-Consul* ordered those that were least hurt to be refitted, and sent to *Labienus* to build him new ones on the *Belgic* Coast. After this, he returned to the Place where he had been, and there found a greater Body of *British* Forces than before. A new Enemy appeared, who was more formidable than any he had yet met with in the Island. This was *Cassivelaunus*, the Sovereign of a Country on the North side of *The Thames*, about 80 Miles from the Sea. He had long been accustomed to military Affairs, in the frequent Wars he had maintained with his Neighbours; but now the whole *British* Nation united under him to oppose the Foreigners, and chose him for their General. He had assembled a great many Troops, part of which he sent to meet and fight *Cæsar*, and kept the rest with him to hinder his crossing *The Thames*, and entering his Dominions. The former fought several fierce Battles before they were defeated; but at last, *Cæsar* forced his Way through them, put them to flight, and continued his March towards *The Thames*.

§. XV. The *Roman* General's Design was to penetrate into the Dominions of *Cassivelaunus*, and subdue them. This, he knew was the most difficult Part of his Work. To pass a great River in sight of an Army drawn up in Battalia on the opposite Shore, together with the Enemy's new Way of fighting, was enough to startle his *Legionaries*. The Inhabitants of the inner Part of *Britain* differed much from those on the Coasts. The latter much resembled the *Gauls* in their Dress, the Form of their Houses, and their Humanity and Customs. The former were fierce and barbarous. Their Bodies were shaven all over, except their Heads and upper Lips, and they painted themselves of a bluish kind of Colour, not very different from a Sea-Green, to make them look the more terrible. They neglected the Cultivation of their Lands, lived only on Milk and raw Flesh, and their whole<sup>26</sup> Business was Arms. Besides, they were very active and vigilant as well as brave, and were not without their Stratagems in War. Such was the Enemy that defended *The Thames*, and disputed the Passage of it. Nevertheless, *Cæsar* was not discouraged; and having, by accident, found a fordable Place in that deep River, he immediately ordered his Cavalry to pass it, and his Infantry to follow them, tho' the Water was up to their Necks. The Resolution of the *Romans*, and the Ardour with which they plucked up the Stakes, which lined the Banks of the River, struck Terror into *Cassivelaunus*; and he immediately dismissed his Army, for fear of a pitched Battle, and kept with him only 4000 of his Charioteers, with which he long harassed the *Romans*. Sometimes he sallied suddenly out of a Wood, and attacked the *Legionaries* in their March; sometimes he surprized them as they were foraging. Info-

<sup>26</sup> The *Britons* had neither Gold nor Silver among them, Their Money was Pieces of Copper and Iron Rings, which were valued by their Weight. They scrupled eating Hares, young Geese and Hens, though they bred them for their Pleasure. Their only Meat and Dress were the Flesh and Skins of their Flocks.

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*Ibid.* c. 9.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 11.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 15.

*Ibid.* c. 12, 14.

*Ibid.* c. 14.

*Ibid.* c. 18.



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suls.  
*Ibid.* c. 20.

*Ibid.* c. 21.

*Ibid.* c. 22.

\* The Inhabi-  
tants of the  
Territory of  
Arras.

*Plut. in Pomp.*

*Ibid.* c. 23.

*Ibid.* c. 24.

\* Amiens.

§ The People  
of Terouenne  
in Artois.

† The People of  
Hainault.

much, that *Cæsar* was forced to forbid his Soldiers going to any distance from him, for Booty; and he would have found it very difficult to have come off with Conquest, if Heaven had not thrown some very favourable Circumstances in his Way.

The <sup>28</sup> *Trinobantes* were one of the largest and most powerful Nations in the Island. *Cassivelaunus* had caused their last King *Inmanuentius* to be killed, and *Mandrubatius* his Son had fled to *Gaul* to implore *Cæsar*'s Protection. This young Prince had followed the *Pro-Consul* home, and made it his Business to gain him the Affections of his Subjects. So that the *Trinobantes* came and surrendered to the *Romans*, and offered to take up Arms against the Murderer of their old King. *Cassivelaunus* was terrified at *Cæsar*'s good Understanding with a People so near his own, and retired to his Capital City; if we may give that Appellation to a Wood which was surrounded with Mountains and Marshes, and was a more proper Retreat for wild Beasts than for Men. *Cæsar* therefore besieged this Fort, and took it by assault; but still his Work was not done. *Cassivelaunus* escaped by a Place which was not invested, and renewed the War. He sent Orders to four Kings of *Kent*, to attack the Camp the *Pro-Consul* had left on the Coast to guard his Fleet, with all their Forces. But the ten *Roman* Cohorts made so vigorous a Sally on the Barbarians, that they put them to Flight, and killed a great Number of them. And then *Cassivelaunus* became more tractable. He hearkened to the Proposals made him by a Lord of the \* *Atrebat*es, on the Part of the *Pro-Consul*, submitted to become Tributary, gave Hostages, and promised never more to disturb *Mandrubatius* and his *Trinobantes*.

§. XVI. *Cæsar* would have been more sensibly affected with Joy at his Conquest, if it had not been interrupted by bad News from *Rome*. His Daughter *Julia* was dead in Child-bed, in the Flower of her Age; and her Death was of such Consequence, that it was not easy to say, which had the greatest Loss in it, *Rome*, or her Father, or her Husband. She had been the great Cement of the Peace between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, who had so long been Rivals; and she was thought to be in a manner the Support of the Republick, by holding the Hands of those two Warriors, who were equally ambitious. Her Virtue and fine Qualities, which were above the common Standard, endeared her more to her Father, than her Relation to him. *Pompey* loved her to Adoration, and *Julia* was not wanting in a Return of Affection, tho' he was almost past the Age of appearing amiable when she married him. His continual Complaisance and Civilities to her, and above all, his good Understanding made her the most tender, and the most obliging Wife in the World. This appeared, when *Pompey* had like to have lost his Life. There was a Sedition made at an Election of *Ædiles*, in which some Blood had been shed, and *Pompey*'s Cloaths were stained with it. *Julia*, his Wife, was with Child, and as soon as she saw her Husband's bloody Robe, she fell down in a swoon, wounded her self, and brought forth a dead Child. Afterwards, she died in Child-bed with a second Daughter, which did not long survive her. *Cæsar* was exceedingly afflicted at this <sup>29</sup> great Loss; and he left the Island he had conquered, re embarked his Troops, and returned to *Gaul* before the autumnal Equinox, without losing one Ship in his Passage.

§. XVII. At his Return, he found a great Alteration among the *Gauls*. The Drought had produced a Famine in their Country; and therefore for the better Subsistence of his Troops, after he had called a Council of the States at \* *Samarobrina*, he divided them, and put them in different Quarters. He sent one *Legion*, under the Command of *Fabius*, to the § *Morini*; another, under Q. *Cicero*, to the † *Nervi*i; a third, under L. *Rossius*, to the <sup>30</sup> *Essui*; a fourth, under T. *Labi*enus,

to

<sup>28</sup> Most Geographers place the *Trinobantes* in *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

<sup>29</sup> Provision had been made for her Obsequies, and *Pompey* had ordered the Body to be carried to *Alba*, and buried at one of his Country-Houses which was near it; when the People seized the Corpse, and resolved, that the Ashes of *Cæsar*'s Daughter should be mingled with those of the Heroes of the Republick, who were buried in *The Field of*

*Mars*. The *Romans* thought this singular Mark of Distinction due to a Woman, who was more remarkable for her Virtue, than either the Eminence of her Rank, or the Splendour of her Birth.

<sup>30</sup> The Country of the *Essui* has hitherto been unknown to modern Geographers. Some place them on the Confines of *Normandy* and *Bretagne*; others in the Territory of *Seas*; others in that of *Bayeux*; and some carry them so far as to the County of *Eu*. And



to the *Rhemi*; three continued among the <sup>31</sup> *Belgæ*, under the Lieutenant Generals *L. Munatius Plancus*, *C. Trebonius*, and *M. Crassus* the *Quæstor*; and lastly, a new raised *Legion*, with five *Cohorts*, was sent to the \* *Eburones*, under the Command of *Q. Titurius Sabinus* and *L. Aurunculeius Cotta*. This was a regular Disposition; none of these separate Bodies being above 25 Leagues asunder, they were all near enough to assist one another in case of an Attack. But the General thinned the Country of the *Belgæ* a little too much of Troops, and sent *Plancus* with his *Legion* to suppress an Insurrection in the Country of the *Carnutes*. *Ambiorix* and *Cativulcus*, two Princes who bordered on the *Eburones*, or perhaps the *Eburones* themselves, took advantage of this, and at the Solicitation of *Indutiomarus* the *Trevir*, raised an Insurrection among their People against *Sabinus* and *Cotta*. They begun their Revolt by basely murdering all the *Roman* Soldiers that were scattered about the Forests cutting Wood; and then came and besieged the *Roman* Camp. The *Romans* in a Sally put the *Gauls* to Flight; and then, at their Request, sent a Deputation to *Ambiorix*, who solemnly declared his Obligations and Friendship to *Cæsar*; and added Treachery to his Dissimulation. He intreated the *Romans* to take care immediately to secure themselves against a Surprise from the *Gallic* Nations, who had all agreed to assemble to cut off the *Roman* Legions that very Day, and had hired a great Body of *Germans*, who were to pass the *Rhine* in two Days to come to their Assistance: and he offered them a safe Passage through his Dominions if they would retire to *Cæsar* or *Labienus*. When this was proposed in the *Roman* Council of War, the Officers were divided in Opinion. *Cotta* was for continuing in their Post, and keeping on the defensive: *Sabinus* insisted on accepting the Proposal of *Ambiorix*, and going to join *Labienus* or *Cicero*: And after many Debates, the latter prevailed. They decamped by break of Day, and fell into an Ambush which *Ambiorix* had laid for them. The Part which *Sabinus* commanded were attacked on a Surprise, and ranged themselves as well as they could; but the *Cohorts* under *Cotta* made a better appearance, because he was more on his Guard. However, the *Romans* made what Resistance they could in a Line, and afterwards formed themselves into a Circle. This was used only in the utmost Extremity, and the *Legionaries* were discouraged by it. Nevertheless, they defended themselves with great Bravery; insomuch, that the Enemy ordered their Troops to attack them only at a distance, and flee as oft as they approached them; and they kept their Ground, till two in the Afternoon. At last, upon the Death of two of the bravest of their *Tribunes*, and upon *Cotta's* receiving a Wound in the Face, *Sabinus* resolved to ask Quarter of the Enemy. But when he and other Officers drew near *Ambiorix*, to treat with him, they were immediately surrounded and cut in pieces. Upon this, the Battle was renewed, *Cotta* killed, and the rest of the *Romans* returned for the most part to the Camp, and there killed themselves, whilst some few only fled through the Woods to the Camp of *Labienus*.

§. XVIII. *Ambiorix*, elated with this first Success, proclaimed it amongst the neighbouring Nations; raised the \* *Advatici* and others, by telling them this was their Time for shaking off the *Roman* Yoke and recovering their Liberty; and went to besiege *Cicero* in his Camp. He had received no Information of the Defeat of *Sabinus* and *Cotta*; so that some of his Men, who were cutting Wood in the Forests, were intercepted and lost; and then the Enemy came with great vehemence to attack him. Nevertheless, he withstood, tho' with great difficulty, their first shock, on which they chiefly depended; and immediately sent Letters to *Cæsar*. But the

And in this diversity of Opinions which are all built on arbitrary Conjectures, we know not which to prefer.

31 Under the general Name of *Belgæ* were comprehended all the People of *Belgic Gaul*, according to the Limits we gave that great Region in the 2d Volume. But here the Name of *Belgæ* is confined to a Quarter of *Belgica*, which *Cæsar* calls *Belgium*: *Tres in Belgio collocavit*. As to its Situation and Limits, it appears, that *Beauvoisis* was a Part of old *Belgium*, from *Cæsar's* own Account. He says he gave the Command of three *Cohorts* to *Crassus* in

*Belgium*. Some Time after, he sent a Courier to the young Commander to leave *Beauvoisis*, and join him with his Troops. So that *Belgium* and *Beauvoisis* signify the same Place. And it is as certain, that *Artois* was in this Province. We may observe, in the 8th Book of *The War with the Gauls*, that *Cæsar* came and joined his Troops in *Belgium*, and wintered in a City of *Artois* called *Nemetocerna*, which most modern Geographers place where *Arras* now stands. *Amienois* also, which lies between these two Provinces, doubtless belonged to *Belgium*; and *Sanfon* adds the Diocese of *Senlis*, and *Permandois*.

Ways

L. DOMITI-  
US AHENO-  
BARBUS, &  
APP. CLAU-  
DIUS PUL-  
CHER, Con-  
suls.

\* The People of  
Liege.

Ibid. c. 26.

Ibid. c. 27.

Ibid.

Ibid. c. 33.

Ibid. c. 34.

Ibid. c. 37.

Ibid.

\* The People of  
the County of  
Namur.

Ibid. c. 39.

Ibid.



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCIX.

L. DOMITI-  
US AHENO-  
BARBUS, &  
APP. CLAU-  
DIUS PUL-  
CHER, Con-  
suls.

*Ibid.* c. 39.

*Ibid.* c. 44.

Ways were so stopped up, that all his Messengers were taken. After this, he built 120 Towers for the Defence of his Lines, with incredible Expedition; and withstood two successive Attacks, with more Courage than perhaps the Orator would have done. He had the good Fortune to have his *Legion* full of good Officers; and the Adventure of two of his *Centurions*, *T. Pulso*, and *L. Varenus*, was remarkable. They were both very brave, had ever been Rivals in Glory, and the former invited the latter to march with him out of the Camp, and shew his Valour on this Occasion. This said, *Pulso* attacked the Enemy, killed the foremost Man, and was immediately surrounded. *Varenus* followed him at a little distance; and seeing his Distress, relieved him. This drew the Multitude of the Enemy upon himself; and whilst he was resolutely resisting them, he fell down. Then *Pulso*, seeing his Danger, came in his Turn, to his Relief, and saved him from being cut in pieces; and both returned safe to the Camp with this double Glory, that they had nobly triumphed over their own personal Enmity, as well as bravely resisted and happily escaped the common Enemy.

Nevertheless, *Cicero's* Camp was still invested, and *Cæsar* had received no Advice of the Danger of his Lieutenant General. At last, the Slave of a faithful *Gaul*, named *Vertico*, undertook to carry a Letter to the *Pro-Consul*, and passed through the Enemy unsuspected. Then *Cæsar* immediately assembled the *Legions* near him, and sent Orders to *Cicero* to defend himself till he came. The Letter was written in *Greek*, and the *Gaul* who carried it, had Orders to fasten it to a Lance, and throw it into the Camp, if he could find no other Means to convey it. The *Gaul*, in Obedience to his Orders did so, and the Lance stuck in a wooden Tower, where it was not discovered till two Days after, by a private *Legionary*, who brought the Letter to his General. *Cicero* immediately communicated the joyful News to his Soldiers; and they soon saw the Smoke of Fires at a distance, which confirmed it. The *Gauls*, upon the first News of *Cæsar's* Approach, raised their Siege, and marched to meet him; and *Cicero* sent back the former Messenger to *Cæsar*, to give him notice of their coming. They were 60000 strong, which made them so bold, as even to attack *Cæsar's* Camp; but in one seasonable Sally, he repulsed, dispersed, and made a great Slaughter of them. After this, he came to *Cicero's* Camp that very Day with all his Troops; and was much surprized at the Progress the Barbarians had made in the military Art. They had learnt to build Towers and work *Rams* after the *Roman* manner, and had made as good Lines of Circumvallation as the *Romans* themselves; and *Cæsar* was apprehensive of the Consequences of it.

*Ibid.* c. 48.

*Ibid.* c. 49.

*Ibid.* c. 52.

*Ibid.* c. 53.

§. XIX. In the mean time, the Fame of *Cæsar's* Victory was brought to *Labienus* in the Neighbourhood of *Treves*, with incredible Expedition. He was likewise in Danger of being invested; for the Contagion of the Revolt had spread to the *Rhemi*; and *Indutiomarus* had resolved to attack him in his Trenches the next Day. But upon the first Report of the Defeat of *Ambiorix*, he decamped, and retired to the Banks of *The Rhine*. *Cæsar* took up his Quarters in the Neighbourhood of <sup>32</sup> *Samarobriva*, and since the Disturbances were so great in *Gaul*, resolved to continue there all the Winter. The <sup>33</sup> *Armorica* had also drawn Troops together near *Roscius*, in the Country of *Essui*, resolving to attack him; but upon the News of *Cæsar's* Victory, they retired and dispersed. And when the *Pro-Consul* had first quelled them by his Arms, he proceeded to terrify them with his Threats. He assembled together the Chiefs of every City, warmly reproached them with their Unfaithfulness, and filled some of them with dread. But *Indutiomarus* still continued untractable. After fruitless Attempts on the *Germans*, whose Experience made them fearful of passing *The Rhine*, he at least gained the *Senones*, one of the most flourishing People in *Gaul*. They had driven out of their Country *Cavarinus*, whom the *Pro-Consul* himself had made their King; and rather than restore him, they chose to join *Indutiomarus*. This so much encouraged him, that he even ventured to come and insult *Labienus* in his Camp. The old *Roman*, who was used to despise the rash

<sup>32</sup> *Samarobriva*, which *Cicero* calls *Samarobriva*, and some others *Samarobriga*, is the old Name the *Latins* gave to the City of *Amiens*. It is derived from *Samara*, which was formerly the Name of the River *Somme*, and *Briga*, a *Celtic* Word which signified a Bridge. *Amiens* stood on that River;

and it appears that it made a considerable Figure in *Belgic Gaul*, so early as in *Cæsar's* Time.

<sup>33</sup> The People of *Bretagne* were called *Armorica* or *Armorica*, from the *Celtic* Words *Ar Mer*, which signifies near the Sea; that Province of *Gaul* laying next to the Ocean.



Sallies of the Enemy, and make his Advantage of them, continued close behind his Trenches, and pretended Fear. In the mean Time, he sent privately for all the Cavalry in the Neighbourhood, and still affecting Fear, bore the Insults of the Enemy, who daily marched up to his Camp without any reply. But when the Cavalry he had sent for, were come up to his Camp, he commanded them to sally out and attack the Enemy; with Orders to every one of them, That they should not tarry so much as to wound any of the Enemy in their Flight which he foresaw, till *Indutiomarus* was killed, on whose Head he set a great Reward. This animated the Romans with such Vigour, that they defeated the Cavalry of the *Treviri*, whom they attacked, killed their Chief, and brought his Head to *Labienus*: And this gave *Cæsar* a little more quiet, during the rest of this Campaign, which as it was the most difficult, so likewise the most glorious, of any he had made in *Gaul*. But after all, tho' he had been victorious in this turbulent Year, he had lost a great Number of his Men, and was forced to have recourse to *Pompey*, who readily lent him two *Legions*, which he had raised in *Cisalpine Gaul*. The good Understanding between the Father-in-Law and the Son-in-Law was not yet broken, notwithstanding the Death of *Julia*. *Pompey*, for the Good of the Publick, and the Honour of his Country, willingly parted with two *Legions* which he could spare out of an Army, which he kept up for Ostentation only, near *Rome*; and thereby unwittingly and undesignedly helped to promote the Glory of a Rival, who in a very little Time became his Enemy.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCXCIX.

L. DOMITI-  
US AHENO-  
BARBUS, &  
APP. CLAU-  
DIUS PUL-  
CHER, Con-  
suls.

*Ibid.* c. 57.

*Ibid.* c. 58.

*Ibid.*

§. XX. *Pompey* was blind to *Cæsar's* Success; but *Cato* foresaw the Evils he was preparing to bring on the Republick, and had more than once declared it. But what Remedy could he possibly find out to prevent them? However, he resolved at least, to make use of his *Prætorian* Authority to cure the Wounds that Vice had given the Republick. Luxury was increased to so great an Excess, that the Magistrates appeared on their Tribunals as delicately dressed as Women; and *Cato* endeavoured to reform this Abuse by his own Example. Without any Regard to modern Fashions, he consulted only the Example of the Ancients; and learning from the Statues of *Romulus* and *Camillus*, what Habits were worn by those first Judges of the Romans, he conformed to them. He administered Justice without Shoes or Tunick, or any other Habit but the *Toga*, which he wore, because the Mark of Magistracy. This Air of Negligence did him almost as much Honour as the Judgments he pronounced; and the next Abuse he undertook to Remedy, was the Ambition of the Candidates for Offices. The Disorders they committed were enormous. Votes were publicly bought, and many of the Roman Citizens lived by selling their Suffrages, for the *Consulship*, *Prætorship*, *Tribuneship*, and *Ædileship*. The Expedient *Cato* proposed to the Senate, to stop the Progress of this Evil, was to oblige every Magistrate to give an Account by what Means he had procured his Election: And they decreed accordingly, That whether they were accused or not, a strict Enquiry should be made into their Behaviour during the Canvass. By this Means, they might, tho' nominated to an Office, be excluded from it, if they had used unlawful Methods in order to obtain it: And this Decree was equally offensive both to the Candidates and the People. It was depriving the former of a sure Way of procuring Honours without Merit; and the latter, of a Support in their Indigence, without Care or Labour. *Cato*, who was allowed to be the Author of the Decree, was therefore hated and cursed, both by the ambitious Rich, and the indigent Populace; and when he appeared in the *Comitium*, they threw Stones at him, reviled, struck him, and endeavoured to keep him from the *Rostrum*. But nevertheless he mounted it, and as soon as he appeared, the Mutineers were silent. Such an Ascendant has true Virtue over the most prejudiced Minds!

§. XXI. The Time for the Election of the *Tribunes* was drawing nigh, when this Decree was passed; and it had a surprizing Effect on those, who aspired at Seats in that venerable College. As Ambition is always fearful and suspicious, every one was afraid his Competitors would buy Suffrages in breach of the new Statute; and to prevent their mutual Uneasiness, they agreed among themselves, that each of them should depose in a third Hand the Sum of 125000 \**Drachmæ*, which should be forfeited to the rest, by him that purchased any Votes. They would have lodged this Deposit in *Cato's* Hands; but he declined the Trust. He made it his whole Business

l. s. d.  
\*4036 9 2  
Sterl.



Year of  
ROME  
DCXCIX.

L. DOMITI-  
US AHE-  
NORUS, &  
A. P. CLAU-  
DIUS PUL-  
CHER, Con-  
suls.

Cic. ad Q.  
Fratrem L. 3;  
ad Attic. L.  
4. Ep. 15, &  
16.

to watch the Steps of the Candidates; and when he had found one of them guilty of foul Play, he immediately condemned him to pay the Sum agreed on. But the rest refused to take any Advantage of it; and said, it was Punishment enough for an unfortunate Man to have suffered the Shame of being condemned by *Cato*. By these Acts of Justice, the Reputation of the *Prætor* increased daily, and eclipsed that of *Pompey*. *Cato* was his Adversary<sup>33</sup>, because an Enemy to all the ambitious, and particularly to the *Triumvirate*, whose secret Practices he detested.

But, notwithstanding all *Cato's* Efforts to hinder the Sale of Suffrages, he could not prevent the new Method that was taken by the Candidates for the *Consulship*. They indeed bought no more single Votes of the People; but every one of them, in order to secure himself Success against his Competitors, purchased either the Protection of the *Triumviri*, or of the present *Consuls*. There were four old *Prætors*, who put on the white Robe on this Occasion: The first, *Caius Mummius*, who was supported by all *Cæsar's* Faction; the second, *C. Domitius Calvinus*, who was supported by the Friends of the *Consuls*; the third, *Marcus Scaurus*, for whom *Pompey* used all his Interest; and the fourth, *M. Valerius Messala*, whom *Cæsar* protected underhand, and whose Party, tho' it appeared weakest at first, at last prevailed. However, they were all opposed in their Attempts, and all accused of using unlawful Means to obtain the *Consulate*. The Orators who accused them inveighed equally against the ambitious Candidates, and their mercenary Protectors; and said, this Practice was so infamous, and the Corruption so dangerous to the Republick, that it tended to nothing less than its utter Ruin. Nevertheless, the *Comitia* for the Elections were held in *The Field of Mars*; but *Q. Mutius Scævola*, one of the *Tribunes*, and a true Republican, raised Difficulty upon Difficulty against their Election, and by continually starting fresh Religious Scruples in the Minds of the Assembly, got it dissolved without Effect, as oft as it was called. Till at length the *Consular* Year expired, before the Elections were made, and a long *Interregnum* ensued.

Year of  
ROME  
DCC.

An Interreign  
of seven  
Months.

Plut. in *Crass.*  
*Dio Cass.*  
L. 40.  
App. in *Partib.*

§. XXII. Thus ended the sixth Century, from the Foundation of *Rome*; and it was attended with such Events abroad, as were sufficient Indications that the Republick was now threatened with an approaching Revolution. The entire Defeat of *Crassus* by the *Parthians*, compleated, if I may so speak, the Ruin of the Republican State, by breaking the only Bond of Union between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; and the *Pro-Consul* of *Syria's* Misfortunes are too interesting not to deserve a particular Relation. He left *Antioch*, and took the Field as soon as the Season would permit; tho' he had a few Days before received an Embassy from<sup>34</sup> *Orodes* King of the *Parthians*, to this Effect; That if the *Roman* People had sent him with an Army, a War must ensue, which would end in the Destruction of one of the Parties; but That if the Report was true, That he was coming contrary to the Inclinations of his Republick, and only in order to enrich himself, the King pitied his old Age, and would let go the *Romans* he had left in *Mesopotamia*, who seemed rather to be besieged than in Garrison. *Crassus* only said with Arrogance, *You shall have my Answer at Seleucia*; and the Ambassador pointing to the Palm of his Hand, replied,

33 On the other hand, *Pompey*, to destroy *Cato's* Credit, was continually endeavouring to make him odious to the Populace, by Persons whom he hired to insult him in the Streets, and decry his Virtue. But the most formidable of all the Enemies he raised up against him, was *Clodius*. This enterprizing Man had lately reconciled himself to *Pompey*, who made use of him for a Tool to execute his Designs; and he was every where continually declaiming and inveighing against *Cato*. He accused him of taking Part of the Riches of the King of *Cyprus* to his own Use. He pretended, That the Philosopher's disregard for *Pompey*, was not so much the Effect of a true Zeal, as of a strong Resentment at *Pompey's* having refused to marry his Daughter. *Cato* answered these Reproaches, with a Temper which was some Proof of his Innocence. *The Senate and People*, said he, *will bear me witness, that at my Return from*

*Cyprus*, *I brought more Gold and Silver to the publick Treasury, than Pompey did from his Conquests, after he had possessed himself of the richest Spoils of Asia. My past Conduct, and the publick Registers, will vindicate me from that Calumny. And Clodius's Reflection with respect to the Marriage of my Daughter, is altogether as groundless. I never proposed to myself such a Son-in-Law as Pompey. I have no manner of Inclination to an Alliance with a Man, who is wholly given up to his Ambition, and ready to sacrifice the publick Good to his own Advancement.*

34 *Orodes*, surnamed *Asfages*, and the 14th King of the Race of the *Asfacidae*, was the Son of *Phraates the Third*. He raised himself to the Throne, in the Year of *Rome* 696, by the Murder of *Mithridates* his elder Brother, who had reigned before him. *Plutarch* calls him *Hyrodes*.



*Hair shall grow here, before you shall be Master of that City.* Orodes, incensed by the Report of his Ambassador, immediately took Arms, and divided his Troops into two Bodies. With one, which he commanded himself, he entered *Armenia*, to make a Diversion for the Troops which *Artabazes*, the King of that powerful Country had raised, to reinforce the *Roman Army*; and he gave the Command of the other, to the brave *Surena*, the most famous of his Generals, whose Renown was increased by his late Victory.

Year of  
ROME  
DCC.  
An Interreign  
of seven  
Months.

In the mean time, the *Pro-Consul of Syria* advanced towards *Mesopotamia*, and was joined by the Remains of the little Army, which he had left between *The Euphrates* and *The Tigris*. These Troops had just been beaten by *Surena*, and the Account they gave of their Misfortune, was sufficient to have intimidated *Crassus* and his *Legionaries*. These Parthians, said they, *are terrible Enemies: We could neither come up with them when they fled, nor escape them when they pursued. Their defensive Arms are Proof against our Darts; and their offensive ones so sharp, that our Bucklers are no guard against them.* *Crassus* heard this Relation with Contempt; and looked on it only as the idle Effects of the Fears of a parcel of Cowards, who had basely suffered themselves to be put to Flight. But, the *Quæstor Caius Cassius Longinus*, who had great personal Bravery, and was afterwards one of the Murderers of *Cæsar*, and most of the *Legionary Tribunes*, were not so regardless as *Crassus* of the Relations of those Soldiers. They thought it a Matter of such Consequence, that they deliberated once more, whether they should continue the War with the *Parthians*, or not. Besides, the *Roman Legions* were intimidated with the Reports of their Comrades, and the *Auguries* foreboded no good in this Expedition. But *Crassus* persisted obstinately in his Point, both against the pretended Admonitions of the Gods, and the Opinions of his Officers. Nay, he would not even hearken to the Advice of *Artabazes*<sup>35</sup>, who invited him to enter *Parthia* by the Mountains of *Armenia*; but on the contrary, by his Obstinacy, forced him to return himself into his own Dominions to guard them.

§. XXIII. Heaven seemed determined to hurry on the *Pro-Consul* to his Destruction. As soon as he arrived on the Banks of *The Euphrates*, at a City called<sup>36</sup> *Zeugma*, he immediately passed the River with his Troops, over a Bridge which is said to have been formerly built by *Alexander the Great*. Whilst they were passing it, the Sky grew dark, and so violent a Storm arose, that it filled the Soldiers with Consternation. The Thunder roared, the Lightning fell, and the Wind was so high, that it broke down a Part of the Bridge, and rent the Banner on which the General's Name was inscribed. The Horse *Crassus* rode in Battle, fell into the River and was drowned with the Groom that led him. The Golden Eagle, which was the chief Standard of the Army, is likewise said to have turned about of it self on the Staff upon which it was fixed, as it were to admonish the General to return back. But whatever becomes of these Prognosticks, and the many<sup>37</sup> others which Fable has

<sup>35</sup> *Artabazes*, whom *Plutarch* calls *Artavasdes*, was come to join *Crassus* at the Head of a Reinforcement of 6000 Horse; and at the same Time promised to bring 10000 armed Horses; and 30000 Foot at his own Expence. But he used all the Means he could to persuade the *Roman General* to take his Rout through *Armenia*. He represented, That that fruitful Kingdom would abundantly supply his Army with Provisions; and That Mount *Taurus* would secure him in his March, from any Attacks from the Enemy, in a Country not passable for Cavalry, which were the chief Strength of the *Parthians*. But *Crassus*, obstinately bent on leading his Troops through *Mesopotamia*, would not hearken to the Remonstrances of *Artabazes*. And therefore the King of *Armenia*, who foresaw the bad Success of so ill conducted an Enterprize, left *Crassus*, and returned to his Dominions.

<sup>36</sup> *Strabo* and *Pliny* place the City of *Zeugma* in *Comagene*, a Province of *Syria*. It took its Name from the *Greek Word* *ζευγμα*, which signifies a Bridge. At this Place, there was a Bridge over *The Euphra-*

*tes* into *Mesopotamia*; which Bridge had been built, according to *Dio Cassius* and *Stephen of Byzantium*, by *Alexander the Great*. Nevertheless, besides that it is not credible That that Conqueror went as far as to *Comagene* in order to pass *The Euphrates*, *Arrian* says, he repaired the Bridge of *Thapsacus*, which had been partly demolished by Order of *Darius*, after which he led his Army over that River, into the Plains of *Mesopotamia*.

<sup>37</sup> All Things seemed to conspire, says *Plutarch*, to shew *Crassus* beforehand the ill Success of his Expedition. The Storms of Thunder that arose while he was passing the Bridge of *Zeugma*, beat down part of it. The incessant Claps of Thunder and Flashes of Lightning that followed one another, greatly increased the Terror of the Soldiers. They said, the Gods reproved the General for his Enterprize, and could not declare their Anger in a more sensible manner. Several Events that followed were taken for so many bad Pretiges of the most fatal Changes. The War-Horse *Crassus* used to ride, leaped into *The Euphrates* and was drowned, together



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has added to History, this at least, is certain, That *Crassus* persisted in his Resolution to enter into *Mesopotamia*; and was chiefly led thereto by these three Motives. 1<sup>st</sup>, He loved Independency, and was glad of an Opportunity to undertake a War of his own Head, against the Will of the *Roman* People. 2<sup>dly</sup>, He was jealous of *Cæsar's* Success, and thought to have equalled him, by leaving his Province to march against the *Parthians*, as the *Pro-Consul* of *The Gauls* had left his, to make the *Roman* Name known to the *Germans* and *Britons*. And 3<sup>dly</sup>, He promised himself immortal Glory and immense Riches from the Conquest of a Country, which had never yet been touched, either by *Lucullus*, or *Pompey*. Avarice was his prevailing Passion.

When the *Roman Legions*, to the Number of seven, exclusive of the eastern Succours, were entered into *Mesopotamia*, the Men of best Understanding in the Council of War, were of Opinion, That the Troops should be suffered to refresh themselves in some faithful Cities, whilst Scouts were sent out to discover the Enemy. This was wise Advice; but *Crassus* had two *Asiatick* Princes in his Army, whose Advice he took, and who betrayed him. These were an *Arabian* named *Alchando*, and one *Abgarus* <sup>38</sup> who reigned in a little Territory called *Osroene* <sup>39</sup>, between *Mesopotamia* and *Syria*. They had formerly come over to *Pompey*; but had since privately entered into a Correspondence with the *Parthians*, and now served them as their Emissaries with *Crassus*. They had so strongly insinuated themselves into his Affections, that he hearkened to no body but them. *Abgarus* especially, who knew the *Pro-Consul's* Foible, spared no Money to gain him. The true Scheme for a prosperous Campaign, would have been to have followed the Course of *The Euphrates*, and to have gone up by it to *Seleucia*, and from thence to *Ctesiphon* <sup>40</sup>; the chief Cities of the Kingdom of *Parthia*; and this was the Opinion of the *Roman* Officers. But the perfidious *Abgarus* set it aside by his false Reasonings. He told *Crassus*, That he would lose Time by Delays; That he wanted Wings and Feet more than Arms, against a Nation who had long been preparing to run away with their most valuable Effects into *Scythia* and *Hyrkania* <sup>41</sup>; and That, if he did not engage soon, their King would gather together all his Forces and obstruct him in his pursuit. And the Traitor prevailed against the most sensible of the *Roman* Officers. He observed, that the Footsteps of the Enemy's Squadrons shewed their Flight and their Fear; and the *Legionaries*, when they had a little recovered their Fright, trusted themselves to the Conduct of this bad Guide. They first entered into a vast Plain full of agreeable Meadows, and divided by Rivulets; and their March was easy cross this delicious Country. But as they advanced, the Roads grew worse and worse. They were forced to climb Mountains and Rocks, which brought them to a dry and sandy Plain, where they could neither find Food to satisfy their Hunger, nor Water to quench their Thirst. And then *Abgarus* began to be suspected <sup>42</sup> by the *Tribunes* and their

gether with the Groom that led him. Some unguarded Expressions which had dropped from the General as he was haranguing his Troops, were capable of such Interpretations, as the Superstitious made to forebode the Misfortunes with which they thought themselves threatened. And lastly, while the Sacrifice was offering, which the Laws of Religion required, to purify the Troops before they took the Field, *Crassus* let fall the Entrails of the Victim which the Priest had put into his Hands; and the Persons present drew sad Presages from this Event, which was purely accidental. But the General only sneered at it, and said, *That his Arms should not slip out of his Hands in the same manner.*

<sup>38</sup> *Plutarch* calls this Cheat *Ariamnes*; and makes him to have been, not a King of *Osroene*, but a Commander among the *Arabians*.

<sup>39</sup> *Osroene*, otherwise called *Anthemusia* was one of the Cantons of *Mesopotamia*, which lay next to *The Euphrates*. Its chief Cities were *Edeffa* and *Nicephorium*.

<sup>40</sup> The ancient Geographers place *Ctesiphon* in

*Chalonitis* a Province of *Affyria*, on the Banks of *The Tigris*. The *Parthian* Kings resided there in Winter, on account of the Mildness of the Climate. *Strabo* makes it one of the chief Cities in the *Parthian* Empire.

<sup>41</sup> Old *Hyrkania* lay near the *Caspian* Sea, which bounds it to the North. To the South, it is bounded by *Parthia* properly so called; and to the East and West by *Great Media* and the River *Oxus*. Its capital City which *Ptolomy* mentions, gave its Name to the whole Province.

<sup>42</sup> The *Romans* could no longer doubt of *Abgarus's* Treachery, after the Arrival of the Couriers from *Artabazes*. This Prince sent *Crassus* Advice, That the King of *Parthia* had made an Irruption into *Armenia* at the Head of a numerous Army, and that he wanted all his Forces to defend himself against so formidable an Enemy. *Join your Troops with mine*, adds he, *and I will be answerable for the Victory.* *Orodes* cannot withstand two such united Powers. *One single Battle gained will entirely drive him out of my Dominions, and ascertain to you the Conquest of a very large Country.* And if you will not come



their *Legionaries*. But, tho' *Ariobarzanes* sent an Express to *Crassus*, to advise him to take the Hills, and avoid entering into the barren and desert Plains, where his Troops would perish with Hunger, it was all in vain. The *Pro-Consul* inconsiderately and blindly followed his ill Fate. *Cassius*, tho' young, warmly expressed his Indignation against *Abgarus*; but the Traitor softened him with his Promises, and flattered him with bringing him soon into a Place of Plenty. Whilst *Crassus* gave no other Answer to the Murmurs of his Troops, than this, That they were not to expect to find the Delights of *Campania*, in the extreme Parts of the World.

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§. XXIV. The Enemy were not far off; *Surena* <sup>43</sup>, with an Army numerous and well stored with Provisions, was waiting to see the Strength and Courage of the Romans abated by Want. *Abgarus* often procured Interviews with the *Parthian* General, under Pretence of going out on Parties; and when he had taken his Measures with *Surena* for destroying the Roman Army, he came in all haste to inform *Crassus*, That a small Number of *Parthians* were drawing near him. The Romans were therefore forced to arm in great haste and disorder; and *Cassius* was for drawing up the *Legions* so wide, as to cover as much Ground as possible, for fear of being surrounded. He had better Intelligence than *Crassus*, who saw only with *Abgarus's* Eyes. *Cassius's* Scouts had informed him, That the Enemy were not so weak as was represented. But the Roman <sup>44</sup> General believed only the <sup>45</sup> Man who betrayed him; and drew up his Troops in a Square <sup>46</sup>, and in such close Order, that the whole Army looked more like one *Phalanx*, than Troops drawn up in *Manipuli*, with Spaces between them, after the Roman manner. This Fault gave *Surena* a great Advantage. In his Wings *Crassus* posted 4000 of his Horse; and gave the Command of the Right to old *Cassius*, and that of the Left to *Cassius* his Son. He himself chose to be in the Center. In this Order, they advanced to the Banks of a little River, or rather Rivulet, called *The* <sup>47</sup> *Balissus*. The Romans who

come into my Proposal, use this Precaution at least for your own Sake, always to keep under the Shelter of the Mountains both in your Marches and Encampments, that they may secure your Legions against the Attacks of the Parthian Horse. But this wise Advice only made *Crassus* the more untractable. He fancied *Artabazes* was laying a Snare for him, to destroy him; and under this Persuasion, he answered the Messengers in a great Rage, That after his Expedition, he would fall on *Armenia*, and make their Master repent of endeavouring to betray the Interests of Rome by his pernicious Counsels. *Cassius* could not hear this mad Answer, without the greatest Indignation. He was extremely enraged, not so much at *Crassus*, as the Traitor *Abgarus*, who abused his Confidence to lead him to his Destruction; and he in great Resentment, accosted the Deceiver in a private Place, and loaded him with Curses. How could you seduce *Crassus* so much, as to induce him to lead his Army into sandy and uncultivated Plains? What was thy Design, thou Traitor! in leading him through a Road which is more proper for a Leader of unfortunate Robbers, than a Roman General! But the Cheat knew how to conceal his Designs under fallacious Appearances. He encouraged *Cassius* and the Soldiers to go on, by promising them a charming Country beyond those Deserts, which was very fruitful, and would make them abundant Amends for their Fatigues.

<sup>43</sup> If we may depend on the Account given us of him by *Plutarch*, *Surena* had all the Qualifications that make a great Man. He was descended from the first Nobility, and had derived from his Ancestors the Right of tying the Royal Fillet on the Kings of *Parthia* at their Coronation. With this illustrious Birth, he had a consummate Prudence before the usual Age; for he was yet but Thirty. *Asia* had already admired his Exploits. His Valour kept the Princes and Nations in awe, who were entered into a Confederacy against the formidable Power of the *Parthians*. *Orades* was indebted to him for his

Throne, and for the taking of *Seleucia*. He first mounted the Ramparts of that Capital, struck Terror into the Enemy's Battalions, and beat down all that opposed him. His Stature was Majestick, and evidently spoke the Hero. His Riches appeared to be immensely great, by the Magnificence and Pomp of his Train in his Marches. His Equipage consisted of a thousand Camels; and his Guard of as many Horse compleatly armed. He had above 10000 Slaves and Vassals light-armed in his Pay; and he is said to have united the Effeminacy and Luxury of an *Asiatick* with the Intrepidity of a Conqueror. And indeed, he carried with him whatever could contribute to his Pleasures. His Concubines always attended him in his Expeditions. Tho' he was ready to brave Death in a Breach or a Battle, he was not ashamed to paint his Face and perfume his Hair after the Manner of the *Medes*: Whereas the *Parthians* always went to Battle with their Hair in Disorder, and making as hideous Figures as they could, to strike the more Terror.

<sup>44</sup> *Plutarch* says, That *Crassus*, instead of appearing in a red Dress, as was usual for Generals, appeared first in a black one; and when he perceived his Mistake, returned to his Tent, and put on the military Habit. But the Sight of his mournful Habit revived the old Prejudices entertained by the Soldiers, of the ill Success of the Battle, and filled them with Consternation.

<sup>45</sup> At first, says *Plutarch*, *Crassus*, by the Advice of *Cassius*, extended his *Legions*, and the Horse in his Wings so much, that tho' the Plain was very large, he could not be surrounded by the Enemy. But he afterwards changed this Disposition, and drew up his Infantry in close Order.

<sup>46</sup> This Square Battalion faced every Way, and had on every Side twelve Cohorts in Front.

<sup>47</sup> *Plutarch* and *Appian* both mention the Rivulet *Balissus*, which crept towards the Frontiers of *Affyria* in a sandy and uncultivated Plain.



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were much harassed and oppressed with Thirst, were refreshed with this Water, and then marched up <sup>48</sup> to the Enemy, whom they now first saw on the opposite Bank.

The *Legions* were not at first terrified with the Sight of the Number and Appearance of the *Parthians*. *Surena*, tho' young, was an able General. He had hid the best Part of his Troops, in the Coppices, and behind the Hills, in order to surprize and discourage the *Romans* the more, by their shewing themselves all on a sudden: And the Stratagem had its Effect. As soon as Orders were given by their General, the *Parthians* seemed to start up out of the Ground, with a frightful Dinn, and terrible Outcries. They had neither Trumpets nor Clarions in their Armies. They used only the more shocking Sounds of Drums <sup>49</sup> and Timbals to excite themselves to fight, and to which the *Romans* had never been accustomed. But what most affected the latter was, the Pomp and Glitter of the *Parthian* Horse. When they saw an innumerable Cavalry, finely mounted, carrying glittering Arms, wearing shining Cuirasses and Helmets of a polished Metal, and their Horses cloathed in Armour of Steel or Brass, their Courage sunk at once. *Surena* in particular appeared by his Stature to be of a gigantick Race; but his fine Mien and rich Dress gave him rather the Appearance of a *Mede* than a *Parthian*. The Battle was begun by the light Infantry, which *Craffus* <sup>50</sup> ordered to advance against the Enemy: But a Shower of Darts soon forced them to retire to their main Body. After this, the *Parthians* attacked the first Ranks of the *Roman* Army; and finding it too close to be broke through, they invested it in Front and the two Flanks. Then the *Parthian* Horse shot a Shower of Arrows on the *Romans*, every one of which did Execution, because the *Legionaries* were in such close Order; and the two Wings in vain advanced in good Order to repulse them. The *Parthians* retired, but shot their Arrows as fast in their Flight, as before. So that whether the *Legionaries* kept their Ground, or pursued the flying Enemy, it was equally impossible for them to avoid the Attack. Those People were as expert in shooting when their Backs were turned, as when they faced their Enemies.

§. XXV. At last the *Pro-Consul*, tired with seeing his Army stand still, and serve only for a Butt for the Enemy's Arrows which flew at them without intermission, ordered his Son *Craffus* to attack the Aggressors with a Detachment of Cavalry and light Infantry. The young *Roman*, who was arrived from *Transalpine Gaul*, where he had commanded under *Cæsar*, had brought with him 1000 *Gallie* Horse, who were the Choice of the Army he had commanded in the West; and when he had added to these some *Roman* Squadrons, with eight *Cohorts*, and 500 Archers, he fell on the *Parthians*. The Senator *Censorinus*, and *Megabacchus* a brave Soldier, followed him. *Surena's* Cavalry retired according to Custom, and then returned in a greater Number to invest the Detachment of young *Craffus*. As the Enemy's Horses were turning round the *Romans*, they raised so great a Dust, that the Soldiers could not see. Nevertheless, they felt themselves wounded with Darts, tho' they could not perceive whence they came. In short, if the Infantry of the Detachment could have fought a pitched Battle, the Victory would have been more disputed. But the *Parthians* kept to their old Way of fighting; and it was in vain for young *Craffus*, to press his Men to march up to them. Some shewed him their wounded Bodies, others their Arms fastened to their Comrades by Arrows, others their Feet so pinned to the Ground by them, that they could not stir. The young Commander therefore left his Foot to the Mercy of the Enemy, and led up only his Cavalry against them. The *Gauls* made the first Attack; but their Lances did little Execution among Men armed with Cuirasses, and Horses covered with tried Armour. Nevertheless, these western Troops behaved themselves with

<sup>48</sup> Most of the Officers were for encamping on the Banks of the Rivulet *Balissus*, till they could get certain Intelligence of the Number and Disposition of the *Parthian* Army. But *Craffus*, led on by the inconsiderate Ardour of his Son, and the Troop he Commanded, only gave his *Legions* a little Time, to take a Meal standing; and then precipitately led them to Battle.

<sup>49</sup> The *Parthians* in Battle used only Drums with little Brass Bells hanging to them, and some other Instruments, whose Sounds imitated the rattling of Thunder, and the roarings of wild Beasts.

<sup>50</sup> In the first Onset, the *Parthians* made an Attempt to charge the *Romans* with Pikes, and break through the Square Battalion; but they were so closely formed, that they were impenetrable by the Enemy.



all imaginable Courage. They dismounted, and crept under the Bellies of the Enemy's Horses, in order to wound them, and make them throw their Riders: And if Valour had been to have decided the Dispute, *Crassus* would have been victorious. But he was grievously wounded in the Heat of the Action; and when he returned, in the midst of his faithful *Gauls*, to his Infantry, he found them in a great Consternation. All he could do, was to lead the Remains of his Detachment to a neighbouring Hill, there put himself on the defensive, and wait for Succours, which never came. Then, overwhelmed with Grief, and knowing what a Wound he had received, he ordered his Attendant to kill him. After his Example, *Censorinus* and *Megabacchus* stabbed themselves with their Swords, and the rest were for the most part cut in pieces by the Enemy, who did not at most make above 500 Prisoners of War.

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Thus the Son of *Crassus* was killed, almost in his Father's fight; and the only act he did in this Battle, worthy of a great General, was, after he heard of this fatal Accident. Tho' most deeply affected with Grief at his Loss, he dissembled his Concern for fear of discouraging his Army; and cried out, *One Soldier the less cannot affect the Victory: Let us charge, Let us fight with Resolution, and forget what's past!* Tho' the *Parthians* shewed him the Head of his Son on the top of a Lance to intimidate him, he flew towards them; but the Courage of his Soldiers was sunk, and the Shout they were forced to give before the Action, was feint and languishing. Whereas the Clamours of the Enemy were loud and piercing: And the Effect was answerable to their Expectations. They, without drawing very near them, sent clouds of Arrows on the *Legionaries*, and killed great Numbers of them. But the greatest Slaughter among them, was made by the perfidious *Abgarus*, who with his auxiliary Troop attacked the *Romans*, his Friends and Confederates, in the Rear. This put their Battalions in Disorder; nevertheless, they continued under Arms, and kept their Ranks till Night. When they left the Field of Battle, the *Parthians* cried out, *Let us leave the Father at full Liberty to lament the Death of his Son!* and then instantly dispersed, and went to pass the Night in the neighbouring Forests; for they never form Camps to lodge in.

§. XXVI. *Crassus* and his Soldiers had a melancholy Night, and before the Sun was up, their Curiosity led them to the Plain, which they found strewed with their dead. The Opinion of the *Roman* Officers was, That they should withdraw the Troops to <sup>51</sup> *Carrhæ*, a neighbouring City on the River <sup>52</sup> *Chaboras*; and this produced terrible Outcries and Despair among the wounded, who were going to be left to the Mercy of the *Parthians*. Nevertheless, the Army decamped with little Noise, before Day, but their March was <sup>53</sup> slow, in order to give the Stragglers Time to come up. There were but about 4000 left in the Camp. When it was Day, the *Parthians* returned, and put all the *Romans* left on the Field of Battle, who had not killed themselves, to the Sword. Then they pursued the Fugitives, and came up with *Vargunteius*, one of the *Roman* Lieutenant Generals, who was leading four *Cohorts* through By-Ways to *Carrhæ*; and cut them all in pieces except twenty brave Men, who made their Way through the Enemy Sword in Hand. These came safe at *Carrhæ*, where they found *Crassus* and *Cassius* arrived before them, with the Remains of their Army.

<sup>51</sup> *Carrhæ* was a City of *Mesopotamia*, which *Stephen of Byzantium* places on a River of the same Name. *St. Jerome* thought that the *Carrhæ*, which was so famous for the Defeat of *Crassus*, was the *Charran* of the Scriptures, to which the Patriarch *Abraham* retired, after he had left *Ur* a City of *Chaldea*; and *Samuel Bochart* and *Saumaïse* have adopted the same Opinion.

<sup>52</sup> It is uncertain whether the River *Chaboras* is the same as *The Charra* which watered the City of *Charra*, according to *Stephen of Byzantium*. Perhaps *The Charra* might fall into *The Chaboras* near that City. But be that as it will, this River which *Strabo* and *Anianus Marcellinus* call *Aboras*, rose at

the Foot of Mount *Mafus* in *Mesopotamia*, a different Mountain from another of the same Name near Mount *Niphate* in *Armenia*. It runs from North to South, and falls into *The Euphrates*.

<sup>53</sup> According to *Plutarch*, a *Roman* Officer named *Egnatius*, at the Head of 300 Horse, arrived at *Carrhæ* before *Crassus*, and only carried long enough under the Walls to inform *Coponius* the Governor, who commanded the *Roman* Garrison there, That the *Roman* Army had had a great Battle with the *Parthians*. After this he continued his March, and repassed *The Euphrates* over the Bridge which *Crassus* had built.



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In the mean time, *Surena* was not idle, but pursued *Crassus* and *Cassius*; and when informed that they had marched by *The Chaboras*, and entered the City which stood upon it, he followed them thither, resolving either to besiege *Carrhæ*, or draw the *Pro-Consul* into a Snare. With this latter View, he sent thither one of the Subjects of *Abgarus*, who, with the Help of the *Latin* which he spoke fluently, got into the City, and told *Crassus*, That *Surena* desired a Conference with him, or at least with his *Quæstor*, to draw up Articles for a Peace. The Proposal was at first accepted; but afterwards, when the double Dealing of the *Parthian* was discovered, it was rejected. He underhand endeavoured to persuade the *Carrhæans* to deliver up *Crassus* and *Cassius* to him in Chains. The *Roman* Council therefore thought it necessary to flee still farther, and seek another *Asylum*: And their Departure ought to have been kept a Secret. But the *Pro-Consul* communicated it in Confidence to one *Andromachus*, who, since the Treachery of *Abgarus* was become his Favourite; and this Man likewise proved a Traitor, and sold the *Roman* to *Surena*. He undertook to be the Conductor of the *Roman* Army, on purpose to lead them to the Place where the *Parthians* were waiting for them. They chose a dark Night for their Departure, and whilst the Darkness lasted, no Enemy came near them. But their treacherous Guide led them through many Windings and Turnings, in order to bring them to a marshy Place, where the Infantry were up to the Knees in Mire. Then *Cassius* began to suspect Treachery, and turning short back again towards *Carrhæ*, said, alluding to the Treachery of *Andromachus*, and the Dexterity of the *Parthians* in the Use of their Bows, *After I have suffered the Malignity of the Scorpion, I will take what Care I can not to expose my self to Sagittarius*. In short, the wise *Quæstor* reached *Syria*, followed by only 500 Horse. Another Officer named *Octavius*, conducted by faithful Guides, gained the neighbouring Mountains called <sup>54</sup> *Sinnaci*, and with him about 5000 *Romans*, who entrenched themselves there before break of Day.

§. XXVII. As for *Crassus* and his Troops, they were still toiling in the Dirt, when *Surena*, at Sun-rising, invested them with his Cavalry. *Octavius* saw the Danger of his General from the top of the Hill, and without hesitation flew to his Assistance; and after an obstinate Fight, the *Romans* at last disengaged *Crassus*, the Soldiers covering him with their Bodies and their Bucklers, and carried him to the Mountain. *Surena*, mortified that so fine a Prey had escaped his Hands, surrounded the Mountain, as if with Design to make a new Attack; but he found his *Parthians* were weary of fighting. Instead of Force therefore, he had recourse to Artifice; and made Proclamation in his Army, That he was inclined to treat with the *Pro-Consul* of Peace. He said, *It was better to come to a Reconciliation with Rome, than to sow the Seeds of an eternal War, by shedding the Blood of one of her Generals*. This was publicly reported, even in the Presence of the *Roman* Prisoners; and they had Liberty enough given them, to go and relate to *Crassus* what they had heard. Agreeably to these Declarations, *Surena*, after a slight Skirmish, advanced towards the Hill on which the *Romans* were, attended only by a few of his Officers, and when he was almost within Bow-shot, he opened his Arms, shewed his Bow unbent, and with Signs invited *Crassus* to an Interview. The invested *Legionaries* leaped for Joy, but the General did not immediately acquiesce in these first Declarations. He hesitated; but was at last forced by his own Soldiers to go alone, and run the Hazard of a suspected Conference. He therefore called the Gods and his Officers to witness the Violence his Troops offered him, and attended only by *Octavius* and *Petronius*, without Guards or *Lictors*, went to entrust his Life with Barbarians, whose Treachery he had very <sup>55</sup> often experienced. Nevertheless, some

<sup>54</sup> The Mountains called *Sinnaci* by *Appian* and *Plutarch*, are the same as Mount *Mafius*. At least, there was near the latter a City of *Mesopotamia* called *Sinna*, according to *Strabo*; and this City may have given its Name to the neighbouring Mountains.

<sup>55</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Surena* had sent two *Greeks* who had settled in *Parthia*, to meet *Crassus*. On the other Hand, the *Roman* General sent to *Surena*, to know in what manner the Conference was

to be held, and to settle the Number of Guards that should attend them. But the *Parthian*, instead of giving Audience to the two *Rostius's*, (Brothers, who were the Messengers) kept them Prisoners; then advanced, mounted on a very fine Horse, and attended by his chief Officers, near the Foot of the Hill; and *Crassus*, who waited for the Return of his two Messengers, was surprized at being prevented by *Surena* himself, when he least expected him.



Battalions followed him to a certain distance; and whilst *Crassus* was walking at the Head of them, according to the manner of the *Romans*, *Surena* came well mounted to him, and when he saw him, accosted him thus. *What! A Roman General in so humble a State! Enter into Friendship, my Lord, with my Master Orodes, and experience his Liberality. Accept this fine Horse from my Hands, which I present you with in his Name.* This said, two of his Attendants seized *Crassus*, and put him on a stately Horse, adorned with Gold Furniture; but *Octavius*<sup>56</sup> suspected this unexpected Honour. He killed one of the Grooms; was himself immediately killed by a *Parthian*; and this produced at first a Tumult, and then a Battle, in which *Crassus* received a mortal Wound, and fell dead to the Earth. But whether he was wounded by the Hands of a *Roman* or a *Parthian*, History does not inform us. However, his Head and his Right-Hand were immediately cut off, in order to be sent to *Orodes* in *Armenia*; and his mangled Body was left in the Dust, and became Food for the Birds. The rest of his Army either surrendered to the Conqueror, or dispersing themselves in the Night, were pursued by the *Parthians*, and all put to the Sword. The *Romans* lost at least 30000 Men in this Campaign; 20000 of them were killed on the Spot, and 10000 continued in Captivity among the Barbarians, and became Slaves to them. And no vanquished General was ever more insulted than *Crassus* after his Death. His Head was brought to the King<sup>57</sup> of *Parthia*, when he was at Table; and he ordered melted Gold to be poured into his Mouth. Indeed Avarice had been *Crassus's* predominant Vice. His Ambition, which was boundless,

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was

<sup>56</sup> According to *Plutarch*, the King of *Parthia's* Grooms seized *Crassus* by the middle, and set him on an Horse which they whipped before them, to quicken his Pace. *Octavius* and *Petronius* enraged at this Insult, seized the Horse by the Bridle, and the few *Romans* that attended them, came round their Officers to support them, but were repulsed by *Surena's* Attendants. Both Parties fought resolutely; *Octavius* killed a Groom in the Dispute; and himself received a Wound from behind him with a Sabre, which laid him dead on the Sand. In short, most of those who fought to save *Crassus* perished in the Dispute; and the rest made their escape to the Mountain.

<sup>57</sup> The King of the *Parthians* had laid *Armenia* waste, and made *Artabazes* repent of the Assistance he gave the *Romans*. But at last, the two Monarchs concluded a lasting Peace between them; the Seal of which was the Marriage of *Pacorus* the Son of *Orodes*, to the King of *Armenia's* Sister. In the mean Time, *Surena* spread a Report, That *Crassus* was still alive, and That he would carry him to *Seleucia*, and shew him to the People there. His Design was to entertain them with a comical Scene, which he projected in his March. There was among the *Roman* Prisoners one *Gaius Paccianus*, who was very like *Crassus*; and *Surena*, after he had put him in a *Parthian* Dress, placed him at the Head of the Army on a War-Horse. Before him marched twelve *Lictors* armed with Axes and *Fasces*. His Guards were mounted on Camels; and in Reproach of *Crassus's* Avarice, every one had an empty Purse hanging by him. The bloody Heads of several *Roman* Soldiers stuck on the Axes, revived the melancholy Remembrance of the Battle of *Carrhae*; this odd Train was followed by a Company of debauched Women, who in loose Songs stigmatized the Name, Memory, and Character, of *Crassus*; and the Affair became still more offensive to modest Minds, when *Surena* produced in the Presence of the Senate of *Seleucia* a Collection of lascivious Tales, then known by the Name of *The Milesian Tales*. One *Aristides* of *Miletum*, to whom were ascribed some ancient Memoirs concerning *Sicily*, *Italy*, and *Persia*, was the Author of that infamous Book; one Copy of which the Conquerors had found in the Cloak-

Bag of a *Roman*, whom *Plutarch* calls *Rustius*.

The General took Occasion from thence to inveigh against the Debauchery of the *Roman* Citizens. *These are the Abominations which this infamous City puts into the Hands of her Soldiers; it is thus she forms her Youth to the Exercises of War.* But, besides that it was unjust to judge of all the *Romans* by one, these Reproaches very ill became the Mouth of *Surena*, who carried in his Train two hundred Chariots for his Concubines, and whatever could contribute to his Pleasures. He was every Day seen in his Camp to have recourse to his Pleasure, to refresh himself after his military Fatigues. Besides, says *Plutarch*, it did not become *Surena* to be so severe on an History of the Gallantries of the *Milesian* Women, because he could not but know, that some of them had captivated some of the Kings of *Parthia*, and even given Monarchs to that Empire. It was notorious, that several of the *Arfacidae* were born of *Ionian* and *Milesian* Strumpets.

Whilst the *Parthian* was triumphing at *Seleucia*, the Son of *Orodes* was married to the Sister of *Artabazes*. The two Kings solemnized their new Alliance with expensive and publick Feasts, and their Rejoycings were accompanied with Theatrical Performances in *Greek*, taken from the best *Grecian* dramatick Poets. The King of the *Parthians*, who understood the Beauties of that Language, had read the best Authors in it; and *Artabazes* diverted himself at his leisure Hours, with writing Tragedies, Histories, and other Treatises, in *Greek*. Several of his Works were extant in *Italy*, in *Plutarch's* Time. In the midst of these Rejoycings, *Stillaces*, who was sent by *Surena*, arrived in the Capital of *Armenia*. The two Monarchs were at Table seeing some Scenes of *The Bacchantes* of *Euripides*, and the tragical Adventures of *Pentheus* and his Mother *Agave*, when the Messenger was introduced, and presented *Orodes* with the Head of *Crassus*. At this Sight, the Lords of the two Kingdoms gave a mighty shout, and *Stillaces* was admitted to the Table, and gave an Account of the Victory gained by *Surena*. Then, one of the Actors named *Jason*, immediately changed his Dress, to personate *Agave* holding her Son's Head in her Hand, and in the height of his Joy, disputed with the *Bacchantes* the Honour of having given the



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was chiefly, if not wholly, founded in his Passion for Riches. I would willingly believe, that he had a laudable Emulation of equalling *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; but he did not, like them, make War with that noble Generosity and Disinterestedness, which increased the Glory of their Victories. However, he dishonoured the *Roman* Name, in the farthest Parts of the World; and shewed by his Defeat, that there was a People in the East, who were able to withstand the Power of *Rome*. And after all, the Disgrace he brought on his Republick, was not the greatest Evil she suffered by his Death. He was the Cement of the Union between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. When he was dead, the two surviving *Triumviri* kept within no Bounds. They openly, and without Obstruction, aspired at a despotick Power; the former with more Address, and greater Superiority of Genius; the latter, by such Artifices, Civilities, and Compliances, as he thought most proper to gain on all Orders of Men. These will appear to be their distinguishing Characters to the End of our History; in which these two Rivals will hereafter act the chief Parts. As soon as *Crassus* was no more, *Pompey* would bear no Rival, *Cæsar* would admit of no Superior. The latter would not submit to the Dominion of another; the former had long reigned without controul; and this produced those Divisions between them, which soon broke out, in a signal manner.

App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.

§. XXVIII. *Pompey*, who would not leave *Rome* to go and govern *The Spains*, and who commanded an Army in the Heart of *Italy*, fomented Discord in the Capital. He, by private Management so long suspended the Election of *Consuls*, that the Inter-reign lasted seven Months; and by this Means, the whole Form of the Government was changed. There were now, no *Consuls* to give Law to the whole Republick, no *Prætors* to administer Justice to particular Persons, no *Tribunes of the People* to govern the *Comitia*. Nay, even the Applications for the superior Offices, were but feintly made. The People liked better to sell their Suffrages to others, than buy them for themselves. The chief Provinces of *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Syria*, had long been divided among the *Triumviri*; and there was no more Prospect of their ever becoming again the Rewards of a difficult *Consulship*, or a laborious *Prætorship*. It was likewise suspected, that *Pompey's* only Aim, was to reign with the more Tranquillity, during this sort of Anarchy. The Men of Reflection said, That his opposing the Elections in *The Field of Mars* underhand, was only in order to make himself necessary, and oblige the Republick to nominate him *Dictator*. Agreeably to this, his Emiffaries said in all Places, That it was necessary, in the present Situation of Things, that *Rome* should be governed by one Man: And the *Tribune C. 58 Lucceius* ventured even to propose it to the People, to promote *Pompey* to the *Dictatorship*. But *Cato* was too watchful of the Preservation of the Republick, to suffer a Tyrant to be placed at the Head of it. He made Speeches, exclaimed, and had like to have got *Lucceius* deprived of his *Tribuneship*. During these Troubles, which daily increased, since *Rome* changed her Governours every five Days, *Pompey* spent the Time he allotted for Mourning for his Wife *Julia*, in the Country. At last he returned to the City, and endeavoured to destroy the common Opinion of his aiming at the *Dictatorship*. He was sensible, how odious *Sylla's* Conduct had made that Title; and he was content with retaining the Thing, without assuming the Name. In order to remove all Suspicions, he got two of the old Candidates, *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, and *M. Valerius Messala*, chosen *Consuls*.

Cic. L. 8. ad.  
Q. Fratrem  
Epist. ult.

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NUS, & M.  
VALERIUS  
MESSALA,  
Consuls.

But as the new Administration could not be lasting, so neither was it peaceable. The five remaining Months of the *Consular* Year were spent in Factions and Massacres, in order to support the Ambition of the Candidates for the *Curule* Offices. These new Disputes were carried to such a height, that the People could not be assembled in *The Field of Mars*, before *January*. Hence the Complaints and Lamentations of the Senate. They put on Mourning, as in a Time of publick Calamity, and passed a new Decree, to restrain the Fury of those who aspired at the highest Stations. Their Num-

the first Blow. Upon this, *Pomaxaitres*, who had killed *Crassus*, rose up and declared, That he, rather than *Jason*, ought to have taken the Part of *Agave*, because he had had alone the Honour of killing the *Roman* General. *Orades*, pleased to find in the Performance so many Particulars which were suitable to

the Circumstances of *Crassus*, gave a *Talent* to *Jason*, and a considerable Reward to *Pomaxaitres*.

58 This was the same *Lucceius* who had contended with *Bibulus* for the *Consulship*. He was one of *Pompey's* most zealous Partisans. *Plutarch* calls him *Lucilius*.

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ber and their Earnestness was increased, by the Vacancy there now was in Syria, by the Death of *Craſſus*. Many aſpired at this rich Province, and at the *Conſulſhip*, as a Step towards it. The *Conſcript Fathers* therefore decreed, That no *Conſul* or *Prætor* ſhould go and command in any Province, till after his laſt Office had been five Years expired; and the *Roman People* were ſo pleaſed with this *Senatus-Conſultum*, that they paſſed a *Plebſcitum* to confirm it.

§. XXIX. Whiſt *Pompey* was leading a ſedentry Life in *Rome*, and either fo- menting the publick Diviſions, or was at leaſt an unactive Spectator of them, *Cæſar* was enabling himſelf more and more to deſtroy the Republick, after he ſhould have entirely conquered and ſettled Peace in *Transalpine Gaul*. He ſpent part of the Winter at *Samarobriua*, to appeaſe the Commotions of the laſt Year. His Army was now reinforced, and become more numerous than when he had paſſed the *Alpes* the firſt Time; and when he underſtood that the *Treviri* again ſollicited the *Ger- mans* to paſs *The Rhine*, and had drawn *Ambiorix*, the *Nervii*, *Advatici*, and *Menapii* into their Plot; he, notwithſtanding the Season, marched into the Country of the *Nervii*, ravaged it, and enriched his Soldiers with the Booty. There he learnt that the Rebellion had ſpread from *Belgica* to the *Celtæ*, and That the *Senones* and *Carnutes* had joined the Revolters; and in order the better to aſſure himſelf of theſe Facts, he ordered the States-General of *Gaul* to aſſemble at *Lutetia*, a City of the *Parifii*, but dependent on the *Senones*. All appeared there, except the *Treviri*, *Senones*, and *Carnutes*; and their Refuſal being underſtood as a Signal of their Re- volt, *Cæſar* informed the Diet of their Deſertion, and immediately ſet out for the Country of the *Senones*. *Acco*, the Author of theſe Troubles, when he ſaw his Country ravaged, deſired, and obtained Pardon, by the Interceſſion of the *Ædui*. The *Carnuti* made Peace after his Example; and when *Cæſar* had taken Hoſtages of them, he turned his Arms againſt the *Treviri*. *Ambiorix* was at the Head of them; and the *Pro-Conſul*, foreſeeing that he would not come to a Battle with him, and finding that he was in Friendſhip with the *Menapii*, to whom he might have recourſe, ſent two *Legions* with all his heavy Baggage againſt the *Treviri*, and marched him- ſelf with five others, into the Country of the *Menapii*, which was covered with Woods and full of Marſhes. Theſe, at firſt, retired to their Woods, and abandon- ed their Huts and Flocks to the Mercy of the *Romans*; but afterwards their Loſſes made them wiſer, and they deſired Peace, promiſed not to ſuffer *Ambiorix* to retire into their Canton, and received a *Roman* Garriſon.

After *Cæſar* had taken Hoſtages, he proceeded by ſhort Marches to the united *Tre- viri* and *Bhurones*. *Labienus* had ſpent the Winter in their Neighbourhood, and the *Legion* he commanded would have been attacked, if he had not received from *Cæſar* two other *Legions* with his Baggage. And then this Reinforcement made him enter-

<sup>59</sup> It is certain, that *Paris* was originally only a ſmall Town, or at leaſt, a little City, contained in an Iſland in *The Seine*; as *Cæſar* expreſſly ſays, B. 6. This is the Part which is now called *L'Île du Palais*, and *L'Île Notre-Dame*, and ſometimes *The City*. So late as in the Times of the Emperor *Julian* and *Zozimus*, it had ſcarce the Appearance of a City. They both call it *Horion*, a diminutive Term which ſignifies a Village, or Place of very little Con- ſequence. *Ammianus Marcellinus* in the fourth Cen- tury, calls it *Caſtellum Pariſorum*, to ſhew that it was no larger than a Citadel or Fort. According to *Cæſar*, B. 7, it was ſurrounded with Marſhes, which has led ſome to derive *Lutetia* from the *La- tin* Word *Lutum*, Dirt, becauſe it was in a dirty Country. But they did not conſider, that it bore this Name before the Inruptions of the *Romans* into *The Gauls*. So that, there can be no doubt but it was ſo called by the *Celtæ*, whoſe Language had no Relation to that of the *Latins*. As to the Name of *Lucotecia* which *Strabo* gives it, and which ſome Moderns derive from *Lucus* a King of the *Gauls*, all this is purely Conjecture. Neither is there any better Foundation for the Opinions of thoſe, who

to prove their Etymology have recourſe to the Wor- ſhip which, they ſay, the *Parifians* paid to the God- deſs *Lucoteca*, who preſided over Day-break. And the ſame Judgment is to be formed of thoſe, who derive the Word *Leucotecia*, from the *Whiteness* of the Plaſter with which the Houſes were covered. Afterwards this City changed its ancient Name, to one taken from the People who inhabited the Ter- ritory of which it was the Capital, and whom *Cæſar* calls *Parifii*; and ſome ſay, it was called *Paris*, in alluſion to the Worſhip which the *Parifians*, as well as the other *Gauls* paid to the Goddeſs *Iſis*. She had a Temple in the Place now called *St. German des Pres*, and in the Village of *Iſſy*, as has been often proved, by the Monuments which Time has ſpared. So that according to ſome Moderns, the Name of *Paris* answers to the two *Greek* Words *παρὰ Ἴσιν* *para Iſidos*, to ſhew that this City ſtood near a Temple of *Iſis*. But this Etymology can only be ſupported on this Suppoſition, That that Goddeſs was worſhipped in *The Gauls* before *Cæſar* arrived there; and this Hypotheſis is not built on any very ſolid Proofs.

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R O M E  
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CN. DOMITI-  
US CALVI-  
NUS, & M.  
VALERIUS  
MESSALA,  
Conſuls.

<sup>a</sup> Amiens.

<sup>b</sup> The People of  
Treviſ.

<sup>c</sup> Thoſe of Hai-  
nault and  
Cambreſis.

<sup>d</sup> Thoſe of the  
County of  
Namur.

*Cæſ. Bell. Gal.*  
L. 6. c. 3.

<sup>e</sup> The People of  
Brabant,  
Cleves, and  
Juliers.

*Ibid.* c. 4.

*Ibid.* c. 5.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 6.

<sup>\*</sup> The People of  
Liege.



Year of  
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CN. DOMITI-  
US CALVI-  
NUS, & M.  
VALERIUS  
MESSALA,  
Consuls.  
*Ibid.* c. 7.

*Ibid.* c. 29.

*Ibid.* c. 31.

*Ibid.* c. 32.

*Ibid.* c. 33.

\* *The Efcant.*  
† *The Meuse.*

*Ibid.* c. 35.

*Ibid.*

prizing, but with Prudence. Pretending to be afraid of *Ambiorix* and the *German* Succours he expected, the *Roman* decamped from the Banks of a River on which he was posted, and thereby drew the Enemy after him; Then turning about, and attacked the *Gallic* Army, with such Vigour, that he put them to Flight. So that when *Cæsar* came, he had nothing to do, but to quiet a People already conquered; and to chastise the *Germans*, who had again declared themselves his Enemies. With this latter View, he again passed *The Rhine*, over a new Bridge made on purpose, entered the Country of the *Suevi*, who were in Alliance with *Ambiorix*, and went in search of them, as far as to the Entrance into the Forest which divided them from the <sup>60</sup> *Cherusci*. But as the *Germans* kept themselves concealed in their Woods, and would not appear, he returned into *Gaul*; and did not break down the whole Bridge as formerly. He only demolished that Part of it which was next to the Enemy's Country, and erected on the opposite Bank a wooden Tower of four Stories, fortified with a strong Entrenchment, and left 12 *Cohorts* to guard it.

§. XXX. As soon as he entered the Forest of *Ardenne*, he sent *Minucius Basilius*, the General of Horse, before him, with Orders to surprize *Ambiorix*, if possible; and promised his Cavalry to follow them as fast he could, with all his *Legions*. *Ambiorix* was refreshing himself in one of his Houses of Pleasure on the Banks of a River; where, during *Cæsar's* absence, he lived in great Safety, and was attended only by the People of his Household. But this slight Guard made Resistance enough against the *Roman* Horse, in a narrow Pass, to give him Time to escape, and he fled. Instead of assembling any Troops, he sent Orders to all his People to secure themselves as they could in the Woods, Marshes, and little Islands bordering on the Ocean; and they all left the Country except *Cativulcus*, one of the Leaders of the Revolt, who poisoned himself with Yew. When the whole Country of the *Eburones* was thus deserted, *Cæsar* could no longer hope for a Battle; and therefore, leaving 2 *Cicero* with a Garrison at *Atvatuca*, he sent *Labienus* with three *Legions* to ravage the Country of the *Menapii*; *Trebonius* with as many, to lay waste the Territories of the *Atvatici*; and went himself with three other *Legions* in search of *Ambiorix*, who was said to be retired between \* *The Scaldis*, and † *The Mosa*. But he had not Time to attack the Enemy, who were posted on the Conflux of two great Rivers. He had promised his Troops to return in eight Days, to see their Provisions distributed; and he wanted to consult his General Officers, about the Means of reducing the *Belgæ*, who were entrenched in such Places as no Army in a Body could approach. And if he divided his *Romans* into small Parties, they would be in Danger of being surrounded and cut off by these Barbarians, who, tho' afraid to resist the *Roman* Forces together, wanted neither Courage nor Cunning enough to attack and surprize them in small Detachments. *Cæsar* therefore resolved to attempt to exterminate the rebellious, by the faithful, *Gauls*. To this end, he invited the *Celtæ* to assemble, and promised them the Plunder of the *Eburones*, if they would destroy them; whereby he secured his *Romans* from all Danger, and run no hazard but of losing great Numbers of these Auxiliaries.

§. XXXI. When the *Celtæ* were ready to have driven the *Belgæ* out of their hiding-Places, 2000 *Sicambri*, who had formerly declared against *Rome*, by giving a Reception to the *Tenchtheri* and *Usipetes*, passed *The Rhine*. After they had ravaged the Country near that River, they were informed, that *Cæsar* had withdrawn all his Army and was at a great distance; and when they were come near to the *Celtæ*, one of the latter said, *Why do you employ your selves in wasting this barren Country, where little or nothing is to be had, when there is a much better Booty near, and within your Power? You are but three Leagues from a Roman Camp, which you will find stored with great Riches, and without any Soldiers to defend it.* They meant the little Camp under the Command of 2 *Cicero*, whom *Cæsar* had directed to keep all his Troops within his Trenches, and not suffer so much as a Soldier or a Servant to stir without his Lines. Nevertheless, *Cicero* had permitted a Detachment to go to cut Corn in the

<sup>60</sup> The *Cherusci* formerly possessed that Part of Germany, which now comprehends the Duchies of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, the Territories of *Magdeburg*, *Anneburg*, *Alberstadt*, *Hall*, and a Part of old

*Thuringen*. *Cæsar* ranks them among the most powerful Nations of *Germany*. They afterwards joined with the *Gatti*, and became very formidable to the lower Empire under the Name of *Franks*.



Neighbourhood. The *Sicambri* marched in all haste to attack the Camp, and were not discovered till they came upon it, because The *Decuman Gate*, where they made the Attempt, was covered with the Woods. The *Sicambrian* Horse made the first Onset so suddenly, that the Guard had great Difficulty to stand the Shock; and within the Camp, all was Consternation and Confusion. The *Legionaries* had scarce presence of Mind enough, to know how to repair to their Posts. But at length they got together, and the greatest Difficulty being to repulse the Enemy from the Gate they attacked, the bravest marched thither. At the Head of them was *Publius Sextus Baculus*, an excellent Soldier, who tho' sick, leaped out of his Bed, and came and fought with great Bravery. He seized the Arms of the next Soldier to him, sustained the Shock of the Enemy in the Gate, and revived the Courage of the Guard. At length he gloriously fell, after receiving some grievous Wounds, and had the Honour to have put a stop to the first Fury of the Enemy, and saved the invaded Camp. In the mean time, the Soldiers who had cut their Corn were returning, and knew nothing of what had happened. But the Noise alarmed them; and when they knew their Danger, their Leaders consulted what was to be done. They consisted partly of young, and partly of old Soldiers; and the Veterans determined to force their Way through the Enemy, and did so with Success. They broke through the *German* Squadrons with such Fury, that they made Room for the Servants of the Army to follow them, and all reached the Camp without the Loss of one Man. The new raised *Legionaries* seized an advantageous Post, resolving to defend it; but they were soon surrounded by the Enemy, and most of them perished, some with more Honour, others with less. Their *Centurions* fought to the last, and gave Time for a very small Part of them to escape. The rest died without shewing so much Courage as they ought, even in their own Defence.

The News of this Attack on *Cicero's* Camp, soon reached *Cæsar*, tho' at a considerable distance, waiting for the Expedition of the *Celtæ* against the *Belgæ*; but his Concern was not so great, as that of *Cicero's* Troops, even after the Enemy was dispersed. When *C. Volusenus* came to them with the Horse from *Cæsar*, he could not persuade them that the *Pro-Consul* and his Army were safe, and had not been defeated by these terrible *Germans*. They could not apprehend, how they could have come to *Cicero's* Camp, unless they had first routed *Cæsar*. However, the *Pro-Consul's* Presence soon removed their Fears; and he would willingly have returned on the *Sicambri*, the Injuries they had done him; but they had repassed *The Rhine*. The Loss indeed was not great; nevertheless, he reprimanded *Cicero* for not having observed his Orders, and then turned his Thoughts to more important Affairs, which gave him more Uneasiness. He foresaw, that the finishing the War in *Gaul* would still employ him more than one Campaign; and he was apprehensive of the Steps *Pompey* might take at *Rome*. He was afraid that this Rival, who was no longer attached to him by ties of Blood, or by the Regard he had for *Crassus*, would gain such a Superiority, as it would not be easy for him to conquer; and the Season being far advanced, he repassed the Mountains, and resolved to spend the Winter in *Insubria*, that he might be more within reach of the Capital.

§. XXXII. *Rome*, as we have observed, had been for some time much disturbed by the Factions of the Candidates for the superior Offices. *Titus Annius Milo*, *P. Plautius Hypsæus*, and *Q. Metellus Scipio* contended for the *Consulship*, and *P. Claudius Pulcher*, the famous Enemy of *Cicero*, aspired at the *Prætorship*. They did not follow the Steps of their Predecessors in this Competition, by barely buying Votes, either publickly, or privately; but every one's Faction followed the Man that paid them, like a little Army; and *Rome* seemed to be in a manner divided into as many Camps as there were Competitors. How then could it be consistent with Prudence, to appoint beforehand the Assemblies to meet as usual, for the Elections? This would have been running a great Hazard of making *The Field of Mars*, a Field of Battle. The *Comitia* were therefore deferred, and another *Inter-reign* ensued. The Disor-

Year of  
ROME  
DCC.

CN. DOMITI-  
US CALVI-  
NUS, & M.  
VALERIUS  
MESSALA,  
Consuls.

*Ibid.* c. 37.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 38.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 39.

*Ibid.* c. 41.

61 *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio*, was the Son of *Publius Scipio Nasica*, the Grandson of another *P. Scipio Nasica*, who died in his *Consulate*, in the Year 642, and the Great Grandson of *Scipio*, surnamed *Serapio*, who was *Consul* in the Year 615. He

was adopted by *Quintus Metellus Pius* who was *Consul* with *Sylla* in the Year 673; and when he took the Name of his adoptive Father, he still retained that of his own Father by way of Surname, as was usual with the adopted *Romans*.



Year of  
R O M E  
DCC.  
An Interregn.

Ascon. Pæd. in  
Milonianam.

ders were so many and <sup>62</sup> so great, and by the very Nature of the Government so much past Remedy, that they might perhaps have been some sort of Excuse for *Cæsar's* Design of changing the Republick into a Monarchy, if he had not had more regard to his own Advancement, than to the Wants of the Publick. Some of the most remarkable Incidents in the Confusion which the Cabals of the Candidates created, were the Quarrels between *Milo* and *Clodius*. The latter was inured to domestick Wars; his *Tribuneship* had been one continued Scene <sup>63</sup> of Acts of Violence. And he now vented all his Rage upon *Milo*, and vehemently opposed him in all his Pursuits, for fear *Cicero's* Friend should obtain the *Consulship*. These turbulent Proceedings produced an irreconcilable Hatred between them; till at last, an accidental Meeting, which seems not to have been foreseen or designed, put an end to their Quarrels, by the Death of *Clodius*. As *Milo* was going from *Rome*, with his usual Guard of Domesticks, to <sup>64</sup> *Lanuvium*, to preside at the Election of a Magistrate there; he unfortunately met *Clodius* on the Road, who was returning from his Country-House. *Milo* was in a Litter with some Women; *Clodius*, on Horseback. They met, near an <sup>65</sup> Hamlet called *Bovillæ*; and tho' their Looks were not very cordial, they passed each other without Insult. But one of *Milo's* Slaves who followed the Litter, whether through an inconsiderate Zeal, or upon some Signal given by his Master, came behind *Clodius*, stabbed him, and retired. One of his Servants carried his bleeding Master to a neighbouring Inn; and there *Milo* returned and compleated the Murder which his Slave had begun. He doubtless thought he could more easily escape Condemnation by killing his Enemy <sup>66</sup>, than by suffering him to live after he had been wounded.

The Body of *Clodius* was brought to *Rome*, by the Care of his Brother *Appius*, and raised a general Commotion among the People. They had lost their boldest Protector, the most resolute Enemy of the Senate and Nobility. The Populace spent the Night in the *Forum* round the Corpse, which had first been placed over against *The Tribune of Harangues*; and afterwards they carried it into the Senator's Hall, in order to stir up <sup>67</sup> successively, all Orders of Men, to seek for Vengeance. Then, whether out of a sudden start of Passion, or at the Instigation of two seditious *Tribunes*, some of the Populace unfortunately gathered together some Legs of Benches, made with them a Funeral-Pile on which they placed the Body, and *Sext. Clodius*, a Freedman of the deceased, set fire to it. The Flames soon reached the Roof of the Hall, and that and some neighbouring Houses were immediately reduced to Ashes. This Fire caused many Murmurs. The *Patricians* exclaimed, That it was the Fate of *Clodius* to be an Incendiary, not only in his Life-Time, but even after his Death. All the Odium of this rash Action fell on the *Clodii*, and the People were so intent on the Incendiaries, that the Author of the Murder was almost forgotten. *Milo* thought this Noise and Confusion a proper Season to return to *Rome*, and continue his pursuit of the *Consulship*; and made use of an Artifice with respect to the Murder, which he imagined must be effectual. He gained *M. Cæcilius*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*; and the latter called an Assembly of his own Creatures, and ordered *Milo* to appear at his Tribunal, with a Design to acquit him. But whilst he was pleading in his own Vindication, a Company of People led by

62. The Canvassings for the Magistrates were carried to such Excess, that one of the Candidates for the *Edileship* deposited no less than \* 800 *Talents*, or 155,000 *French Crowns* to secure his Election.

Sterl.

63. The Furies of *P. Clodius* were such as made *Cicero* declare, in one of his *Letters to Atticus*, that he was another *Appuleius*; but the Term he uses is *Apuleia* in the *Feminine*, to signify his Effeminacy and Debauchery. In the same Sense he calls young *Curius*, in another Letter *Filiola Curiensis*, [Miss *Curius*] because he was thought one of the most voluptuous and effeminate Men in *Rome*.

64. *Milo* was then *Dictator of Lanuvium*, an ancient City of *Italy*, spoken of in the preceding Volumes.

65. *Cicero*, in his first Letter to *Atticus*, B. 3, calls the Meeting of *Clodius* and *Milo*, *Leuctrica*

*Pugna*; implying, that the Death of *Clodius* was as much to the Honour of his Memory, as the Battle of *Leuctra* had been to that of the *Thebans*.

66. *Milo* had, for four Years past, sworn the Death of *Clodius*; as *Cicero* plainly tells us, in a Letter written to *Atticus* in the Year 696. See the 3d Letter of the fourth Book.

67. The Sight of the bloody Body of *Clodius*, raised so great a Commotion among the Populace, that they ran to *Milo's* House, to set Fire to it. But the Mutineers were repulsed, and the most violent of them killed in the Fray. Then they dispersed themselves into different Parts of the City, where they committed the most horrible Violences, under Pretence of seeking for *Milo's* Friends. On the other Hand, *Milo* brought a great Number of Slaves from the Country to secure his Person.



the *Clodii* dispersed the Assembly, forced *Milo* and his *Tribune* to make their escape in the Habits of Slaves, made a great Slaughter in the *Comitium*, and killed many of *Milo's* Friends.

§. XXXIII. The Senate were sensible, that all these Disorders were occasioned by the Licentiousness of the Candidates, and by the Continuance of the *Inter-reign*, which left the Republick without any Governours; and many People revived the old Proposal of nominating *Pompey Dictator*. He was beloved by the People, respected by the Senate, and his Army was encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*. The Senate assembled; but *Cato* testified his Aversion, which appears by the Sequel, to have been rather to the Name of a *Dictator*, than to the Thing. He approved of the Motion made by *Bibulus*, an old *Consul*; which was, to chuse *Pompey Consul* without a Collegue, and to give him an absolute Power to put a stop to these Tumults by Force of Arms, and provide for the Security of the Publick in any manner which he should judge proper. What then did *Pompey*<sup>68</sup> want, but the Name only, to make him a real *Dictator*? He had all the Authority of one; and was to all Intents and Purposes an absolute Sovereign in *Rome*, with a less odious Title. But he did not enter upon his Sovereignty till the 24th of *February*, tho' the *Consuls* generally took Possession of their Office on the Calends of *January*. So that the *Inter-reign* swallowed up almost two Months of his Reign<sup>69</sup>.

In the Exercise of this new Administration, *Pompey* affected more Moderation and Equity than ever. He was still afraid, that *Cæsar* would be given him for a Collegue; for the *Pro-Consul* was still in *Insubria*, and many of his Faction had proposed making him *Consul* instead of *Pompey*. The latter therefore endeavoured to obtain the Affections of both People and Senate without a Rival. But this was a difficult Task, especially with respect to the Commons. Tho' they were not Enemies to *Pompey*, *Cæsar* had the<sup>70</sup> Pre-eminence in their Affections and Esteem; and he squandered away the immense Riches he had heaped up in *Gaul*, among them, with incredible Profusion. This daily increased the Number of his Friends; and tho' *Pompey* enjoyed the Honours his several great Offices entitled him to, yet the Hearts of the People were with his Rival. Tho' absent from *Rome*, *Cæsar* privately reigned there, and had perhaps, a more absolute Power in the Capital than *Pompey*. This appeared upon the following critical Occasion. *Pompey* attempted to get a Law passed, forbidding any *Consul* or *Prætor* to be nominated to the Government of any of the Provinces, till five Years after his *Consulship* or *Prætorship*; and enacting, That it should not be lawful for any one to stand for the first Dignity, whilst absent from *Rome*. The former Part of the Law affected himself as well as *Cæsar*. If the one had got his *Pro-Consulship* of *The Gauls* continued for five Years; the other had as much prolonged his Government of *The Spains*. But

68. The Senate not only approved of *Pompey's* Election, but gave him fresh Troops, and \* 1000 *Talents*, that is, 3,000,000 of *Livres*, to maintain them. Add to this, that the Government of *Spain* was continued to him for four Years; with a Power to govern that great Province by Vicegerents.

69. This Year 700 was remarkable for the *Ædileship* of *Favonius*, *Cato's* avowed Friend, who had taken the Philosopher for his Pattern in all his Conduct. He appeared as a Candidate without any other Recommendation, than a great Reputation for Virtue. But Virtue alone was little esteemed by selfish Men, who had long been wholly influenced by Favour and Corruption. *Cato* appeared in the Assembly to support *Favonius* with his Interest; and perceiving that the Suffrages were all written in the same Hand, he discovered the Cheat, appealed to the *Tribunes*, and got the Election which was made to the Prejudice of his Friend, declared null and void. The People therefore proceeded to a new Election, and then *Favonius* was chosen, who resolved entirely to act upon the Plan which *Cato* had given him. It was by his Advice, that the *Ædile* endeavoured to revive the ancient Modesty of the *Romans* in the Celebration of their Games. Instead of the

Crowns of Gold which his Predecessors had given to those who distinguished themselves in the Theatre, by their musical Performances, or bodily Exercises, he gave them only Crowns of Olive, which the *Greeks* had ever done in *The Olympick Games*. He likewise retrenched those burdensome Bounties which the *Ædiles*, out of a foolish Ostentation, had bestowed on the Multitude, in order to secure their Suffrages. He confined himself in his Distributions to Leeks, Lettices, Radishes, and Celery, for the *Greeks*; and to Wine, Swines-Flesh, Figs, Cucumbers, and Wood, for the *Romans*. Presents of such mean and common Things were much laughed at by the generality of the *Citizens*. But amends were made *Favonius* for their Raillery, by the Commendations given by those, who lamented the Loss of the Virtues of the first Ages of the Republick. And this Simplicity was made the more remarkable by the pompous Games which his Collegue *Curio* gave at the same Time.

70. Some of the *Tribunes* of the People had written to *Cæsar*, and offered him their Interest to get him elected *Consul*. But he, in answer, desired them to reserve their Favour for him, till after the Time of his *Pro-Consulship* of *The Gauls* was expired.

the

Year of  
R O M E  
DCC.

An Interreign.  
Dio Cass. L.  
40.  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.  
Plut. in Pomp.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCC.

POMPEY sole  
Consul.

Dio Cass. L.  
40.  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.  
Cic. ad Attic.  
L. 7. Ep. 1.

L.  
\* 193750  
Sterl.



Year of the latter Part chiefly affected *Cæsar*; who was thereby disabled from appearing for the *Consulate*, as long as he should be engaged in those useful Wars. All his Friends therefore exclaimed against a Clause so injurious to the Conqueror of *The Gauls* and of *Britain*; and *Pompey* was obliged to soften, or rather annihilate this second Article, by qualifying it thus: *That none who was absent from Rome should obtain the Consulate, without the Consent of the People.* Thus *Pompey*, who wanted to put *Cæsar* under a Necessity of either interrupting his Exploits, or not obtaining the *Consulate*, was disappointed of his Hopes. It is said, that *Cato* was concerned in this rash Attempt of *Pompey*; but whether he was or not, there was certainly this Difference between them, That the one had an honest Concern for the publick Good, the other had nothing in view but gratifying his Jealousy, and consulting his own private Interest.

DCC.  
POMPEY sole  
Consul.

Acron. in Com-  
ment. Horat.

§. XXXIV. The second Law *Pompey* proposed in the first Months of his *Consulship*, was with a View to putting a stop to the Violences which were committed in *Rome* without Bounds or Distinction. It was the more necessary to punish the Assassination of *Clodius* by *Milo*, because the Example might be contagious; and Impunity would only increase these Disorders. He therefore did not propose a Law against Murderers in general, but for the Punishment only of that which had been committed on the Person of *Clodius*. *M. Cælius*, then a *Tribune of the People*, and a Friend to *Cæsar* and *Cicero*, made all the Opposition he could to the Edict, and even taxed the *Consul* with Partiality and Rashness in his Judgments. *Pompey* therefore threatened to bring his Troops into the City, to curb his Insolence; but *Cælius* still declaimed to the People in favour of *Milo*, and being seconded by *Manilius* one of his Colleagues, laboured to persuade them, That *Clodius* had been the Aggressor, had laid in Ambush for *Milo*, and had very fortunately for the Republick, been caught in his own Snare. Nevertheless, *Pompey* still proceeded with his Law, notwithstanding this Opposition; and three of the *Tribunes of the People* declared openly against *Milo*, one of which was the famous Historian *C. Sallustius Crispus*. The latter was an Enemy to *Cicero*, and much more so to *Milo*, from whom he had received the most provoking Indignities. His Wife *Fausta*, the Daughter of *Sylla* the *Dictator*, had an Intrigue with *Sallust*. *Milo* surprized them together, whipped the Debaucher of his Wife in a cruel manner, and would have killed him on the Spot, if he had not redeemed his Life with a Sum of Money. *Sallust* therefore now made use of the Authority which his *Tribuneship* gave him, to satisfy his Revenge; declaimed vehemently against *Milo*; and seconded *Pompey* in his Attempt upon his Life.

Acron. in Mi-  
lonianam.

The *Clodian* and *Milonian* Factions had filled the Minds of the People with such Prejudices, that many were in suspense about the Decision; and *Pompey* affected a Neutrality. He would fain have had it thought that he had nothing in View but putting a stop to the publick Disorders. He nominated Presidents and Assessors, not only to judge of the Murder, but to try *Milo* for his illegal Canvassings for the *Consulate*, and to enquire into the Fact of the Slave *Galata*, who was accused of having been the Aggressor, and given the first Blow to *Clodius*: And on the other hand, to shew his Impartiality, he ordered Informations to be taken against the *Clodii*, as the Authors of a popular Commotion in the *Forum*, of burning the Senators-Hall, and of seditious Plots in general. Two Persons were appointed to preside, in hearing the Accusations against *Milo*; but each was confined to different Points. *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus* was appointed to examine into the Murder of *Clodius*, and *T. Manlius Torquatus* to enquire into the irregular Steps *Milo* had taken in order to obtain the *Consulship*. There was some Dispute, which of the two Accusations should be first heard; and it was determined, That he should appear at both Tribunals the same Day, which was fixed to the Eve of *The Nones of April*. On the Day appointed, he appeared in Person before *Domitius*, and sent his Friend to appear for him before *Torquatus*; and all Things were got ready for the Trial. *Domitius* had one and fifty Judges chosen out of all the Bodies of the Republick, appointed to sit in his Court, with Right of Suffrage; and *Pompey* provided for the Safety of the Court, by posting Troops before all the Temples, which faced the Place where Judgment was to be given. The Proceedings were carried on in the manner *Pompey* himself had settled; that is, three Days were allowed for hearing and confronting the



the Witnesses ; and on the fourth, the Accusers were allowed only two Hours for their Charge, and the Advocates of the accused three, for his Defence. These Statutes continued long in force, and *Pompey* was afterwards charged with having been the first Corrupter of Eloquence, by having confined the Orators to a limited Time.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCC.  
P O M P E Y Jule  
Consul.

§. XXXV. The first Day was spent in hearing the Depositions of the Witnesses; and when *Marcellus*, one of the Judges, began to examine *C. Cassinius*, who was with *Clodius* when he was killed, the *Clodian* Faction raised so great a Tumult, that *Marcellus* was forced to desist, and to hide himself under the Benches on which his Collegues sat. Guards were therefore desired of *Pompey* for the next Day ; and he preserved so much Order in the Court, that at last the Witnesses were peaceably heard. *Galata* the Slave, *Milo's* Favourite, was in the Custody of *The Triumviri Capitales*; but the two *Tribunes of the People* who favoured *Milo*, took him out of their Hands, and he made his escape. The fourth Day, when the Cause was to be decided, was expected with impatience ; all *Rome* may be said to have been present, in the *Forum* ; and the Sight was new. Soldiers were posted at proper distances in this vast Assembly ; *Pompey* appeared in Person, to strike the People with the more awe by his Presence ; and two Tribunals were erected ; one to try *Milo* for unlawfully canvassing for the *Consulate*, and the other to condemn him, if he should be found guilty of the Assassination of *Clodius*. The last Cause was first heard, at the Tribunal of *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and *Milo* appeared there in Person with a great Air of Confidence, and without any change of Dress. When Silence was made, three Accusers spoke against him, *App. Clodius* the Nephew of the deceased, *M. Antonius* a Lover of <sup>71</sup> *Fulvia* the Widow of the deceased, and one *Valerius Nepos*, who was much extolled for his Eloquence ; and they all finished their Pleas in two Hours. After them, rose up *Cicero*, the only Defender of *Milo* his Friend, and his constant Protector against the Snares and Violences of *Clodius*, their common Enemy. All People expected to hear one of the most masterly Pieces of Eloquence of the greatest Orator that ever lived ; and it is highly probable, that he wrote his Speech with all the Art of which he was capable. As far as we can judge of it, by the Defence of *Milo*, which is yet in being ; he spared no Pains or Application to make it as compleat as possible. But what Impressions cannot Fear, and the Appearance of frightful Objects, make on the Imaginations of the most perfect Orators ? The glitter of the Arms that surrounded him, the Presence of *Pompey*, whom he suspected of not favouring his Side of the Question, and above all, the Clamours which the Friends of *Clodius* made as soon as he opened his Mouth, intimidated, and entirely sunk him. His Memory, or his Strength, seemed to fail him. He made a cold unaffected Speech, which neither filled up the Time allotted him, nor answered the Expectations either of the Judges, or of the Publick. And when he spoke again, the Tumult increased. *Pompey* ordered the Soldiers to draw their Swords, and to strike the People with the flat sides of them, so as not to wound them ; but the Mutineers returned their Blows, and some of the most Seditious were killed. At length, all was quiet ; *Domitius* collected the Votes ; and of fifty-one Judges, only thirteen voted for *Milo*, among whom was *Cato*. Had he been one of the first that had given his Opinion, he would probably have carried many Votes with him, and the Criminal would have been acquitted. But now, he was likewise condemned at the same time by *Manlius Torquatus*, for having canvassed for the *Consulship* in an unlawful manner. The only Sentence passed upon him was Banishment ; because this was the severest Punishment then inflicted on *Roman Citizens*, for any Crimes whatsoever ; and he chose *Marseilles* for the Place of his Abode. Thither *Cicero* sent him his Speech, which was not made at leisure after the Event, as some Writers have imagined, but just as he at first wrote it ; and when *Milo* had read it, he approved of it, and sent him this Answer : *I thank you for having so ill spoken so very fine a Performance. If you had been your self when you spoke it, I should not have eaten so good Fish at Rome, as I eat here.*

*Dio Cass.*  
*L. 40.*  
*App. Bell. Civ.*  
*L. 2.*  
*Cicero.*  
*Plutarch, &*  
*alii.*

*Dio L. 40.*

<sup>71</sup> *Fulvia* had married for her first Husband, *Publius Clodius*, *Cicero's* mortal Enemy ; and had brought him a Daughter who was married to *Octavius Caesar*, and divorced not long after her Marriage.

*Fulvia's* second Husband was *Gaius Scribonius Curio*, who was killed in *Africa*, before the Battle of *Pharsalia* ; and after his Death, her third was *Mark Anthony* the *Triumvir*.



Year of  
ROME  
DCC.  
POMPEY sole  
Consul.

Val. Max. L.  
9.

Year of  
ROME  
DCCI.  
CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS ME-  
TELLUS SCI-  
PIO, Consuls.  
Afc. in Milo-  
nianam.

§. XXXVI. And now, *Pompey*, tho' fifty Years old, was resolved to marry again, and chose the Daughter of *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, the Widow of *P. Crassus*, who was killed by the *Parthians* in *Mesopotamia*. The young Lady was indeed a more suitable Match for *Pompey's* Son, than the Father: But nevertheless the latter married her, partly perhaps for the Sake of a great Alliance, and partly out of Love. The charming *Cornelia*<sup>72</sup> was of the Family of the *Scipio's*, and tho' her Father had taken the Name of *Cæcilius Metellus*, after his Adoption into the *Cæcilian* Family, he was still of the Blood of the *Cornelii*, and had transmitted it to his Children; and *Pompey* was as passionately fond of his new Wife, as he had been of *Julia*. This appeared by the unjust Preference he gave to his Father-in-Law *Metellus*; who had stood for the *Consulship* with *Milo* and *P. Hypsæus*, and had not made use of more lawful Means to succeed, than those of his two Competitors. He had bought Suffrages, raised Seditions, and committed Murders as well as they; and therefore he and *Hypsæus* were accused at the Tribunal of *Aulus Manlius Torquatus*, of Offences against the Law, which forbade the procuring the Suffrages<sup>73</sup> of the People by Corruption. So that *Pompey*, in order to save one, ought to have saved both, and screened *Hypsæus* as well as *Metellus*, from Justice. If one was his Father-in-Law, the other had long been his Friend. *Hypsæus* therefore had recourse to the *Consul*, whose Power was without Bounds; and throwing himself at his Feet, intreated him to deliver him out of the Hands of his Judges. But *Pompey*, who was just come out of the Bath, and going to Table, gave him only this Answer. *Be gone; You keep me from my Meal*. However this severe Treatment of his Friend might have been imputed to his Love of Justice, if he had acted with the same Steadiness, with regard to *Metellus*: But his Partiality was so notorious, that it was an eternal Reproach to him. *Hypsæus* was delivered up to the Tribunal of *Manlius*; and *Pompey* had the Boldness to put *Metellus* out of his Jurisdiction. Thus was he a vile Slave to the Will of his Wife, and sacrificed his own Honour and the Interests of the Republick to her Charms. Nor was this all he did for *Cornelia* and her Father. He associated *Metellus* with him in the *Consulate*, and made him his Colleague, after he had reigned alone some Months, under the Character of a *Consul*.

§. XXXVII. But as *Metellus* did not enter upon his Office till about the end of *July* or the beginning of *August*, he had only five Months to continue in it, which did not afford him Time enough to signalize himself by many publick Acts. Nevertheless it appears, that *Pompey* had chosen him for his Colleague, when the Prosecution was begun against *Milo's* Accomplices, and the seditious Friends of *Clodius*, who had made such an Uproar in the *Forum*. The *Prætor*, *M. Confidius Nonianus*, had a Commission to cite *M. Sauffeius* a Friend of *Milo's*, and one of his Guards, to appear before him. Three Persons accused him, and insisted, That he was guarding *Milo* when the Murder was committed; That he had broke open the Door of the

<sup>72</sup> *Cornelia*, the Wife of the famous *Publius Crassus*, who had lost the Victory and his Life in the unfortunate Battle of *Carrhæ*, was as remarkable for her great Genius, as her great Beauty. She neglected the common Amusements of the Sex, to enrich her Mind with the most excellent Parts of Knowledge. Neither Philosophy, Mathematicks, History, Musick, nor, in short, any kind of Literature escaped her Enquiry: And at the same Time, she was so far from assuming any Thing on Account of her Abilities, that all she said was attended with such an Air of Modesty and Candour, as gave new Lustre to her Merit, and made her still more amiable. She never affected a vain Shew of Learning. Her main Points in view, were the Discovery of Truth, and the Knowledge of her Duty. Her Virtue was proof against the Attacks of Pleasure, and her Innocence so remarkable, that she might have been a Pattern to all the *Roman* Women of Distinction of her Age. Nevertheless, her new Marriage was not universally approved. It was universally said, That she was too young for the old General, and should have kept herself for his Son. Besides, *Cæsar*, after the Death of *Julia*, had proposed to him to marry *Octavia*, his

Sister's Grand-Daughter; and had offered to marry *Pompey's* Daughter himself. But *Pompey*, who had long thought *The Pro-Consul of the Gauls* his most dangerous Rival, had refused the Offer, and preferred an Alliance with *Metellus Scipio*.

<sup>73</sup> This Law ordered Informations to be taken of all the Male-Administrations committed in the Republick for 20 Years past, that is, from *Pompey's* first *Consulate* to the present. *Cæsar's* Friends warmly represented, that the Author of the Law seemed to have nothing in view, but to trouble many Citizens of Distinction, particularly *Cæsar*, who had been *Consul* within that Time; and *Pompey* did all he could to justify himself from the Reproach of betraying *Cæsar's* Interests. In short, the Law continued entire, and in Consequence of it, several Persons were prosecuted, and among others *Gabinus*. Till at length, *Memmius* declared he would accuse *Metellus Scipio*, and then *Pompey* appeared in Person against a Law which he had thought necessary for the Preservation of Order; and of his own Authority, forced the Judges to acquit the accused of the Crime of robbing the publick Treasury, which was charged upon him.



Inn at *Bovilla*, whither *Clodius* was carried after he was wounded; That he was seen with a Dart in his Hand, encouraging *Milo's* Guard; and lastly, That he was the principal Person concerned in the Assassination. But nevertheless, *Cicero*, who defended him, was more successful in this Cause, than he had been in that of *Milo*. Tho' *Saufseius* had been before condemned with *Milo* by *Domitius*, he was now acquitted on this re-hearing, which he had desired and obtained. Whereas the *Clodii*, and *T. Munacius Plancus*<sup>74</sup>, and *Q. Pompeius*<sup>75</sup> *Rufus*, the two *Tribunes* of their Faction, were probably condemned, for having been the Causes of the burning of the Senator's Hall, by assembling the People together round the Corpse of *Clodius*, and making seditious Speeches to them. And now *Metellus*, being likewise resolved to be a Legislator in his Turn, disannulled the Law, which the late *Clodius* had made in his *Tribuneship*, against *Censors*; and thereby restored that Dignity to its ancient Lustre, by investing them again with their ancient Power, of degrading scandalous Members of the senatorial Order, and of branding with Infamy such as deserved it.

It must be owned indeed, that in *Pompey's Consulsip* (for we look on that of *Metellus* as nothing) the Face of Affairs was much changed at *Rome*. His Person was respected, and his Arms feared. But after all, he was only inconsiderately indulging himself in the Pleasures of a transient Authority, over an inconstant People; whilst *Cæsar* was acquiring true Glory by his Exploits. By his new Victories he gained the Esteem of his Soldiers, and by his boundless Liberalities, wrought so far on their Affections, that they became more attached to their General, than to the Republick for which they fought. And now we must turn our Thoughts wholly to his next Campaign, in which he acquired as much Glory, as in any he ever made.

§. XXXVIII. The *Pro-Consul* of *The Gauls* had tarried longer than usual in *Insu-bria*. The Steps *Pompey* was taking in the Capital, his *Consulsip*, and the Laws he would have made to *Cæsar's* Prejudice, had detained him: And during the Absence of this formidable General, the *Gauls* took up Arms, in order to shake off the *Roman* Yoke. The Revolt began with the \* *Carnutes*, and soon spread to all the Nations in *Celtica*. They swore to the Confederacy under their Standards, which they revered as Gods; and the *Carnutes*, under the Conduct of *Cotuatius* and *Conetodunus*, went to *Genabum*<sup>76</sup>; and murdered all the *Italian* Merchants and *Roman Knights* which they found there. The News of this first Declaration of War was conveyed from Village to Village by great Shouts and Out-cries, as usual; and by this Method of Intelligence, was spread as far as the Extremities of the *Arverni*, which was 160 Miles, before Night. *Vercingetorix*, a young, and brave Prince, was then the most considerable Man among them; and he made his Vassals take up Arms; but he met with some Opposition at<sup>77</sup> *Gergovia*, the Capital of the *Arverni*. But his being

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ROME  
DCCI.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS ME-  
TELLUS SCI-  
PIO, Consuls.

*Cæf. Bell. Gal.*  
L. 7.

*Ibid.* c. 2.  
\* The People of  
Beaufse.

*Ibid.* c. 3.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

<sup>74</sup> By another Law *Pompey* had got it enacted, That no Orator should be suffered to expatiate on the Praises of any accused Person whom he was to defend. But nevertheless, the Legislator himself, in contradiction to his own Law, highly extolled *Titus Munacius Plancus* at the *Prætor's* Tribunal. *Casto*, one of the Judges, exclaimed against so notorious an Offence; and his Reproaches, which offended *Pompey* and the Person he had commended, gave them a specious Pretence for excepting to a Judge whose Integrity they feared. Nevertheless, all agreed against *Plancus*; and he was unanimously condemned to the great Mortification of his Protector. *Plancus*, who to his Surname had added that of *Bur-fa*, was accused of having been at the Head of those seditious Persons, who by burning the Body of *Clodius*, had set fire to, and destroyed, the stately Edifice where the Senate used to assemble. He had of late declaimed vehemently against *Milo*, and *Cicero* could not escape his Resentments. He did all he could to make the Orator odious to the Populace, and several Times threatened to give him Trouble.

<sup>75</sup> This *Quintus Pompeius Rufus* was, by his Mother, Grandson to *Sylla* the Dictator, and by his

Father, to *Quintus Pompeius*, who was Consul in the Year 665. He had joined with *Plancus* in assisting by Force the *Clodian* Party against the *Milonian*. And he declared as openly in favour of *Pompey*, when he agreed with his Collegues, either to get him nominated Dictator, or to divide the Government of the Republick between several Magistrates, who should be stiled as formerly, *Military Tribunes*. The Senate, to put an end to the Troubles that laid *Rome* waste, exerted their Authority to the uttermost, and ordered the seditious *Pompeius* to be carried to Prison, without Regard to his inviolable Character of Tribune. But his Faction soon procured him his Liberty; and then he imprisoned *Marcus Favonius* the *Ædile*, who had opposed his Designs with most Zeal and Intrepidity. Our Authority for these Facts is *Dio Cassius*.

<sup>76</sup> The common Opinion is, That *Cæsar*, by *Genabum*, a City of the *Carnutes*, means *Orleans*. Nevertheless, some think he meant *Gien*, another City in the Country of the *Carnutes*, on the Banks of *The Loire*.

<sup>77</sup> Some place *Gergovia* on a Mountain in *Auvergne*, in the Place where now stands the Village of



Year of being expelled that City did not discourage him; he raised Troops in the Country, ROME formed an Army, returned to *Gergovia*, and drove out those who had expelled him. DCCCL. Then he was declared King by his People, dispatched Embassies to all Parts with all possible speed, and in a few Days, drew into the Confederacy with him, the *Senones*, the *Parisii*, the <sup>a</sup> *Pictones*, the <sup>b</sup> *Cadurci*, the <sup>c</sup> *Turones*, the <sup>d</sup> *Aulerci*, the <sup>e</sup> *Lemo-* vices, the <sup>f</sup> *Andes*, and in short, all the People that bordered on the Ocean. These all chose him to be Generalissimo of their Troops; and he settled the Contingent every Nation was to furnish, punished the refractory with great Severity, and so well supported his Authority, that he was punctually obeyed. Nevertheless, the <sup>g</sup> *Rutheni* and <sup>h</sup> *Bituriges* had not yet engaged themselves; and he therefore sent *Lucetius* with Troops to determine the former, and marched himself against the latter. The *Bituriges* demanded Succours of the *Aedui*, their Allies and the old Friends of Rome; but they either dared not, or pretended not to dare, to pass *The Loire*. So that the *Bituriges* surrendered to *Vercingetorix*, and joined the Rebels.

§. XXXIX. All this was done, during *Cæsar's* Absence; and upon Advice of it, he repassed *The Alpes*. But his great Difficulty was, how to get at his Army through so many Nations, who were either in fact revolted, or at least suspected. He could not possibly pass through the Country of the *Rutheni*. *Lucetius* had engaged them in the Revolt, had forced the <sup>78</sup> *Nitiobriges* and the <sup>79</sup> *Gabali* to surrender, and was advancing towards *Narbonne*. *Cæsar* was then in *The Roman Province*, near *Marseilles*; and he immediately repaired in all haste to *Narbonne*, and placed good Garrisons among the <sup>80</sup> *Volcæ Arecomicæ*, and the *Telosates*, and about *Narbonne*. From thence, he marched with incredible Fatigues, over the Mount <sup>\*</sup> *Cebenna*, made himself a Way through Snow which was six Foot high, and came to the <sup>81</sup> *Helvii*, who were on the Borders of the <sup>†</sup> *Arverni*. This March was thought a Prodigy by the People; and the *Pro-Consul* immediately sent out his Horse to lay the Country waste, and spread Terror far and near. These Devastations terrified the *Arverni*; and they sent to *Vercingetorix*, who was then encamped in the Country of the *Bituriges*, to intreat him to hasten to their Relief. He came; but *Cæsar* was gone to *Vienne*, and had left the Command of the few Troops he could get together to young *Brutus*, with Orders to ravage the Country without Intermision. From *Vienne*, where he found a Guard of Cavalry, *Cæsar* proceeded to the Country of the <sup>‡</sup>  *Lingones* where two of his *Legions* had wintered, ordered them to follow him, and conducted them to the Place he had appointed for the general Rendezvous of all the Parts of his scattered Army. And all this he did with such Secrecy and Dispatch, that his Army was got together before the *Arverni* could have any News of his coming; and they had therefore just Cause to admire, both his Resolution and his Conduct.

§. XL. When this was known, *Vercingetorix* marched to <sup>82</sup> *Gergovia*, a City inhabited by the *Boii*, which *Cæsar* had given to the friendly *Aedui*, who were so steadfast to the Roman People; and the *Pro-Consul* was in some doubt whether he should relieve it, or not. The Season was not yet come for taking the Field, and there was Reason to fear if he did so, that the Army would suffer greatly for want of Provisions. But he generously chose rather to expose his Troops to very great Fatigues and Hardships, than be wanting to his Allies in Distress. He ordered the *Aedui* to supply his Army with Provisions, left his heavy Baggage with two *Legions* at <sup>83</sup> *Agendicum*, and set out for *Gergovia*. In his Way, he besieged <sup>84</sup> *Vellaunodunum*, a City of the *Senones*, and made himself Master of it in three Days. From thence he marched to *Genabum* in two Days; and by his Expedition, pre-

of *Gergoye*. Others make it to be *Clermont*, the Capital of that Province, and in that Neighbourhood.

<sup>78</sup> The ancient Geographers give the Name of *Nitiobriges* to the People of *Aginois*.

<sup>79</sup> The Country of the *Gabali* is now called *Gevaudan*.

<sup>80</sup> The *Volcæ Arecomicæ* inhabited the eastern Part of *Languedoc*.

<sup>81</sup> The *Helvii* inhabited *Vivarez*.

<sup>82</sup> The Moderns are divided about the Situation of this City, which is called *Gergovia Boiorum*. Some will have it to be *Monstugon*; others will have it to have been *Moulins*, the present Capital of *Bourbonnois*.

<sup>83</sup> Most Geographers think *Agendicum* was the present *Sens*; nevertheless, others think it was *Provins*.

<sup>84</sup> *Vellaunodunum* is now called *Chateau-Landon*, a little City in *Burgundy*.



vented the *Carnutes* from bringing the Reinforcement they intended, into the Town. The Inhabitants, after *Cæsar* had invested it, endeavoured to escape in the Night over a Bridge which they had over *The Loire*; but *Cæsar* seized this Opportunity to set fire to one of their Gates, fell upon the People who were embarrassed on their Bridge, made the greatest part of them Prisoners of War, and razed the City. Then he entered the Country of the *Bituriges*, and laid siege to <sup>85</sup> *Noviodunum*. *Cæsar's* Approach roused *Vercingetorix*, who hastened to the Defence of *Noviodunum*; and he came in fight, just as the Inhabitants were evacuating the Place, and the Romans entering it. Upon seeing Succours so near, the Inhabitants took Courage, and were going to cut the *Legionaries* who were already in the Town, in pieces; but their *Centurions* drew their Swords, seized the Gates, and not one of their Men was lost.

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CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS ME-  
TELLUS SCI-  
PIO, Consuls.  
*Ibid.* c. 11.  
*Ibid.* c. 12.

*Ibid.*

§. XLI. Then *Cæsar* ordered his Horse to fight those of *Vercingetorix*, and when they were hard pressed, he sent about 600 German Horse to their Assistance. These brave Germans put the *Arverni* to Flight; and when the *Pro-Consul* had again taken *Noviodunum*, that he might leave nothing unsubdued behind him, he marched towards *Avaricum* <sup>86</sup> the Capital of the *Bituriges*. The Reduction of this Place would in effect prove the Reduction of the whole Province. *Vercingetorix* was sensible of the Danger, and proposed an Expedient to his Council, which was a mischievous one indeed, but preferable to the Loss of Liberty and Life. This was to ruin the whole Country, and reduce Corn, Forrage, Cattle, Cities, Villages, and Farms, all to Ashes. This looked like Madness; but the Gauls were extremely furious in their Passion, and they consented to it. Above 20 Miles square were laid waste by Fire, and one of the most fruitful Countries in Gaul made a Desert. *Avaricum* stood in the midst of this Conflagration; and *Vercingetorix*, who was at first for its suffering the same Fate with the neighbouring Cities, complied at last with the Intreaties of the Inhabitants, and only placed a strong Garrison in it, in hopes that *Cæsar* would either despair of taking it, or desist from pursuing the Siege, for fear of his Army's being destroyed by Want in a ruined Country. But the *Pro-Consul* boldly invested the City, and pitched his Camp on that Side of it, where it seemed least accessible because surrounded with a River and a Marsh.

*Ibid.* c. 13.

*Avaricum* was one of the largest and strongest Places in Gaul. It had formerly been the Capital of all *Celtica*, whose Kings had resided there. *Cæsar* made use of all kinds of military Machines, as Rams, Mantelets, and Moveable Towers to batter it; and he pressed the *Boii* and *Ædui* to supply him with Provisions. But the former were poorly stocked, and soon exhausted; the latter shewed no Zeal in serving the Roman Army. Besides, *Vercingetorix*, who was posted 15 Miles from the Roman Camp, to observe the Operations of the Siege, made it his Business to harass the Foragers, and intercept their Convoys. So that the Famine became at length so great in the Roman Camp, that the Soldiers had neither Bread, Flesh, nor Provision of any kind to eat, for several Days; and so great was their Affection to their Republick and their General, that not a Murmur escaped them. When the *Pro-Consul*, before he ordered an Attack in this Distress, offered the *Legionaries* to raise the Siege, if they were uneasy under it; they all opposed it, and declared, they were ready to do or suffer any Thing, for his Glory and the Honour of their Country.

*Ibid.* c. 17.

§. XLII. When the *Wooden-Towers* were brought near to the Walls, and the *Ballistæ* and *Catapultæ* were clearing the Ramparts, *Cæsar* received Intelligence, that *Vercingetorix* had left his first Camp, and was come nearer to *Avaricum*; and with Joy hastened to the Enemy, resolving to give them Battle. But when he found that *Vercingetorix* had posted himself on a Hill, which appeared accessible at a distance, but was surrounded with a Marsh of 50 Foot wide, and saw how dangerous it would be to attack him; he refused to sacrifice the Lives of a great Number of brave Men, even for Victory; and returned to his first Camp, and pursued the

<sup>85</sup> There were formerly four Cities of *Noviodunum*. One called *Noviodunum Suessorum*, now *Soissons*; another called *Noviodunum Eduorum*, now *Nevers*; a third called *Noviodunum Belgarum*, now *Noyon*; and a fourth, which is here spoken of, called *Noviodunum Biturigum*, now *Neufvi*, a little City

which stands near the Banks of *The Loire*.

<sup>86</sup> *Bourges*, the Capital City of *Berri*, was the *Avaricum* of the Ancients, notwithstanding the Pretences of some Moderns, who confound it with *Vierzon*. It took its Name from the River *Avarus*, now *The Auron*, which waters its Territory.



Year of Siege with Vigour. The Besiegers were *Romans*, that is, intrepid and laborious Men, who were used to reduce the strongest and best defended Fortresses. The besieged were *Gauls*, that is, Men naturally brave; and their Garrison consisted of 40000 Men, who were accustomed to make War with the *Romans*, and had learned from them, how to fight and to defend themselves according to Rule. They had likewise another great Advantage, which was, their being excellent Miners. They were used to digging Ground, for the Metals their Country produced, and this made them more expert at Sapping than any other People. Their Skill and Diligence in fortifying their Ramparts, and guarding them against the *Rams*, is also commended; and they exerted all their Abilities to the utmost, in the present Siege. They strengthened their Walls with such a Mixture of Stone and Timber, as resisted all the Efforts of the Assailants; they often threw down the *Cavaliers* which supported the *Roman Towers*, by undermining them; and several Times set fire to their *Mantelets* and Machines, and drove the Enemy from them, by throwing on them Cauldrons of melted Pitch, and other burning Materials. In short, the Resistance did the *Gauls* little less Honour, than the Attack did the *Romans*.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCILI-  
US METEL-  
LUS SCIPIO,  
Consuls.

*Ibid.* c. 23.

*Ibid.* c. 24.

*Ibid.* c. 25.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 26.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 27.

*Ibid.* c. 28.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 29.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 31.

The Besiegers had raised a *Terrass* of Fascines and Turf, of 330 Foot broad, and 80 high, close by the Wall, in order to place their *Wooden-Towers* upon it; but the besieged undermined this formidable Work, and threw Fire down upon it. At the same Time, they made a Sally from two Gates, and cast great Quantities of burning Materials upon the *Romans*; and *Cæsar* thought one Incident very remarkable. He saw one single *Gaul* throwing Balls of Tallow on the burning *Terrass*, as fast as they were handed to him. When he was killed he was succeeded by a second; the second when killed by a third, and the third by a fourth; and so on, without intermission, till the *Romans* found Means to cut the *Terrass* into two Parts, put out the Fire, and by driving all the Enemy from that Quarter, put an end to the Attack. This fruitless Attempt sunk the Courage of the *Gauls*; and then *Vercingetorix* himself advised the Garrison to abandon the Town in the Night, which they hoped to do with little Loss, by means of a Marsh which would retard the *Romans* in their Pursuit. This was resolved on for the Night following, but the Women intreated them with Tears not to desert them, and upon their beginning to cry out and inform the *Romans* of their pretended Flight, the Husbands desisted. The next Day, *Cæsar* brought forward his Tower; and a Storm arising, which made the *Gauls* on the Ramparts the less upon their Guard, he thought this a proper Opportunity for a general Assault. He promised Rewards to those who should first enter the Place; and the *Romans* immediately climbed up the Walls, and seized them. The Inhabitants in this Confusion fled in Crowds to the Gates, where some were killed by the *Legionaries* as they were endeavouring to get out, others by the Horse after they were out of the Gate; and in short, of all this Multitude of People, which were about 40000, scarce 800 got safe to their Generalissimo's Camp. The rest were all put to the Sword, by way of Reprisal for the Massacre of the *Romans* at *Genabum*.

§. XLIII. The next Day *Vercingetorix*, who was a good Speaker, called a Council, and comforted and encouraged his Troops. He represented to them, *That Success was not always to be expected in War; That this Loss would soon be repaired by greater Advantages; and That he should soon draw off the rest of the Gallic Nations from the Romans, and procure an universal Insurrection against them, throughout all Gaul.* This raised their Courage; and whilst he made it his Business to avoid pitched Battles, he was indefatigable in his Applications, to draw off the Nations from the *Roman Confederacy*, as he promised, and succeeded in it. *Theutomatus*, the King of the *Nitiobriges*, whose Father had been stiled their Friend by the *Roman Senate*, brought him a great Body of Cavalry, and as many Infantry as he could get out of *Aquitain*.

The *Ædui* also revolted; but it was effected by mere Treachery. There had been great Disputes among them about the chief Magistracy in their Republick. *Cotus* and *Convictolitanes*, both Men of Distinction, had formed Pretensions to it; which they carried to that Height, that a Civil War would have ensued, if *Cæsar* had not left his Troops at *Avaricum*, and went to their Dominions. He had Compassion on a City which had always been in Alliance with *Rome*, and was ready to be



be involved in Blood; and in order to prevent it, he repaired to \* *Decetia* and put an end to the Dispute. He assembled the States of the *Ædui* there, judged in Favour of *Conviētolitanes*, and obliged *Cotus* to give up his Pretensions. *Cotus*, tho' most likely to make an Infurrection against *Cæsar*, to revenge himself, did not stir: but the ungrateful *Conviētolitanes* was guilty of such Treachery towards him, as was unworthy of his own Rank or Birth, and of the Friendship with which *Cæsar* honoured him. He received the Emiffaries of *Vercingetorix*, formed a Design to desert the *Roman* Interest, and betray his Benefactor, and took this Opportunity to do it. The *Pro-Consul* had ordered the *Ædui* to send to his Army, 10000 Foot, besides Cavalry, and a certain Quantity of Grain; and the perfidious *Æduan*, who proposed to ruin *Cæsar* with these very Troops, endeavoured to compass it, in this manner.

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R O M E  
DCCI.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS METEL-  
LUS SCIPIO,  
Consuls.

\* *Decise on*  
The Loire.

He was satisfied, that the main Body of his Nation would never willingly desert the *Romans*, and therefore made it his first Business to bring a few of the bravest of the Officers into his Measures. *Litavicus*, two of his Brothers *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus*, were the Persons he thought most likely to second him in his bad Designs, and he made this Proposal to them. *Gaul*, said he, *is a Prey to Foreigners, and the Æduan is the only State that supports them in their Usurpation. Without our Assistance, Cæsar and his Army could no longer subsist here. Shall we then always submit, and to our eternal Shame, have recourse to the Romans to give Law to us? Why have we not as much Right to cite the Romans before our Tribunals, as they to oblige us to appear before their Senate? Let us recover our Liberty, and restore the rest of the Gallic Nations to theirs! To this end, do you, Litavicus, take the Command of the 10000 Æduan Foot, and let your Brothers command the auxiliary Squadrons which we are to send to Cæsar's Camp. When the Horse are gone before, and the Foot are on their march, let a Report be brought to the latter, that Eporedorix and Viridomarus have been cruelly murdered by Cæsar's Order; and then our Battalions will infallibly join Vercingetorix, and we shall certainly procure a Rupture between the Ædui and the Romans.* *Litavicus* and his Brothers approved the Design, and took upon themselves the Execution of it.

§. XLIV. In the mean time, *Cæsar* had divided his Army into two Bodies; one he sent under *Labienus* against the *Senones* and *Parisii*, the other he commanded himself, and led to *Gergovia*, the Capital of the *Arverni*; and before we relate the Exploits of the Lieutenant General, we will turn to those of the *Pro-Consul*. *Vercingetorix* got before him, and when he had so posted himself as to have *The\* Elaver* between his Camp and that of the *Romans*, he broke down the Bridges of it. Nevertheless, the *Roman* General found Means to rebuild one of them, and drove before him the Enemy, who, for fear of being attacked, came and encamped under the Walls of *Gergovia*. It was very difficult to besiege a Place which was situated on the Ridge of a Mountain, within defended by a strong Garrison, and without by an Army, posted on the Declivity of the Mountain, and in the adjoining Valleys; and *Cæsar* could find but one Expedient to incommode the *Arverni*, who were so very advantageously posted. This was, to intercept their Water and Forage, by making himself Master of a Hill which was ill guarded; and he pitched a little Camp there, and made a Communication between that and his great Camp, by two Lines. This was his Situation when the *Ædui* put the Designs of *Conviētolitanes* in Execution. Their 10000 Foot were not above 7 or 8 Leagues from *Gergovia*, when *Litavicus* informed them, that *Cæsar* had, upon groundless Suspicions, put *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus* to Death, and with them, all the rest of their Nobility. The abused *Ædui* immediately desired him with great Clamours, to take care of himself; and he told them there was no Means of Safety left, but to join the *Arverni* at *Gergovia*. In the mean time, *Eporedorix* was come safe to *Cæsar's* Camp; and stung with Remorse at the Conspiracy, went to the *Pro-Consul* in the Night, discovered the whole Secret to him, and intreated him not to suffer the City to be drawn off from the *Romans*. Upon this Information, *Cæsar* went with *Eporedorix* and his Brother to meet the 10000 *Ædui*; and left *C. Fabius* with two *Legions* to guard his Camp, which he had not Time to contract before his Departure.

*Ibid.* c. 34.

\* *The River*  
*Allier.*

*Ibid.* c. 36.

*Ibid.* c. 38.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 39.

*Ibid.* c. 40.



Year of ROME DCCI. CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, & Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS SCIPIO, Consuls. *Ibid.* c. 41. §. XLV. As soon as *Cæsar* came to the *Ædian* Troops, *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus* shewed themselves at the Head of their Ranks, and convinced them that they had been imposed on by false Reports of their Death. *Litavicus* immediately disappeared, and fled to the Camp of *Vercingetorix*. The 10000 *Ædii* threw down their Arms, begged for Mercy, and were incorporated among the Auxiliaries in the Roman Army. In the mean time, the Absence of *Cæsar* induced *Vercingetorix* to attack his Camp; and as it was too large, and not sufficiently guarded, *Fabius* had great Difficulty to defend it. However, by the Help of his Machines, he at last drove the Enemy back, and *Cæsar* upon Information of it, arrived soon after this first Danger was over. But now, a much greater Danger threatened him. The whole Nation of the *Ædii*, upon the false Report of *Litavicus*, and at the Instigation of *Conviçtolitanes*, had shaken off the Roman Yoke, massacred all the *Italians* they found in their Capital, and driven from <sup>87</sup> *Cabillenum* the Roman Knights that resided there. And when they were afterwards undeceived, they still persisted in the Revolt which they had begun with Murders, privately prepared for War, and solicited their Neighbours to join them. *Cæsar* had never yet been so hard pressed. Almost all *Gaul* was arming against him, and he had Reason to fear the Loss of the Fruits of all his Victories, in a few Days. Being threatened to be invested on all Sides, he was uncertain what Measures to pursue, and was inclined to have raised the Siege of *Gergovia*, if he could have done it without Disgrace. But the following Accident determined him to continue before it.

*Ibid.* c. 43. §. XLVI. He observed from his little Camp, that a neighbouring Hill, which the *Arverni* had hitherto kept always covered with Men, was now deserted by them. Upon enquiry of his Spies and Deserters, he found that the Enemy were withdrawn to the opposite Side of that Hill, from whence there was a Way to another Part of the Town, for the greater Convenience of foraging; and he then resolved to surprize this deserted Part of their Camp. To this end, he pretended to make a new Attack on the Side where the *Gallic* Army was drawn up in Battalia; and ordered the Mule-drivers of the Army to advance that Way, with Helmets on their Heads, and with a few *Legionaries* so disposed among them, that they might look like regular Troops. Whilst these false *Legionaries* were marching round the Mountain with the Roman Cavalry, the true advanced towards the Camp, and *Cæsar* gave Orders to the *Tribunes*, that they should not suffer the Ardour of the Soldiers to carry them too far, but bring them back upon the first Signal. There was a Wall in their Way, and a great Body of Troops posted at it, to defend it; but the Romans forced their Way over the Lines, and got possession of Part of the Camp. Having therefore gained his Point, *Cæsar* immediately ordered a Retreat to be sounded; but some of the *Legionaries* were at too great a distance, and too much engaged to hear it, and others would not hearken to their Officers, who endeavoured to restrain them. They were so much elated with Hopes of Victory, that nothing would satisfy them, but attacking the City it self; and *L. Fabius* a *Centurion*, with the Help of three of his Companions, first got upon the Walls himself, and then drew them up to him. Then the Out-cries of the Burghers, and Women, and Soldiers in *Gergovia*, who thought all the Roman Army in Possession of their Ramparts, immediately drew *Vercingetorix*, who was encamped at the Foot of the Wall, into the City; and when his Army was formed there, it was no difficult Matter for him to defend it against an handful of Men. They were soon killed, or driven from the Walls. *Cæsar* did all that a skilful General could do, to secure the Retreat of his Men, who had advanced too far, and whose Rashness and Disobedience he as much blamed, as he admired their Courage; but nevertheless, he lost 700, and resolved at last to raise the Siege. To do this with the more Honour, he offered the Enemy Battle, two Days successively; and after some slight Skirmishes, in which he always had the Advantage, he turned towards the *Ædii*, whom *Conviçtolitanes* and *Litavicus* had debauched. He had now found by Experience, That the *Gauls* were not a contemptible People, and That *Vercingetorix* had acquired Abilities enough to enter the Lists with him; and he was concerned at the Revolt of the *Ædii*. He therefore hastened to *Noviodu-*

*Ibid.* c. 44. *Ibid.* *Ibid.* c. 45. *Ibid.* c. 46. *Ibid.* c. 47. *Ibid.* *Ibid.* c. 52. *Ibid.* c. 53.

87 Now Chalons upon the Saone.



*num*, one of their Cities on *The Loire*, where the *Romans* had left their Baggage, Horses for Recruits, military Chest, and Provisions. But *Eporedorix* and *Viridomarus* had seized it, since their Defection, and after they had killed the *Romans* they found there, carried off all the Effects they could find belonging to the *Pro-Consular* Army in Boats, set the City on fire, and raised Levies there, to guard the Banks of *The Loire*. Then *Cæsar* resolving if possible, to join *Labienus*, found a Place where he forded *The Loire*, tho' much swelled with the Snows, and after he had ravaged the neighbouring Country, and gathered together a great Quantity of Provisions, marched to *Agendicum*.

Year of  
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US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS METEL-  
LUS SCIPIO,  
Consuls.

§ XLVII. *Labienus* had spent almost his whole Campaign on the Banks of *The Seine*, and made War with Success in the Province of the *Senones* and *Parisii*. After he had left his heavy Baggage at *Agendicum*, he had followed the Course of *The Seine*, in order to besiege \* *Lutetia*, a City which then wholly stood in an Island in that River. The western Side of this Island was so surrounded with Marshes, that it seemed inaccessible; all the neighbouring Country thought themselves concerned to preserve it from the *Roman* Arms, as its Situation made it a Place of Importance; and Troops of *Gauls* came thither from all Parts, and the Command of them was given to an old Officer named *Camulogenus*. In the mean Time, *Labienus* arrived at the Head of four *Legions*, and a Body of Cavalry, and attempted to cross the Marshes with throwing Hurdles and Fascines into them, but found it impracticable. The *Roman* Army therefore returned back, advanced to <sup>88</sup> *Metiosedum*, a City standing likewise in an Island like *Lutetia*; and with the Help of some Boats which he found in the Neighbourhood, *Labienus* attacked it, and made himself Master of it. From thence he returned to *Lutetia*, and the Inhabitants upon his Approach, burnt their wooden Bridges, set fire to that City, and fled to the Camp of *Camulogenus*, which he had pitched a little above *Lutetia*, over against that of the *Romans*, with the River between them. And the late Revolt of the \* *Bellovaci*, and the false Report that was spread, of *Cæsar's* rambling about beyond *The Loire*, without Provisions, after he had failed in his Attempts on *Gergovia*, determined *Labienus* to undertake a dangerous Enterprize, which was, to conduct his Troops back safe to *Agendicum*; and he executed it with a Prudence and Valour worthy of *Cæsar* himself. He filled the Boats he had used at *Metiosedum* with his Horse in the Night-time, and ordered them to proceed four Miles down the River, and there wait for him; he left five *Cohorts* which were best fit to fight, in his Camp; ordered the five others of the same *Legion*, to march up the River with all the Carriages he had, making as much Noise as possible; and soon after, marched with three *Legions* as silently as he could, to the Station whither he had ordered his Horse. There he passed the River before Day, and his Disposition having induced the Enemy to divide their Troops into three Parts, one of them came up with him as soon as it was Light, and a Battle ensued. The *Seventh Legion*, which was in the left Wing, soon made the Enemy give way; the *Twelfth*, which was in the Right, and opposed by *Camulogenus*, met with such Opposition, as made the Victory dubious; but the victorious *Seventh*, hearing this, came upon the Enemy who stood their Ground in the Rear, and then, being surrounded on all Sides, they were all cut in pieces, and their General with them. After this glorious Victory, *Labienus* proceeded to *Agendicum*, where he had left his Baggage, and from thence went to meet *Cæsar*.

\* Paris.

*Ibid.* c. 57.

\* The People of  
Beauvaisis.

*Ibid.* c. 60.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

§ XLVIII. But notwithstanding this Defeat, the *Celtæ* continued in their Revolt, and almost all the Nations in *Celtica*, at the Instigation of the *Arverni* and *Ædui*, took up Arms. The Measures *Conviçtolitanes* and *Vercingetorix* had entered into, were made publick; the latter was declared Generalissimo of all the *Celtic* Troops, in a great Council of War held at \* *Bibraçle*; and in short, all the different Clans, except the *Rhemi*, *Lingones*, and *Treviri*, who were employed in making War with the *Germans*, were again inspired with a Desire of regaining their Liberty, and joined in the Attempt. *Vercingetorix* demanded only 15000 Horse of all his new Allies; declaring, That as he resolved to avoid coming to a Battle, the Infantry he had already were numerous enough, and the Horse would be of more Service in harassing the Enemy and intercepting their Convoys. Then he sent the Bro-

\* Autun.

*Ibid.* c. 64.

<sup>88</sup> What *Cæsar* says of *Metiosedum*, puts it past doubt, that he means the City of *Melun*.



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& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS ME-  
TELLUS SCI-  
PIO, Consuls.  
*Ibid.* c. 64.  
\* The People of  
Forest, Bojo-  
lois, and Li-  
onnois.  
*Ibid.* c. 66.

ther of *Eporedorix* with 10000 Foot raised by the *Ædui* and \* *Segusiani*; and 800 Horse, to make War with the *Allobroges*, who had long been conquered, and were reputed *Romans*. He hoped to have corrupted their Leader, and the whole Nation, by the Offers he sent them: But they defended their Frontiers with Bravery. In the mean time, as *Cæsar's* Cavalry was much inferior to that of the *Gauls*, and the Ways were so stopped that he could get no Reinforcements from *The Roman Province*, he sent for some to those *Germans* whom he had brought into an Alliance with *Rome*. These were very ill mounted, and therefore *Cæsar* gave them the Horses of his *Tribunes* and *Roman Knights*; and when he had thus formed them into a formidable Body, he advanced towards the Country of the *Sequani*, that he might be the more within reach to send Succours to *The Roman Province*.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

In the mean while, *Vercingetorix* came within about two Leagues of *Cæsar's* Camp, and having called a Council of War, declared, That the Time was now come for obtaining a compleat Victory, if they made a proper Use of it; That the *Romans* were indeed leaving *Gaul*, and fleeing into *The Province*; but That this would only be a present, not a lasting Relief, unless they attacked and routed them in their March, and thereby prevented their Return. Then the *Gallic* Horse bound themselves by a most solemn Oath, that no Man should ever be suffered to see his Family more, who did not twice ride through the Enemy's Army; and the next Day, as the Business was not to come to a pitched Battle, but attack an Army on the March, *Vercingetorix* divided them into three Bodies, one of which was to attack the Enemy in Front, and the other two in Flank. *Cæsar* divided his in the same manner, and the Battle was fought with Valour on both Sides; but the *German* Squadron distinguished themselves most by seizing an Eminence, from whence they fell down on the *Gauls*, and routed them. They fled back to the Place where *Vercingetorix* halted with his Infantry; and this ill Success obliged him to retreat to *Alesia*<sup>89</sup>, a Town of the *Mandubii*. *Cæsar*, when he had secured his Baggage on a neighbouring Hill, pursued him thither, killed 3000 of his Men in their Retreat, and came and laid siege to the Place.

*Ibid.* c. 68.

*Ibid.* c. 69.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 70.

*Ibid.* c. 71.

*Ibid.*

§. XLIX. When the *Gallic* Horse, in which their General had most confided, were dispersed, he was forced to shut himself up in this City, which was perhaps the most advantageously situated of any in *Gaul*. It stood on the top of a very high and very steep Mountain, the Foot of which was watered by two Rivers, and before it was a Plain of about 3000 Paces in length. The Remains of the *Gauls* posted themselves on the East side of the Mountain, and dug a Ditch, and raised a Wall of six Foot high before them. *Cæsar* marked out Ground for his Lines of 11000 Paces in length, pitched his Camp in a convenient Place, and built three and twenty little Forts to guard them. Whilst he was working on his Lines, there was a Battle in the Plain between the Cavalry, in which the *Romans* were hard pressed at first; but the *Germans* which were sent to their Aid, drove the Enemy back to their Camp, made a great Slaughter of them, and returned with many Horses which they had taken. The triumphant *Vercingetorix* dismayed at this, began to have his Fears, both with Regard to his Person, and the Liberty of his Country; and he sent away his Horse in the Night, before the Lines were finished, with Orders to every one to return into his own City, force all that were able to bear Arms into the War, and bring them to his Relief; and with Instructions, That he had not Corn for much more than 30 Days, and That therefore 80000 chosen Men must perish with him, if they did not come back in Time. When they were gone, he got together all the Provisions he could, drew all his Troops into the Town, and there waited for their Return. *Cæsar* knowing this, strengthened the Fortifications of his Camp, and drew it into a narrower Compass, that it might be the more defensible. Besides the two Ditches with which he surrounded it, and were well guarded with Palisades; and besides the Towers which he placed at 80 Foot distance from each other; he dug

<sup>89</sup> According to *Cæsar*, *De Bell. Gall. L. 7*, *Alesia* was built on the Summit of a Mountain, at the Foot of which ran two Rivers, and which overlooked a Plain of three Quarters of a League in

breadth, and surrounded by Hills. Which Description agrees with a Town in *Auxois* in *Burgundy*, called *Alise*; which is watered by *The Lore* and *The Oserain*.



Trenches and Holes, which he filled with pointed Stakes, and covered with Turf and Twiggs to conceal them; and he covered the Ground before them with a kind of *Caltrops*, to wound the Feet of Men and Horses that should come there. All these Things he did, both inwardly between his Camp and the Town, and outwardly, beyond his Camp, to defend it from Attacks on that Side; and then ordered every Man in it to furnish himself with Provisions and Forage for thirty Days.

Great Precautions indeed! but not useless. At the Solicitation of the Cavalry *Vercingetorix* had sent for that Purpose, the *Gauls* raised the largest Army they ever had. The *Ædui*, *Segusiani*, <sup>90</sup> *Ambivareti*, <sup>91</sup> *Aulerci*, and *Brannovices*, which all depended on the *Ædui*, furnished 35000 Men; the *Arverni*, <sup>a</sup> *Cadurci*, <sup>b</sup> *Gabali*, and <sup>c</sup> *Velauni*, who were all Subject to the *Arverni*, as many; the *Senones*, *Sequani*, *Bituriges*, *Xantones*, *Rutbeni*, and *Carnutes*, 12000; the *Bellovaci*, 10000; the *Lemovices* 10000; the *Pictones*, *Turoni*, *Parisi*, and *Suessones*, 8000; the *Ambiani*, <sup>d</sup> *Mediomatrici*, <sup>e</sup> *Petrocorii*, <sup>f</sup> *Nervii*, *Morini*, and *Nitiobriges*, 5000; the <sup>g</sup> *Aulerci Cenomani*, 5000; the *Atrebates*, 4000; the <sup>h</sup> *Bellocassi*, *Lexovii*, <sup>i</sup> *Aulerci* and *Eburones*, 3000; the <sup>k</sup> *Rauraci* and *Boii*, 30000; and lastly, the Cities near the Ocean, called <sup>92</sup> *Armorica*, which include the <sup>l</sup> *Curiosolites*, <sup>m</sup> *Rhedones*, <sup>93</sup> *Ambibari*, <sup>n</sup> *Cadetes*, <sup>o</sup> *Osismii*, <sup>p</sup> *Veneti*, and <sup>q</sup> *Unelli* furnished 6000. So terrible was the Force <sup>94</sup> that was prepared to raise the Siege of *Alesia*, and deliver *Vercingetorix*. And indeed, the *Pro-Consul* had so invested the City and the *Gallic* Troops, that nothing less than an Army which should be stronger than his, and able to conquer him and his *Legions*, which he had so strongly fortified, could possibly convey either Provisions into the one, or Reinforcements to the other.

§. L. *Vercingetorix* kept close within the double Circumvallation which the *Romans* had made round the Mountain of *Alesia*; but tho' he distributed the Provisions he had gotten with very strict Oeconomy among his Troops, they began to be hard pressed with Famine, before the *Gauls* returned; and the Day being passed when they were expected, he, in this Extremity, called a Council of War. Some of the Officers were for surrendering, since the Time appointed for their Relief was past; and others were for making a Sally, and dying Sword in Hand, rather than perishing by Famine: but *Critognatus*, an *Arvernian* of great Birth, made a most barbarous Proposal, which shews to what Excess the *Gauls* sometimes carried their Constancy. *I am not of the Number of those*, said he, *who call the basest Slavery a Surrender; they don't deserve the Name of Gauls. I am in Opinion with them, who are for selling our Lives as dear as we can to the Enemy, if no Relief should come. But we have no Reason to conclude, that, because our Friends are not come to Day, they never will. The continual Works and Preparations of the Enemy, are Proofs that they*

<sup>90</sup> *Sanfon* makes no difference between the *Ambivareti*, the *Ambibarii*, the *Ambialites*, and the *Ambibates*, which *Cæsar* mentions in different Parts of his *Commentaries*; but places them in *Nivernois*, a Province which was part of the Dominions of the *Ædui*. Whereas *Ortelius* thinks that these four different Words, signify as many different Nations. He seeks for the *Ambibarii* at *Ambrun*, and the *Ambivareti* at *Anvers*; whilst others place the latter in *Vivaretz*. In short, the Uncertainty of the Moderns, and the Silence of the Ancients, concerning the Situation of this People is such, that we cannot take upon us to

<sup>91</sup> We have observed Vol. 2, That the *Aulerci* were divided into three Branches, from the Time of *Segovesus* and *Bellovesus*. And *Cæsar* here adds a fourth, which he calls *Brannovices*, or *Brannovii*. But the Moderns are not agreed about the Habitation of the latter. Some assign them *Bresse*, others *Morienne*.

<sup>92</sup> *Cæsar* by *Armorica* or *Aremorica*, means the maritime Countries of *Gaul*, particularly *Bretagne*. *Pliny* makes it to comprehend *Aquitain*, and says, That it was anciently called *Aremorica*. See Vol. 2

<sup>93</sup> The *Ambibari* formerly inhabited all that

Country which is now the Diocese of *Auranches* in *Normandy*. *Sanfon* judiciously observes, That we must take Care not to confound these People with the *Anbarri*, whom he places near *The Saone*, tho' some Moderns have given them *Nivernois* or *Charolois*.

<sup>94</sup> This Army was reviewed in a Province subject to the *Ædui*. It consisted, according to *Cæsar*, of 240000 Foot, and 8000 Horse.

*Plutarch* makes them amount to 300,000 Men, exclusive of above 70000 which were shut up in the Place. And we know not what Authorities he built on, for the following Fact, which *Cæsar* expressly contradicts. According to him, *Vercingetorix* knew nothing of the Arrival of the *Gallic* Troops to relieve *Alesia*, before the Battle. The first Notice he had of this formidable Army, was from the Out-cries of the Inhabitants, upon seeing from their Ramparts the triumphant *Romans*, returning loaded with the Spoils which they had taken from the vanquished. If we had not so sure an Authority for the contrary, as that of the Conqueror himself, is it probable, that near 300,000 Men could have come almost to the Walls of *Alesia* and fought a Battle there, unknown to the besieged?

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CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS ME-  
TELLUS SCI-  
PIO, Consuls.

Ibid. c. 74.

Ibid. c. 75.

<sup>a</sup> The People of

Quercy.

<sup>b</sup> Those of

Gevaudan.

<sup>c</sup> Those of Puy.

Ibid. c. 75.

<sup>d</sup> Those of

Messin.

<sup>e</sup> Those of

Perigord.

<sup>f</sup> Those of

Hainault and

partly of

Cambresis.

<sup>g</sup> The Mance-

aux.

<sup>h</sup> The People of

the Territory of

Rouen.

<sup>i</sup> Those of E-

vreux.

<sup>k</sup> Those of

Basse.

<sup>l</sup> Those of

Cornouaille.

<sup>m</sup> Those of

Rennes, St.

Brieue, St.

Malo, and

Dol.

<sup>n</sup> Those of

the Country of

Caux.

<sup>o</sup> Those of St.

Pol, and Tre-

guier.

<sup>p</sup> Those of

Vannes.

<sup>q</sup> Those of

Coutance.

Ibid. c. 77.

are



Year of are coming. And with Regard to the Famine that oppresses us, Let us do as our Fore-  
 ROME fathers did in the like Case, when at War with the Cimbri. They killed the weakest of  
 DCCCL. their Soldiers, and ate them. By this Means, we may preserve the Lives of the strong-  
 est till Succours arrive, preserve Gaul from the hard Slavery of foreign Prætors, and  
 have the Glory of being the Deliverers of our Country.

CN. POMPEI-  
 US MANNUS,  
 & Q. CÆCI-  
 LIUS METEL-  
 LUS SCIPIO,  
 Consuls.

Whether the most inhuman Part of this Advice was followed, does not appear; but it is certain, that *Vercingetorix* at least, drove out all the useless Mouths from the Army and the City; and *Cæsar* suffered the poor Wretches to perish within his Circumvallation, rather than accept of their Surrender. In the mean time, the desired Succours arrived, under four Generals; the Chief of whom was that *Comius*, the Prince of the *Atrebates*, on whom *Cæsar* had bestowed many Favours, and whose Love for his Country got the better of his Gratitude. The besieged made great Shouts, when they saw the new *Gallic* Army arrive on the neighbouring Hills, and there it spent the Night. But the next Day, the Enemy's Cavalry, with a few Dart-Men mixed among them, descended into the Plain, and *Cæsar* sent out his Horse to engage them. The *Gallic* Squadrons had some Advantage at first, but the *German* Cavalry, in whom *Cæsar* most confided, repulsed them, and cut the Archers they left behind them in pieces. During this unfortunate Action, the *Celtæ* from the Town had begun to fill up *Cæsar's* Trenches with Hurdles and Fascines, and were ready for a Sally, but *Vercingetorix* discouraged with this Defeat, retired with great Sorrow into the Town. After one Day's inaction, the new Army came at Midnight with scaling Ladders and other Instruments which they had in that Day prepared, to attack *Cæsar's* Trenches in the Plain; and the Battle which they fought in the dark was very bloody. *Vercingetorix* on the other hand, made a Sally from the Town, and endeavoured to make a Breach in the Circumvallation on that Side. The Machines in the Camp were worked with such Uncertainty, that they did Execution on the *Romans*, as well as the Enemy; and it was the Province of *Mark Anthony*, then an Officer in *Cæsar's* Army, and of *C. Trebonius*, to send Supplies to the Places, where the *Legions* were most pressed. But the nearer the *Gauls* drew to the *Roman* Lines, the more they suffered by the *Caltrops*, and by falling into the Ditches and Holes filled with Piles and Stakes; and the Return of Light put an end to the Action, and both Parties retired.

*Ibid.* c. 71.

§. LI. Thus the *Roman* Lines continued as yet unhurt; and *Cæsar* often drew up his Army in Battalia behind them, that every Man might know his Post, in case of a general Action. The *Gauls*, on the other hand, sent out Persons to discover the weakest Places where they might most easily force the *Roman* Trenches; and received Information, That there was a Mountain partly within their Lines, which was so very large, that they could not entirely surround it. They had only made some Works on one Side of it, and *Cæsar* ordered *C. Antistius* and *C. Caninius* to guard this important Post with two *Legions*. The *Gauls* resolved to attack the Mountain at Noon-day, with 55000 of the choicest of their Troops, and *Vergasillaunus*, who was a Relation of *Vercingetorix*, commanded in this Attack; whilst *Vercingetorix* himself led down his Troops from the Mountain of *Alesia*, armed with Hooks and Poles, to force their Way through the Enemy's Trenches. At the same Time, the *Gallic* Horse appeared in the Plain, and bid defiance to the *Roman* Cavalry; so that three different Battles were to be fought in different Places at once. *Cæsar* placed himself on an Eminence, and presided over all; and probably, not without much Anxiety. If the Enemy should force his Lines, his Honour, his Labours for seven Years past, his Army, and perhaps his Person, would be buried in the Plain of *Alesia*. The Hero therefore, in this critical Conjunction, surpassed himself. He saw the Danger was greatest on the Side of the two *Legions* commanded by *Antistius* and *Caninius*; the Enemy overlooked them from the top of the Mountain, and did great Execution among them with their Darts. They were also overturning his Works, and breaking down his Ramparts. He therefore sent *Labienus* thither with six fresh *Cohorts*, and they renewed and continued the Fight with Courage.

In the mean Time, on the Side where *Vercingetorix* commanded, the *Gauls* discovered no Signs of their having been weakened by Famine. Inspired with Hope and Rage, they made incredible Efforts to break through the Barricades that kept them in; cleared the Ramparts and the Trenches of Men; cut the Bandages of the



Fascines, and pulled down the Turf which made the main Body of the Works, with Hooks fastened to long Poles; and had very like to have made a large Breach. *Cæsar* sent two different Reinforcements thither, and at last, went himself with more fresh Troops. Nor was this enough, till he ordered some Squadrons to march out of the Lines, and fall on the Enemy in the Rear, when most warmly engaged in the Attack; and then he succeeded. The *Gauls* gave way, and retired in disorder to the side of the Mountain. From thence *Cæsar* flew to the Side where *Labienus* had great Difficulty to keep his Ground, in a disadvantageous Situation, and with few Men, against the Fury of 55000 *Gauls*, resolutely bent on breaking into the Trenches; and his Presence decided the Dispute. As soon as the Enemy saw him from the top of their Mountain, and knew him by the fine Habit he wore in Battle, they made great Shouts; the *Romans* returned them from their *Wooden Towers*, and the *Legions* immediately made a Sally Sword in Hand, and furiously attacked the *Gauls*. The Battle was warmly disputed by the Infantry; but the same Horse which had attacked the Troops of *Vercingetorix* behind, now fell in like manner on those of *Vergasillaunus*, and then the Rout was general. They, who endeavoured to escape by Flight, were cut in pieces by the *Roman* Cavalry. *Sedulius*, the Commander of the *Lemovices*, was killed. *Vergasillaunus* made Prisoner of War; 76 Colours taken from the *Gauls*; and in short, a very small Number of that terrible Multitude returned to their Camp.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCL.  
CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS ME-  
TELLUS SCI-  
PIO, Consuls.

§. LII. *Vercingetorix*, who had seen the Massacre from the top of his Mountain, called a Council the next Day, and represented to them, That he had not undertaken that War with a View to his private Interest, but for the Sake of the common Liberty; and That since they must give way to Fortune, he was ready to satisfy the *Romans* by submitting to die, or to be delivered up alive to them, as they thought proper. All were for surrendering at Discretion; sent a Messenger to *Cæsar*, with the Offer; and readily complied with his Orders to lay down their Arms, and deliver up their Leaders to him. He placed his Tribunal at the Gate of his Camp, there received the Submissions of *Vercingetorix* and his chief Officers, and reduced them all to Slavery, except the *Arverni* and the *Ædui*. By giving those their Liberty, he hoped to reduce the two chief *Celtic* Nations to Obedience; and his Expectations were not frustrated. The *Arverni* submitted, the *Ædui* received him into their Capital, and he spent the Winter in Tranquillity there, after he had placed his Army in different Quarters to keep Peace in the Provinces. The rest of the Prisoners he distributed among his Troops, so that every Soldier had at least one Slave; *Alesia* received a *Roman* Garrison; and thus ended a Campaign, in which *Cæsar* gained almost all the Glory. He had never shewn more Conduct as a General, or more Bravery as a Soldier. His Lines before *Alesia* were thought a Master-piece of military Art, and his Resistance of the *Gauls* in one national Body was such an effort of Valour, as exceeds any thing that Fable reports of its Heroes. So that at *Rome*, twenty Days of publick Prayers were ordered, to return Thanks to the Gods for this extraordinary Success. The People there were not yet sensible, that the Pacification of *Gaul* would be the Forerunner of the Destruction of the Republick.

*Ibid.* c. 89.  
*Ibid.*



## T H E

## Roman History.

## B O O K LXIV.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCI.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS METEL-  
LUS SCIPIO,  
Consuls.

Dio Cass. L.  
40.

Just. B. 42.  
Dio Cass. B.  
40.  
Cic. ad Attic.  
B. 2. Ep. 50.

§. I. **T**H E Attention of the Romans was chiefly fixed on the West and the Conquests of *Cæsar*; but nevertheless, they did not totally neglect the East. The Senate were uneasy at the State of *Syria* after the Defeat of *Crassus*, and the Massacre of his Legions. Tho' *Cassius* was fled to *Antioch* for Refuge, and kept in awe the *Syrians*, whom the Victory of the *Parthians* had put in Motion; how should this young Lieutenant General be able, without Troops, to put a stop to the Inundations of the Barbarians, who were animated the more by their Success? By an unexpected piece of good Fortune, *Surena* was no more. *Orodes* his Sovereign, entertained Jealousies of him, and rewarded his Victories with Death. And after the Murder of this famous Warrior, the *Parthian* King sunk into a kind of Stupefaction. Instead of making his Advantage of the present favourable Conjunction, he committed the Care of his Armies to his Son *Pacorus*, a weak Child, not yet arrived at Adolescence, and sent him into *Syria*, to the Gates of *Antioch*, with a numerous Army. *Orsaces* was Governour to the young Prince, and taught him the Art of War. *Cassius* was then the Roman Commander in *Syria*, not as *Pro-Consul*, or by Virtue of any extraordinary Commission, but as the only General Officer who survived the Defeat of *Crassus*. His Zeal supplied the Place of a legal Nomination, and his Valour was sufficient to repulse the *Parthians*. With the 300 Romans he had left, and some Asiatic Levies, he fought *Orsaces*, and drove him as far as *Antigonia*. Nor did the *Parthian* Commander think this a Place of sufficient Security. He left it, and *Cassius* after having much harassed him in his Retreat, drew him at last into an Ambuscade, wherein he lost his Life. So that *Pacorus* returned alone into his own Country, and deserted *Syria* for some little Time, but soon returned thither again. Then he found *Bibulus* there, who had succeeded *Cassius*, in Quality of *Pro-Consul*; and the new Governor found Means to embroil the *Syrians* by his Address. He gained over to his Interest *Ocondopantes*, a *Parthian* Lord, who persuaded *Pacorus* to return into *Parthia* to dethrone *Orodes*. The young Prince took the Bait, turned his Arms against his own Father, and left *Bibulus* to govern *Syria* in Tranquillity.

§. II. In the mean time, all due Preparations were making at *Rome* for the Election of new Consuls. *Pompey's* third Consulate was near expiring, and his main Point in View had all along been, to secure himself in the Possession of his present Power, which was in effect absolute. As he declined the Odium of a glittering Title, his Authority was the more real, for being the less suspected. He had two Armies at

§. The ancient Geographers mention five Cities of this Name. One in *Epirus*, another in *Macedon*, a third in *Arcadia*, a fourth in *Troas*, and a fifth in *Syria* near *Antioch*; which last is certainly the Place here spoken of.



his Command. One in *Spain*, under the Conduct of two Lieutenant Generals his Subalterns, whose whole Dependance was on him; the other at the Gates of *Rome*, which he commanded himself. And his Aim was, to keep the *Romans* subject to him through Fear, after he should be out of his *Consulship*. But he was not apprehensive enough of *Cæsar*. The Time which the Republick had appointed him to continue at the Head of his Army in *Gaul*, was ready to expire; and *Pompey* said, That as soon that General should be reduced to a private State, he should have nothing more to fear from him. And therefore, his whole Concern at present was, to get himself succeeded in the *Consulate*, by two Persons, who should be well affected to him, should be Men of no manner of Experience in War, and should, if possible, be so much *Cæsar's* Enemies, as to oppose his Advancement to the *Consulate*, or at least, the granting him any farther Time in his Generalship and Government.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCI.

CN. POMPEI-  
US MAGNUS,  
& Q. CÆCI-  
LIUS METEL-  
LUS SCIPIO,  
Consuls.

Three Candidates appeared for the *Consulate*, who carried on their Interest with great Regularity and Prudence. The first was the philosophick and rigid *Cato*, who professed a Contempt for all publick Honours; and was actuated only by a Zeal for the publick Good. He was persuaded, That no Man but himself, had Firmness enough, to suppress the Audaciousness of the two Tyrants, who threatened the Republick with Ruin. If *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, said he, should agree together, *Rome* will be sacrificed to their Wills, and Liberty will be no more: Or if they should quarrel, they will go to war, and the Conqueror will make himself a King. And he reasoned justly. In order therefore to deprive both of the exorbitant Power which they had usurped, he entered the Lists, put on a white Robe, and stood for the *Consulship*. As soon as he had declared himself, *M. Claudius Marcellus*, and *Servius Sulpicius Rufus*, who owed his Rise wholly to *Cato*, appeared against him. Some seemed surprized, that the latter should appear against his Friend and Protector; but *Cato* answered, That there was nothing strange in it. Every Man, said he, is governed by his Passions. However, in order more effectually to prevent all bad Methods of getting Votes, *Cato* procured a Decree of the Senate, which forbade the Candidates to employ any Friends as their Agents, to carry on their Interests among the People. But by this Step he offended the Citizens. He thereby hindered the Applications, which the great Men would otherwise have made to them, and on the Day of Election they shewed their Resentment. They set aside *Cato*, and preferred *Serv. Sulpicius Rufus*, and *M. Marcellus*. The *Pompeian* and *Cæsarian* Factions are likewise said to have taken Pains to exclude a Man from the *Consulate*, whose very Whims were formidable to them. *Cicero* did all in his Power to gain *Cato* Success; and when the Affair was over, reproached him with his Inflexibility, which only served to destroy the best laid Schemes for the Preservation of the Republick. But *Cato* only smiled at the People's Refusal; and the same Day played at Tennis in *The Field of Mars*.

Plut. in *Cæ-*  
*tone*.

§. III. One of the new *Consuls* was a famous *Civilian*, the other an eloquent Orator; and both seem to have been *Pompey's* Creatures. *Marcellus* carried his Admiration of him so far, as to be servilely obsequious to him. He entered into all his Schemes, and thought that *Rome* could not be better governed than by being subject to his Will. He could not find out any Inconvenience, in a Republican-State's being absolutely governed by one Man, who still retained a Superiority of Power in the Government after he was out of Office. Nay, he went so far, as to declare himself an Enemy to all those, who either did not approve of that kind of Monarchy which *Pompey* had usurped, or who wanted to destroy, or pretended to share it with him. He was as full of *Pompey*, and as servilely attached to his Interests, when entered upon his Office, as when only Candidate for it; and moved the Senate to make a Decree which would have been very prejudicial to *Cæsar*. He proposed recalling him from his Governments, before his Time was expired. This appeared to be a mad Scheme, not only to those whom *Cæsar* had gained by his Bounties, but

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCII.

M. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & SER.  
SULPICIOUS  
RUFUS, Con-  
suls.

Dio Cass. L.  
40.  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.  
Plut. in *Pomp.*  
& *Cæsare*.

<sup>2</sup> *Plutarch* adds, That in the Evening of the same Day he walked in *The Forum*, without Shoes or *Tunick*, after the manner of the first *Romans*.

<sup>3</sup> By a Law, which *Pompey* had got passed the last Year, it was enacted, That the Candidates for

Offices should appear at *Rome* in Person, and no Man be admitted as such in his Absence. This Law was engraven on Brass. Nevertheless, *Pompey* had, of his own Head, ventured to make one Exception to it, in favour of *Cæsar*. But the *Consul Marcellus* paid



Year of  
R O M E  
DCCII.  
M. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & SER.  
SULPICIVS  
RUFUS, Con-  
suls.  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.

but even to all indifferent Persons. For was it not unjust to force a Conqueror to lay down his Arms, in the full career of his Victories? *Pompey* was then absent from *Rome*, and pretended an Inclination to go into *Spain*, and put himself at the Head of his Army. But he advanced very slowly; and was always ready, upon any Pretence, to return to the Capital. So that the Rumor of the Decree *Marcellus* was pursuing, soon brought its real Author thither; and he was too much a Statesman, not to know how to dissemble. *Pompey* himself exclaimed against the Injustice going to be offered to the Conqueror of *The Gauls*; but insinuated, That it would be Time enough to recall him, when his five Years were expired. They were now so near it, that *Cæsar* was to return to *Rome*, in the first Month of the next Year, there to be reduced to a private Station.

§. IV. Notwithstanding this Disappointment, the *Consul Marcellus* found an Opportunity to shew his Ill-will to *Cæsar*. The *Pro-Consul of The two Gauls* had repeopled a City at the Foot of *The Alpes*, called it <sup>4</sup> *Novocomum*, and, to please the new Colony, had given them the Right of *Latinity*; that is, the same Privileges which were enjoyed by the *Latins*, the old Allies and Neighbours to the *Romans*. One of these Privileges was, That when a *Latin* was once made a Magistrate in his own Country, this entitled him to all the Rights of *Roman Citizenship*, and he was from that Time deemed a *Roman Citizen*. It happened, that a Senator of *Novum Comum* was at *Rome* at the Time *Marcellus* was venting his Rage against *Cæsar*; and the *Consul*, on a very slight Pretence, condemned the *Novocomian* to be scourged; a Punishment which was not to be inflicted on a *Citizen of Rome*, for any Crime whatsoever. This <sup>5</sup> Affront therefore, offered to the Colonist, returned at last upon *Cæsar*; since it was disapproving and disannulling the Favours which he had granted in his Province. *Cæsar* was very angry at it; but despised Indignities offered him by a Man who had sold himself to *Pompey*, and applied himself to two Particulars, which were of much greater Consequence to him. One was, to get the Time of his Governments still further prolonged, at least, till he should be nominated *Consul*; and the other, to gain the Affections of his Soldiers so entirely, as to have them absolutely at his own disposal, in case he should proceed so far, as to declare War with his Country. And these two Designs he pursued, with an Address and Ability worthy of himself.

Dio. Cassius  
L. 40.

In the first Place, he got together all the Money he could, without <sup>6</sup> alienating the Minds of the People too much from him, in his three Provinces, of *Transalpine Gaul*, *Cisalpine Gaul*, and *Illyricum*. Then he made Levies of Men, chiefly among the *Gauls* and *Germans*; Nations who were attached to him only, and who had not imbibed a Republican Spirit in their Youth: And with them he filled his Troops.

paid no Regard to it. He made a vehement Speech, to induce the Senate to recall *The Pro-Consul of The Gauls*, and exclude him from the *Consulate*, till he should first be reduced to a private State. *Sulpicius*, and *Caius Cælius*, *C. Vilius*, *Lucius Vicinius*, and *P. Cornelius*, four *Tribunes of the People*, all warmly opposed the Motion. *Pompey*, tho' more jealous than any other of *Cæsar's* Power, joined the five Opponents; and was for letting the Time of *The Proconsulate of The Gauls* expire, before they came to any Determination in so nice an Affair.

<sup>4</sup> *Comum* is a City of *The Milanese*, situated on a Lake which bears its Name to this Day. It had formerly suffered much from the Neighbourhood of the *Grisons*. The Father of *Pompey the Great* repaired it, and honoured this, and all the Cities beyond the *Po*, with the Right of *Latinity*. Then one *Cneius Scipio* carried about 3000 Persons thither to repopulate it. And at last, *Julius Cæsar* settled a Colony there of 5000 Persons, among whom were 500 native *Greeks*, and granted them the same Privileges the old Inhabitants enjoyed. The Quarter assigned the new-comers by *The Pro-Consul of The Gauls*, was called *Novum Comum*, or the New City.

<sup>5</sup> *Plutarch* adds, That *Marcellus* deprived all the

new Inhabitants of *Comum* of the Right of *Latinity*.

<sup>6</sup> Nevertheless, *Suetonius* reproaches *Cæsar* with having laid waste all the Provinces of which he was *Prætor* or *Pro-Consul*, by the most cruel Exactions. *Gaul* especially according to him fell a Prey to his Avarice. In order to find Means, says that Historian, for his enormous Profusions, and for the Expences of the War which he had long been designing to make with his own Country, he plundered all the Cities there without distinction, as well those who were in Alliance with *Rome*, as the Enemies to the *Roman Name*, and enriched himself with their Treasures. He did not even spare the Temples of the Gods, which were stripped of their richest Ornaments by his Orders. He publicly produced in *Italy* the Gold he had gathered up by his Rapines, and sold it at the Rate of 3000 *Little Sesterces*, that is, 125 *French Crowns per Pound*. He had already made himself infamous in his first *Consulship*, by taking out of the *Capitol* 3000 Pounds Weight of Gold, and putting the same Weight of gilt Copper in the Room of it. The same Author accuses him of selling Kingdoms, Privileges, and Alliances, to him that would give most for them.

He



He also gained so much upon his *Legionaries* themselves, tho' *Romans*, that they were ready to sacrifice any other Interests to his. Almost all the General Officers, and particularly *Mark Anthony* his *Quæstor*, were entirely devoted to him. *Q. Cicero* was the only one who left the Army of the *Gauls*, under Pretence of attending his Brother, who was ordered by the Republick to go into *Cilicia*; and this Event is so remarkable, as to deserve a particular Remembrance, before we return to *Cæsar*.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCII.

M. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & SER.  
SULPICIUS  
RUFUS, Con-  
suls.

Plut. in Cice-  
ron.

Cic. B. 5. ad  
Attic. Ep. 15.

§. V. *Pompey* had made a Law in his last *Consulship*, which required all those, who had been *Consuls* and *Prætors* for some Years, and had not left *Rome* to go to their Provinces, to repair forthwith to such *Pro-Consulships* and *Prætorships* as should fall to them by Lot, and exercise their respective Offices there. *M. Tullius Cicero*, had laid down the *Consulate* ten Years ago; and had chosen to continue in the Capital, without any other <sup>7</sup> Employment, than that of shining in the *Comitium* and Courts of Justice, with his Eloquence. But the new Edict forced him to exchange the Robe for the Sword, and go into a Province. *Cilicia* and the Island of *Cyprus* fell to his Lot; two <sup>8</sup> *Legions* were put under his Command; and he embarked at *Brundisium*, with his Brother *Quintus*, whom he made his Lieutenant General, and with *Cn. Volusius* and *L. Messinius Rufus*, who were his *Quæstors*, one for *Cilicia*, and the other for *Cyprus*. After he had tarried some Days at *Athens*, he came at length to <sup>9</sup> *Laodicea*, a <sup>10</sup> City of his Province, and from thence to <sup>11</sup> *Apamea*; and so came by Way of *Synnada*, to his Camp near *Iconium*. There he took the Command from *App. Clodius*, his immediate Predecessor, who went to demand a *Triumph* at *Rome*, and could not obtain it; tho' that Honour was granted to *P. Cornelius Lentulus* <sup>12</sup> *Spinther*, who had governed *Cilicia* before *Appius* and *Cicero*.

The new *Pro-Consul*, tho' more of an Orator than a Soldier, supported his Character in his new Employment with Dignity. He not only behaved himself unblameably in his Province, but performed such military <sup>13</sup> Exploits, as induced his Troops to salute him <sup>14</sup> *Imperator*. The *Parthians* had returned to the Lands of the

<sup>7</sup> The Death of young *Crassus*, who was killed by the *Parthians*, made a Vacancy in the College of *Augurs*, and *Cicero* was invested with this sacerdotal Dignity, which was seldom given by the People to any but Men of distinguished Births or Merit.

<sup>8</sup> *Cicero* wrote Word to *Atticus*, That his two *Legions* were far from being compleat. But he recruited his little Army with the Succours sent him by *Dejotarus* King of *Galatia*, and the Nations in Alliance with, or dependent upon, the Republick. So that *Plutarch* says, he came to *Cilicia*, at the Head of 12000 Foot, and 2600 Horse.

<sup>9</sup> In the 20th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 5, *Cicero* gives an exact Account of his Journey. He there says, That he went from *Athens* directly to *Ephesus*, where the Inhabitants did him many Honours; That the People of *Laodicea*, *Apamea*, *Synnada*, *Philomelum*, and *Iconium*, shewed him great Marks of their Respect and Attachment; That he had by his Equity, Mildness, and Disinterestedness, gained the Affections of all the *Asiatics*; and That his chief Aim was, to efface the ill Impressions, the rough and haughty Conduct of his Predecessor *Appius Clodius* had made, by a popular Deportment.

<sup>10</sup> *Laodicea* was, according to *Strabo*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Great Phrygia*. Nevertheless, *Ptolomy* places it in *Caria*; and *Stephens* the Geographer in *Lydia*; because it bordered on these two Provinces. They all agree, That the River *Lycus* watered its Territory. Before it was repaired by a Queen of *Syria* called *Laodice*, it was successively called *Diopolis*, and *Rhoas*.

<sup>11</sup> See Vol. 4, or the Index.

<sup>12</sup> *Cicero* says, in his Letters to *Atticus*, That *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther* had made the Roman Arms formidable in *Cilicia*; but does not enter into

a detail of the War he carried on, or the Enemies he fought. We only know, that the Honour of a *Triumph* was not granted him till two Years after his Return. This delay was occasioned by the Oppositions of some *Tribunes of the People*, who were offended at his inviolable Attachment to *Pompey's* Interest.

<sup>13</sup> *Cicero's* own Account of his Enterprize against the *Parthians*, (ad *Attic. L. 5. Ep. 20.*) is this. I marched towards *Cilicia*, says he, by the Frontiers of *Cappadocia*, that *Artavasdes* King of *Armenia* might think it impracticable to pass that Way. The *Pro-Consul* had great Reason to fear the Attempts of this Monarch, since he had married his Daughter to *Pacorus* the Son of *Orodes* King of *Parthia*. When I had, as he goes on, encamped five Days in the Plains of *Cabistana*, I was informed that the Enemy were come near to *Cilicia*, another Way. Upon this, I immediately entered the Streights of *Mount Taurus*, and came to *Mount Amanus*, whose top is a Retreat for Barbarians, which could never yet be subdued. Here I cut a great Number of the Enemy in pieces, and afterwards took and burnt several Forts. Upon the News of my Arrival, the *Parthians*, who were come near to *Antioch*, retired. *C. Cassius* pursued them, and gained a considerable Advantage over them in their Retreat. Orsaces their General was wounded in this Action, and died a few Days after. By this it appears, that *Cicero* wanted to share with *Cassius* the Honour of giving chase to the Enemy. But, besides that he was yet at a great distance from *Antioch*, *Dio Cassius* expressly says, B. 40. That the *Parthians* abandoned their Design of reducing this great City, because they knew not the Art of besieging Towns in form.

<sup>14</sup> We have already observed, That *Imperator* was only a Title of Honour which the Soldiers in their



Year of  
R O M E  
DCCII.  
M. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
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RUFUS, Con-  
suls.

the Romans, and infested the Neighbourhood of Mount <sup>15</sup> *Amanus*, which was the Boundary between *Syria* and *Cilicia*. *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* had succeeded <sup>16</sup> *Cassius* in the Government of the former; and *Cicero*, whose Brother *Quintus* was probably of great Service to him in his military Expeditions, commanded 12000 Foot, and 2500 Horse in the latter. When *Cicero* was in his Camp at *Iconium*, *Antiochus*, King of *Comagene* sent him Advice, That the *Parthians* had passed *The Euphrates*. Upon this, he instantly decamped, crossed *Cappadocia*, and came to <sup>17</sup> *Cybistra* in the Passes of Mount *Taurus*. By this March, he preserved <sup>18</sup> *Ariobarzanes* from the Incursions of the Enemy, and came without delay to <sup>19</sup> *Tarsus*. In the mean time, the *Parthians* continued to assemble about Mount *Amanus*, in order to make Incursions into *Syria* or *Cilicia*; and upon the first Notice of this, *Cicero* hastened thither, surprized the Enemy, made a great Slaughter of them, and recovered many Castles which they had seized. But the Siege of *Pindenissum* <sup>20</sup> was his Master-piece. It was strong, and well provided. Nevertheless, the *Pro-Consul* attacked it with such Success, that he made himself <sup>21</sup> Master of it, in 57 Days after he had invested it.

their Acclamations gave to their Generals, when they had performed any signal Action. But the Generals bore this Title only in their Provinces, and till they returned to the Capital. Afterwards, as appears by the ancient Monuments, the Roman Emperors assumed this Distinction, as often as they gained any Victories over the Enemies of the Roman Name. Hence the Inscriptions on most of the Imperial Medals run thus. IMPERATOR I. II. III, &c. And we have still extant some Letters from *Cicero* to *Pompey*, and from *Pompey* to *Cicero*, thus inscribed. *M. Cicero Imperator, Cn. Magno Pro-Consuli. .... Cn. Magnus Pro-Consul M. Ciceroni Imperatori.*

<sup>15</sup> Mount *Amanus*, vulgarly called *Monte Negro*, is one of the Mouths of Mount *Taurus*. It reaches on one Side, from the *Mediterranean Sea* near old *Iffus*, to the Frontiers of *Cappadocia*; and, on the other, runs towards *Syria*, which it divides from *Cilicia*.

§ *Ad Familiar.*  
B. 15. Ep. 2.  
§ *ad Attic.*  
Ep. 18.

<sup>16</sup> After the Defeat and Death of *Crassus*, at the fatal Battle of *Carrhae*, the Republick had named *Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus* to succeed him. Till the new *Pro-Consul* arrived, *Caius Cassius* had gathered together the shattered Remains of the Roman Army, and discharged the Office of Governor of the Province. *Cicero* says, he discovered a ridiculous Vanity, in writing to the Senate, That by the happy Success of his last Expedition, he had at last put an end to the War. But nevertheless, adds *Cicero*, we have great Reason to fear an Incursion from these Barbarians. I know they have taken up their Winter-Quarters in *Cyrrhestica*, one of the Provinces of *Syria*. *Pacorus* is entered into the Territories of the Republick Sword in Hand; and *Deiotarus* does not doubt but the King himself will pass *The Euphrates* with all his Forces, in the beginning of the Campaign. The same Day that *Cassius's* triumphant Letter was brought to the Senate, mine was also read. *Axius* informs me, That the House adhered to my Relation, and had no Regard to that of *Cassius*. But whatever *Cicero* may say in diminution of the Glory of his *Quæstor*, the most celebrated Historians all agree, That after the Death of *Orsaces*, young *Pacorus* durst not make any more Attempts against the Romans.

<sup>17</sup> *Cybistra* was in *Cataonia*, a little Province of *Cappadocia*, at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*, near the Springs of *The Cydnus*.

<sup>18</sup> Just before *Cicero* left Rome, in order to go into his Province, he was charged by the Senate to suppress the Rebels who were entered into a Confederacy against *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*;

and he discharged this Commission with Success. He writes *Atticus* Word, That that Monarch was indebted to him both for his Crown and his Life. His Words are these. \*I had an Opportunity as I went, to save *Ariobarzanes* and his Dominions, by my Conduct and Authority. I was so far from suffering myself to be corrupted by those who wanted to oppress him, that I would not even admit them into my Presence. I have not taken any Thing from *Cappadocia*; and I hope that the whole Year of my *Pro-Consulate* will not cost my Province one Farthing. Add to this, that the Father of *Ariobarzanes* had either been assassinated, or poisoned. His Son and Successor claimed the Protection of the Senate, who gave the Guardianship of the young Prince to *Cicero* §; and he tells his Friend, That the Affairs of *Ariobarzanes* were in so bad a Condition, that he had Thoughts of throwing up his Guardianship.

<sup>19</sup> *Tarsus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, on the Banks of *The Cydnus*, six or seven Miles from the Sea, is famous in *The Acts of the Apostles*, for the Education of *St. Paul*, the Apostle of the Gentiles. It was esteemed the most celebrated School in *Asia*, for all sorts of Learning; after the *Greeks*, who founded it, had established there a Taste for Philosophy, and the polite Arts. Nor was it less remarkable for its Riches and fine Buildings. *Pliny* ranks it among the free Cities. Nevertheless, it is certain, that most of its Inhabitants who had sided with *Cæsar*, were by him honoured with the Rights of Roman Citizenship. It is now called *Tarso*; and has not the least Remains left of its ancient Splendor.

<sup>20</sup> *Pindenissum* stood on a steep Rock of difficult access. *Cicero* places it among the Cities of *Eleuthero-Cilicia*, that is, of *Free Cilicia*. This district was not yet subject to the Romans. This City was probably remarkable for nothing but its Situation; since *Cicero* himself confesses, (*Ad Attic. B. 5. Ep. 20.*) That he did not even know the Name of it.

<sup>21</sup> *Cicero* owns in the same Letter, That the Enemy defended themselves with Vigour; and That many of his Soldiers were wounded in the Siege. As soon as he became Master of it, he gave up all the Booty to the Soldiers, except the Horses. As for the besieged, he sold them for Slaves to the best Bidder. I am this Instant, says he to *Atticus*, being the 19th of December, selling the Prisoners, and I write to you from my Tribunal. The Price of them already amounts to 12 Millions of Sesterces\*, that is, to the Sum of 1500000 Livres.



§. VI. But *Bibulus* was not so successful in his Province. They both made War in the Neighbourhood of Mount *Amanus*; and if *Bibulus* had not disdained to accept of the Succours which *Cicero* offered him, he had not lost a <sup>22</sup> *Legion* in the narrow Passes in which he engaged himself. But his too ardent Desire of a *Triumph*, made him take many false Steps. Whereas *Cicero's* Conduct was blameless. *Rome* approved it, and decreed <sup>23</sup> publick Prayers <sup>24</sup> to his Honour. *Cato* himself commended the Equity and Moderation *Cicero* had shewn to the <sup>25</sup> *Cicilians* and *Cypriots*. In-

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<sup>22</sup> *Cicero* writes to *Atticus*, That *Bibulus* lost several Officers of Consequence, and the first *Cohort*, which was always the most numerous, and consisted of the bravest Soldiers that were in the *Legion*. But he conducted his Scheme for creating a Division among the *Parthians*, with more Prudence. *Oedonopantes* their General was captivated with his fine Promises; and undertook to dethrone *Orodes*, and place his eldest Son *Pacorus*, on the Throne. *Orodes*, informed of this Conspiracy, recalled his Troops from *Syria*, secured *Pacorus*, and gave no more Disturbance to the Nations subject to the *Romans*, for some Years. Nor did *Bibulus* acquire less Glory, by that Moderation and Greatness of Soul which he discovered on the following Occasion, as related by *Valerius Maximus*. Two of his Children, the Hopes of his Family, were massacred at *Alexandria*, by the *Roman* Soldiers, which *Gabinus* had left there, after he had settled *Ptolomy Auletes* on the Throne. By the Order of *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of that Prince who was lately dead, the Murderers were sent in Irons to *Bibulus*, to be punished as he thought fit. But the afflicted Father, lest he should give too much way to his Resentment, refused the Pleasure of revenging the Death of his Children himself, and sent back the Murderers to *Cleopatra*, with this Message; That it belonged not to him, but to the Senate, to punish these Villains according to the Laws of Justice.

<sup>23</sup> The Senate even decreed him a *Triumph*, which he had earnestly demanded, as soon as he returned from *Cilicia*. But his Concern at the Sight of the Troubles which threatened the Republick with the Miseries of a Civil War, made him desist. *I had rather*, says he, *follow the triumphal Chariot of Cæsar, if I could by that Means appease the Anger of that enraged Conqueror.*

<sup>24</sup> Nevertheless, *Cato* warmly opposed the Decree which ordered *Supplications*, in Gratitude for the Advantages *Cicero* had gained over the *Parthians*. He did not think the *Pro-Consul's* Exploits considerable enough to deserve so great an Honour. All he would allow was, That *Cicero* had acquired immortal Glory by his Integrity and his Prudence. *It were to be wished for his Sake*, said the Philosopher, *that the Laws had annexed the same Honours to Virtue as to Victory.* *Cicero*, who was extremely ambitious of adding tho' it had cost him little, the Character of a great General to that of the most famous Orator in *Rome*, complains bitterly of *Cato*, in some of his *Epistles ad Familiares*, and *To Atticus*. *He*, says *Tully*, *who opposed the granting any Supplications for me, voted in such a manner, as has done me more Honour than all the Triumphs in the World.* *It very fortunately happened*, that *Favonius*, who is no less a Friend to me, and *Luceius Hirrus* with whom I am at variance, were the only two Persons who joined with him in Opinion. *I am not obliged to Cato*, says he in another Letter, *far not being disappointed of my Pretensions.* *He thought*, he *did a great deal for me*, in commending my Disinterestedness, Mildness, and Probity. But I would have excused his Compliments, if he would have given me the only Testimony that I desired of him. It nearly

concerned *Cæsar*, to make a Difference between these two zealous Republicans, who had hitherto joined in opposing the Success of his Projects. And he therefore wrote to *Cicero*, to congratulate him, and offer him his Service; and at the same Time took care to condemn the ill Conduct of *Cato*. He charged him with Ingratitude and Treachery to his Friend. Nevertheless, *Cicero* did not take the Bait. Those two great Men were as unanimous as ever, in opposing the ambitious Designs of *Cæsar*.

*Cato* was more indulgent to his Father-in-Law *Bibulus*. He thought that Relation authorized him to abate of his usual Severity. He got 20 Days *Supplications* decreed for him; tho' the *Quæstor Cassius* only had all the Merit of the last Victory gained over the *Parthians*. *Bibulus* was not yet come to his Province. But *Cassius* was deemed only a Subaltern, and was said to have conquered under the Auspices of his General, tho' absent.

<sup>25</sup> *Cicero* gained the Affections of the People of his Province, by such a Mildness, Affability, and Disinterestedness, as they had never experienced in any of his Predecessors. In his *Letters to Atticus*, he himself gives us this exact Account of his Administration. *I have not put my Province to the Expence of one Farthing. I refused even the Allowance which the Julian Law permits Governors to demand for themselves and their Attendants. I paid for the Wood and Hay which I obliged the People to supply me with. I resolved not to follow the Steps of those avaritious Pro-Consuls, who have made the Roman Name odious to all the Nations in the World, by their Robberies. You will never hear that I ransomed wealthy Cities, in order to enrich my self with their Spoils. The Island of Cyprus alone used to pay 200 Attick Talents to its Governors, to be excused quartering the Soldiers. I forgave them this Sum; (which amounts to 200000 French Crowns) and I distributed so much Corn all over my Province, that I restored Plenty to Cilicia, which had been wasted with a Famine for a whole Year.* *Plutarch* adds, That *Cicero* had the Generosity to refuse all the Presents which the Kings of *Asia* offered him by their Ambassadors; That he freed the People from the Burden that had been laid on them, of making pompous Feasts for the *Pro-Consuls*; and That his House was an Asylum for the Poor and the Oppressed. The Cities, out of their great Gratitude, raised Contributions among themselves, to defray the Expence of erecting triumphal Arches, Statues, and even Temples to him, as to a beneficent Deity. But *Cicero's* Modesty would not suffer such extraordinary Marks of Distinction. He exerted his Authority to put a stop to them. But this had not been the Case in the Time of *Appius* his Predecessor. According to *Cicero*, the Desolation he made by his Cruelties and enormous Exactions, is not to be expressed. *I have heard nothing*, says he, *since my Arrival, but Groans and Complaints. Wherever I come, I rather find traces of a Monster than a Man. Appius, and those about him, after his Example, destroyed every Thing with Fire and Sword. In a Word, they have left nothing in this miserable Province which they could carry away. He has driven these poor Asiaticks to*

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deed he did not return to *Rome* till the next Year; and then he brought the News of the Death of *Ptolomy Auletes* King of *Egypt*. This Monarch had, after a Reign of 14 Years, left his Throne to *Cleopatra* his eldest Daughter; with Orders, that she should marry *Ptolomy* her Brother, the elder of the two Sons he left behind him. In his Will, *Auletes* desired the *Roman* Republick to be Guardians to the two *Ptolomies* his Sons, who were yet very young, and to *Cleopatra* the elder Sister, who was a little older than they, and to the Princess *Arfinoe* his youngest Daughter. This is that *Cleopatra* whom we shall see act a great Part in the Civil Wars; but we must at present return from the East to the West, lest we lose sight of *Cæsar*.

§. VII. The victorious *Pro-Consul* had spent the Winter at *Bibraëte*, the Capital of *The Ædui*. There his Cares had been divided, between the important Business he had to transact at *Rome*, and the necessary Preparations for finishing the War with the *Gauls*, the next Campaign. At *Rome*, his Party prevailed in *The Comitium*, and the People, whom he had artfully gained by his Bounties, declared openly for him. But the Senate seemed to favour *Pompey's* Interests more than his. Indeed the *Consul Sulpicius Rufus*, purely from a Regard to Equity, thought it not right to reduce *Cæsar* to a private State, so soon after such important Conquests; and he was either for giving him the *Consulship*, or at least, continuing him in his Governments, till such Time as that Dignity could be given him to compleat his Glory, and as a Testimony of the Gratitude of the Publick. But *Sulpicius Rufus* had little Weight, tho' a Man of Honour. *Pompey*, and his Agent *Marcellus*<sup>26</sup>, had a much greater Ascendant over *The Conscrip't Fathers*. So that *Cæsar* in vain moved for the Prolongation of his Employments: His Request was not granted. The News of this

despair, by his Rapines, Barbarities, and Acts of Violence. Nay, which would surely be incredible, if the Historians of that Time did not attest it, this avaritious *Pro-Consul* had even the Impudence to require the People he oppressed, to bear testimony in his Favour. He went so far as to force the Magistrates of the chief Cities in his Province to raise Taxes on the Inhabitants, under pretence of defraying the Expences of the Deputations they were to send to *Rome*, to return him Thanks in the Name of the whole Province. He had taken this Precaution, out of a just Fear that his Enemies would accuse him at the Tribunal of the People, or *Prætor*, of Oppressions. So hard was the Fate of these unfortunate *Asiatics*, who, born to be Slaves, as *Cicero* observes, were themselves instrumental in promoting the wicked Designs of the Governours who oppressed them! Nevertheless, *Appius* could not avoid the Shame of his being accused of Male-Administration. *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, who soon after married *Cicero's* Daughter, was his Accuser. *Quintus Hortensius* the Orator and *Marcus Brutus* undertook his Defence. Then he declined soliciting the Honours of a *Triumph*, to apply himself to his Judges; and it only cost him some Sums of Money, to prevail on them all to absolve him. Tho' the most atrocious Crimes were proved upon him, he was acquitted, and soon after promoted to the *Censorship*. By this single Fact we may judge of the deplorable State of a Republick, wherein Avarice, Injustice, Corruption, and all kinds of Vice triumphed with Impunity. *Cicero* himself, who was the best informed of any, of the Truth of the Facts laid to *Appius's* Charge, forgot himself so far, as to write him congratulatory Letters on the Issue of his Cause. Nay, he had the Weakness to justify, in some measure, the wicked Actions of this infamous Man, by declaring for him against those, who judged him unworthy of the Honours of a *Triumph*. These Particulars are taken from his *Letters ad Familiares*, and *To Atticus*, which contain part of the History of this Time.

*Marcus Valerius Messala*, who had been *Consul* in the Year 700, was not so happy as *Appius*. He

was accused of using unlawful Means in canvassing for the *Consulate*; and the Proofs brought against him were unanswerable. Nevertheless, the Eloquence of *Hortensius* his Uncle and Advocate, prevailed so far on his Judges, that he was acquitted in the first Instance. But this only made his Accuser the more ardent in his pursuit, and he obtained a re-hearing, when neither the Eloquence nor the Interest of *Hortensius* could secure him from Banishment. *Memmius* and *Scaurus* his Competitors, had already undergone the same Fate. His Colleague *Domitius Calvinus*, to avoid the Storm which he foresaw, went into *The Gauls* immediately after his *Consulship*, to be Lieutenant General under *Cæsar*. This appears, by *Ep. ad Famil. B. 8. Ep. 2. & 4*; and by *Valerius Maximus*; who adds, That *Hortensius* urged the most affecting Considerations to induce the Judges to favour his Nephew. If, said he, you condemn *Messala*, You deprive me and my Family of all resource, but in my Grandchildren. Hereby sufficiently declaring, That he could have no dependence on his own Son, who had given him great Mortifications by his vicious and disorderly Conduct. Nevertheless, paternal Affection prevailed over the just Reasons he had to disinherit him, and he left him all his Estate.

<sup>26</sup> *Plutarch* tells us, That *Cato* joined with *Pompey* and *Marcellus* in opposing the Request of the *Pro-Consul* of the *Gauls*. This zealous Republican had long declared openly in full Senate, That in order to save their Country from the Misfortunes that threatened them, they ought to deliver up *Cæsar* to the Discretion of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, under Pretence that he provoked the Gods, by violating the Faith of the Treaties of Alliance which the *Romans* had made with *Ariovistus*. Jupiter, in great Anger, demands this Victim of you; and by this Sacrifice, you may appease the God, and restore Tranquillity to the Republick. *Cæsar* enraged at these violent Declamations, vented his Passion, in a Letter addressed to the Senate, wherein he inveighs bitterly against *Cato*, whom he, from this Time, looked on as his most dangerous Enemy.

Refusal



Refusal was brought him into *Gaul*, when he was conversing with his Officers; and being very much grieved at it, he is said to have clapped his Hand on the Hilt of his Sword, and to have cried out with <sup>27</sup> Indignation, *What Pompey refuses me, this shall give me.* A sufficient Declaration of the Design he had long entertained, of drowning the Republick in *Pompey's* Blood.

§. VIII. The Proceedings of the *Roman* Senate engaged *Cæsar* to use all possible Expedition, in putting the last Hand to his Conquest. The Battle of *Alesia*, which all the *Gauls* in a national Body, had lost, the last Summer, made them now enter into different Measures, to save their poor Remains of Liberty. They resolved not to unite together any more, but to act separately, and raise as many different Armies as they had Provinces. *This invincible General*, said they, *can't be every where himself. He must divide his Troops, and send some of them to make War under Subalterns. And then we shall conquer, and be conquered, in different Places: And some Part of Gaul at least will preserve its Liberty.* This *Cæsar* knew, and notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, marched directly to the Country of the *Bituriges*, where the first rising was. There, by his Diligence, he soon reduced the whole Country to their Duty; all the Cities gave Hostages, and were again received into Friendship. As soon as returned to *Bibracte*, he received an Embassy from these *Bituriges*, desiring his Protection against the *Carnutes*, who were taking up Arms to punish them, for their too easy Submission to him. Upon this, the *Pro-Consul* came and encamped at \* *Genabum*, a City which he had destroyed, intercepted the *Carnutes* in their March, and dispersed their Army. Then *Trebonius* was left there to guard the Frontiers of the *Bituriges*, and *Cæsar* turned his Arms towards the Country of the *Rhemi*. They had sent him Advice, That the *Bellovaci*, and the rest of the *Belgæ*, the most formidable People in all *Gaul*, were preparing to enter the Country of the *Suessones*; and he therefore marched himself towards the Country of the *Bellovaci*, at the Head of three *Legions*.

He found the Country every where abandoned; not so much as the Husbandmen being left, to till the Ground. Surprized with this, he made strict Enquiry into the Cause of it; and was informed, That the *Bellovaci*, *Ambiani*, *Aulerci*, *Caleti*, *Velocasses*, and *Atrebates*, had all fled together, to a Hill surrounded with Marshes, and had concealed their Baggage in the neighbouring Forests: That *Comius*, and *Correus* (that implacable Enemy of the *Romans*) were at the Head of them: That *Comius* was gone to hasten the Succours from *Germany*, which they expected in such Numbers, as to be able to over-run the whole Country: And, That the *Gauls* intended to offer him Battle, if he brought only three *Legions* with him, but to postpone it, if he came with all his Forces. *Cæsar* therefore made it his Business to conceal from the Enemy a fourth *Legion*, which he had lately called for; and came, and offered Battle. But the *Gauls* were surprized at the Boldness of the *Romans*, and the Resolution of *Correus* abated. He only drew up his Troops before his Camp, and kept Possession of the high Ground. *Cæsar*, tho' very desirous of a Battle, would not hazard one in so unequal a Situation; and only encamped on the Side of a Marsh, over against the Enemy, and by the Care he took to entrench himself well, pretended to be afraid of them. He dug two Ditches round him, raised a Rampart guarded at distances with Towers behind each Ditch, and made a Communication between the Towers by Galleries, which reached from one to the other. In this Post, the *Pro-Consul* ordered three more *Legions* to be brought to him; and daily sent out some Squadrons of *Gallic* and *German* Horse, of which he had a good Number among his *Romans*, to forage. When it came to those of the *Rhemi* to go out, they were beaten, and the Boldness of the Enemy thereby increased. Bloody Skirmishes often happened, as they were passing the Marsh; and in one of them, the Enemy were a little disconcerted. The *Germans* in the *Roman* Army drove them quite to their Camp. Soon after this, *Cæsar* was joined by the three *Legions* he had ordered, and then *Correus*, for fear of being surrounded, resolved to change his Post.

<sup>27</sup> Others, as *Plutarch*, put this Answer in the Mouth of an Officer whom *Cæsar* had sent to *Rome*, and who waited for the Result of the Debate at the Door of the Senate-house.

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suls.  
*Hirt. Com. Cæs.*  
B. 8.

*Ibid.* c. 2.

*Ibid.*

\* Orleans.



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*Ibid.* c. 15,  
16.

*Ibid.* c. 21.

*Ibid.* c. 22,  
23.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

<sup>a</sup>The Territory of  
Tongres, or  
Liege.

<sup>b</sup>The Poite-  
vins.

<sup>c</sup>The Ange-  
vins.

§. IX. He could not decamp without hazard; and took two Steps in order to avoid it, which shew how skillful the *Gauls* were then grown in the Art of War. In the first place, he sent away that vast quantity of Baggage which the *Gauls* always carried with them, in the middle of the Night. All the Multitude of their Waggon, in which they carried the Sick and the Stragglers, were drawn out at that Gate of the Camp, which was opposite to the Side that faced the *Roman* Army. And in the second place, the *Gallic* General drew up his Army in Battalia on his Hill, still keeping the Marsh between him and the *Romans*; and by this means covered the Retreat of his Baggage. *Cæsar* perceived extraordinary Motions among the Enemy; and he threw Bridges over the Marsh, and led his *Romans* to an Eminence which was only divided from the *Gauls* by a narrow Valley. This made the Retreat of *Correus* the more difficult, but he must now follow his Baggage; and he made use of this Stratagem to conceal his Departure. He brought together all the Straw he had before his Camp, set fire to it, and by help of the Smoke, escaped.

After this prudent Retreat, the *Gauls* chose an advantageous Post, three or four Leagues from their former Camp; and there, after they had entrenched themselves, waited for the *Romans*. *Cæsar* came up, encamped near the Enemy, and had no Engagement with them, otherwise than in Parties for Forage. And in these, *Correus* often had the Advantage. There was at the Side of the two Camps a Country which abounded with Provisions and Pastures. The *Gallic* General concluded, that the *Roman* Soldiers would come thither for them; and resolved to place in ambush there 6000 Foot, supported by some Cavalry. *Cæsar* discovered the Secret, and first sent the usual Detachment of Horse, and then followed in Person with the greatest Part of his *Legions*. The Place into which the *Roman* Cavalry entered was surrounded with Coppices, and bounded by a River. There the Ambuscade laid by *Correus* came out of the Wood, and fell on the *Roman* Squadrons. These sustained the first Onset with Bravery; and when the *Gallic* Troops came on in greater Numbers, the *Romans* faced every Way. At length, when all the Troops that had been in Ambush had discovered themselves, *Cæsar* appeared with his *Legions*, and soon put an end to the Dispute, by a terrible Slaughter of the *Gauls*. *Correus* only defended himself to the last, and was killed on the Field of Battle. Then the *Gauls* held a Council, and resolved to submit, and give *Cæsar* Hostages. Upon the News of this Defeat, *Comius* fled to those *Germans* from whom he had brought Succours; and *Cæsar* resolved to punish him for his Treachery and Ingratitude. The rest he pardoned, after he had reprimanded them; and they complied with all his Demands, except delivering up *Comius*, whom it was not easy to apprehend. For *T. Labienus*, thinking it no Perfidy to betray a Traitor, had the last Year sent *C. Volusenus* to him, under Pretence of a Conference, but with Orders to murder him. *Volusenus* had missed his Aim, but had grievously wounded him in the Head; upon which he was said to have resolved, never to appear again in the Presence of any *Roman*.

§. X. By this last Victory, all *Belgica*, and the Parts adjacent to *Celtica*, were pacified. *Cæsar* therefore thought fit to divide his Troops, and send them into different Quarters. He kept only *Mark Anthony*, and the eleventh *Legion* with him; and with this small Body went to lay waste the Territory of *Ambiorix*. This Chief, who was at the Head of a great People, was rambling from Place to Place out of his own Dominions; and in order to make him odious to his Subjects, and prevent his return Home, *Cæsar* carried off the Cattle, the chief Riches of his Country, and made it so desolate, as scarce to leave it habitable. And whilst he was doing this among the <sup>a</sup>*Eburones*, he sent *Labienus* to do the same in the District of the *Treviri*. These People, who were only separated from the *Germans* by *The Rhine*, were as untractable and as fierce as they. But the two *Legions* *Labienus* commanded, kept them in awe.

In the mean time, great Commotions were raised in the Country of the <sup>b</sup>*Pictones*. *Duracius*, an illustrious *Gaul* and inviolably attached to the *Romans*, was besieged in the City of <sup>c</sup>*Limonum*, by *Dumnarus* the General of the revolted <sup>e</sup>*Andes*. The Lieutenant General *Caninius* hastened to the Relief of *Duracius* with two

<sup>a</sup> 28 All Geographers agree, That *Cæsar*, by *Limonum* means the City of *Poitiers*, the Capital of *Poitou*, situated on the River *Clain*.



*Legions.* *Dumnarus* abandoned the Siege, and came to attack the *Roman* in his Camp. But he was so well entrenched, that all the Assaults of the fierce *Gauls* were fruitless. He therefore returned to the Siege, and pressed the City. His Forces were vastly superior to those of *Caninius*; and the *Roman* therefore sent to *C. Fabius*, who was successfully making War in the Neighbourhood, to come and join his Forces, in order to relieve the Place. *Fabius* complied, and *Dumnarus* was so terrified at the News of his Approach, that he raised the Siege.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCII.  
M. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & SER.  
SULPICIUS  
RUFUS, Con-  
suls.

§. XI. Before the *Romans* joined, he decamped, in order to return into his own Country. *Fabius* sent to intercept him in his Retreat, on the Banks of *The Loire*, which was there so wide and deep, that he could not pass it, unless over the Bridge; and after some Time the *Andian* Army appeared. The *Roman* Cavalry who were advanced before the rest of their Army, attacked the Enemy with Success, and after they had routed them, returned to their Camp at Night. Before break of Day, *Fabius* sent out his Cavalry again, to keep the Enemy in play till he could come up; and they engaged in a fierce Battle with the *Gallic* Squadrons, which fought with great Resolution, because supported by their Foot. But in the heat of the Action *Fabius* came up with his Infantry; which so dismayed the *Gauls*, that they halted, retired, and at last fled. This Rout was so bloody, that 12000 *Gauls* were killed upon the Spot, and few of them escaped cross *The Loire*, into their own Country.

*Ibid.* c. 27.

*Ibid.* c. 28.

*Fabius*, to make the best use of so compleat a Victory, entered the Territories of the *Carnutes*, whose Troops had attended *Dumnarus* in this Expedition. And then, these Rebels, who would never before hear of Peace, gave Hostages and submitted. The Nations called *Armorica*, also followed their Example. And now, there was no *Gallic* Army left in the Field, except two flying Camps; one commanded by *Drapes* the *Senonian*, and the other by *Luterius* the *Cadurcian*. These had joined together, and seized a Place called <sup>29</sup> *Uxellodunum*. *Caninius* followed them thither, and they shut themselves up in the Town, and stood on their Defence. *Caninius*, who had been educated in *Cæsar's* School, surrounded the City with a Circumvallation very like that of *Alesia*, only not so large, because his Army was smaller. But before he had finished it, *Drapes* and *Luterius* left the City, which was very defensible by its Situation. It stood on the ridge of a Mountain which was very steep on all Sides, and the 2000 Men they left in it, were sufficient to repulse the *Romans*. The two Commanders therefore determined to keep the Field, in order to harass *Caninius's* Army, intercept his Convoys, and send what Provisions they should think proper to the Place. However, these brave and skillful Generals could not fully execute all they intended, and each took his Province. *Luterius* undertook to supply the besieged with Corn, whilst *Drapes* guarded the Camp. As the former was preparing to conduct a large Convoy, and force the *Roman* Lines in order to it, *Caninius* had timely Advice of it. Upon this the *Roman* went himself and attacked the Guard, and so effectually routed it, that *Luterius* neither appeared any more in the Field, nor returned to his Camp. This was guarded by *Drapes*, whom the *Roman* next attacked with surprizing Expedition and Success. Every *Gaul* in it was killed or taken, and *Drapes* himself made a Prisoner of War.

§. XII. Nevertheless, the City still held out, and being well stored with Provisions, *Caninius's* Army was not sufficient to take a Post of that Importance. It was the single Bulwark the *Gauls* had left to support their expiring Liberty. *Fabius* therefore came to cover *Caninius's* Troops from any Attack from without, and *Cæsar* soon followed in Person. He came from the extreme Parts of *Belgica*, where he left *Mark Anthony* to keep the People in their Duty. In his March, the *Pro-Consul* confirmed the wavering Cities, caressing some, and terrifying others. The Place he

<sup>29</sup> *Sanfon* the Geographer is mistaken, in taking old *Uxellodunum* for *Cahors* in *Quercy*. The Ancients give *Cahors* the Names of *Devona*, *Dibona*, and *Divona*. The Place here spoken of, in the Continuation of *Cæsar's Commentaries* by *Hirtius*, was not situated on a Rock, as *Cahors* was, but on a steep Mountain. A little River which arose in the Mountain it self, ran by it. Besides, this Place was

in the extreme Parts of *Quercy*, as *Hirtius* observes; whereas *Cahors* was in the Center of that Province. We must therefore seek for *Uxellodunum* in a ruinous Place, which the Natives of the Country call *Ussell-dun*, *Ussellun*, or *Ussellou*, near the Confines of *Limousin*. *Father Briet* and *Gellarius* were mistaken in placing this ancient City on the River *Lot*.



Year of *ROME* DCCII. *M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, & SER. Sulpicius Rufus, Consuls.* treated with most Severity, was the Capital of the *Carnutes*. It had been the Cause of the last Revolt. *Cæsar* therefore fought for the chief Men concerned in it, and cut off the Head of *Guturnatus* who had been the Author of it. From thence he hastened to *Uxellodunum*, approved of the Works about it, and took upon himself the Operations of the Siege. He soon perceived, that the Place was so well stored with Corn, that it could only be reduced by Thirst; and observed, that the besieged came down to a River which ran at the bottom of the Rock, for Water to drink. The Course of this River could not easily be turned, because the Valley it watered was both level and low; and he therefore placed *Ballistæ* and *Catapultæ* on the Banks of it, and ordered his Dart-Men to guard it Day and Night. Then the besieged had no resource, but to a Spring which arose half Way up their Rocks, and *Cæsar* ordered some Works to be made at the Head of it. He raised a Rampire of sixty Foot high, and built a Tower of ten Stories high upon it. Which was not indeed so high as the Walls of the City, but high enough to command the Spring; and when he played his Machines upon it, the Townsmen could not come at the Water without great Danger, and both they and many of their Cattle died of Thirst.

*Ibid. c. 41.**Ibid.**Ibid.**Ibid. c. 42.**Ibid.**Ibid. c. 43.*

Then the Townsmen terrified at this, resolved, if possible, to burn this Tower, and they rolled down burning Barrels full of Tallow, Pitch, and other combustible Materials upon the Works of the Besiegers, and at the same Time attacked them. The *Romans* sustained this Attack with great Courage; but when *Cæsar* saw that many of his Men were wounded, he gave the Alarm, as if he intended a general Assault; and this so terrified the besieged, that they called back their Troops to guard their Walls. Then the *Romans* extinguished the Fire, and repaired their Works; and after some Time, they found Means to cut off the Veins of the Spring, so that it dried up. Then the Town surrendered; and *Cæsar*, tho' of a very mild Disposition, cut off the Right-Hands of the besieged, to terrify the other *Gallic* Cities from a like Revolt. *Drapes* in despair killed himself in Prison; and *Luterius*, who had led a rambling Life since his Flight, was at last delivered up to *Cæsar*. By this means, and the Defeat of the *Treviri* whom *Labienus* had subdued, all *Gaul* was now pacified; and the *Pro-Consul* passed through *Aquitain*, and received Hostages every where. Indeed *Comius* still infested the Country of the *Atrebates* with his Robberies; but after a furious Battle, in which *Volusenus* the General of the *Roman* Horse was dangerously wounded, he sent to *Mark Anthony*, offering Hostages and a compliance with any Terms which should be required, provided he might be so far indulged in his Fears, as not to be brought into the Presence of any *Roman*; which Offers were accepted, and the Hostages taken. And this was probably the Time, when the Conqueror, who had now subdued almost all the *Gauls*, from *The Pyrenees* and *The Alpes* to *The Rhine*, reduced his Conquests to the State of a *Roman Province*, under the Government of a *Prætor*. The Tributes he exacted of them were so excessive, that a famous Historian makes no difficulty of saying, That they amounted to more than the Republick raised in all the rest of the conquered World. And it was likewise probably about this Time, That the Name of *Braccata* was given to that Part of *Transalpine Gaul*<sup>30</sup> which was nearest *The Alpes* and *Pyrenees*, and which, having been conquered before *Cæsar's* Time, was already a *Prætorian Province*; and the Name of *Comata* (from the Inhabitants wearing long Hair) to the Parts newly conquered, which now made another *Prætorian Province*.

*Ibid. c. 48.**Vell. Paterc. B. 2.*

\* Arras.

§. XIII. After *Cæsar* had put his Troops into different Quarters, in order to preserve Peace in all the Parts of *Gaul*, he went to spend the Winter at \* *Nemetocenna* in the Center of *Belgica*. There he governed the vast Continent he had subdued, with such Mildness and Prudence, as shewed him to be as well qualified to preside over Nations, as to command Armies. It was now his Policy to preserve Peace, not only to make himself agreeable to the *Gauls*, but likewise lest a new War should either find him fresh Employment, or afford Matter of Glory to the Man who should succeed him here, where his Administration was near expiring.

Whilst he resided at *Nemetocenna*, and was reviving Trade, which the Wars had interrupted in his Province, the Republick changed her *Consuls*. *Pompey* had taken great Pains to get such elected as were the most avowed Enemies to *Cæsar*. One



was *C. Claudius Marcellus*, the Brother according to some, or as others say the Nephew, of *Marcellus* the late *Censul*, who had so openly declared for *Pompey*, and against the Interests of his Rival. The other was one *L. Æmilius Paulus*, a famous *Pompeian*, but whose Zeal was entirely governed by his Interest. Indeed the People in general retained a secret Inclination for *Cæsar*, whose Party was as strong in the *Comitium*, as weak in the Senate; and *Pompey* had been forced to make use of Artifice to weaken it. When, in the Month of *December*, it was necessary for the new *Tribunes* to enter upon their Office, *Pompey* undertook to get *Servius Pola* condemned for illegal canvassing for his Office; and found Means to put in his Room one of the most furious <sup>31</sup> Enemies to *Cæsar*. This was *C. Scribonius Curio*, a young Roman worthy of the highest Dignities, if his Conduct had been equal to his Birth, the Superiority of his Genius, and the Talent he had of captivating the Mind by the Power of his Eloquence. His Father, who was distinguished by the *Consulate* and a *Triumph*, had given him a great Example. But the Son only abused the Gifts he received from Nature and Fortune. He was so very profuse, that he ran himself in Debt to the amount of \*600000 *Great Sesterces*. He was so incontinent and voluptuous, as to give himself up to the most shameful Passions, and set no Bounds to his Love of Pleasure. *Pompey* thought a Man of this Character, a proper Instrument to lessen the Conqueror of *The Gauls* in the Esteem of the People, who adored him; and he was indeed one of the most furious Enemies *Cæsar* had ever had. *Pompey* had Reason to conclude, that by his Vices, his Craft, and his Eloquence, the new *Tribune* would ruin the Schemes of his Rival, and reduce him to a private Station. For he did not yet know, that *Cæsar* had as much Skill in Intrigues, as Experience in the Art of War.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCIII.

C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
ÆMILIUS  
PAULUS,  
Consuls.

*Cælius in Ci-  
ceronem.*

*Vell. Patrc.*  
*B. 2.*  
*Val. Max. B.*  
*9. c. 1.*  
\* 4,843,750 l.  
*Sterl.*

§. XIV. Hitherto then *Pompey* had succeeded. The *Consuls* for the Year, and *Curio* the Chief of the *Tribunes*, were his Creatures. Two *Censors* were chosen at the same Time; and the Persons raised to this important Office, were *App. Clodius Pulcher*, the Brother of that *Clodius* who was assassinated by *Milo*, and *L. Calpurnius Piso*. The former still retained the Regard which his Family had always had for *Pompey*. The latter was Father-in-Law to *Cæsar*, whose Wife *Calpurnia* was the Band that kept them united. So that of all the chief Magistrates, *Piso* was the only one on whom *Cæsar* could depend; and neither his Character, nor his Office was at present such, as gave him any great Weight. In a Republick which was sinking into Ruin, little Regard was had to the Authority of the *Censors*, notwithstanding the Laws of *Metellus*, who had laboured to restore that Dignity to all its Privileges; and *Piso* was, in himself, a Man of so little Spirit, that he durst not reform the Senate, for fear of provoking them. His Colleague was, indeed, more bold. He was not afraid to degrade several of the *Roman Knights* and Senators, whose ill Manners deserved Censure; and among others, *Sallust* the Historian was branded with Infamy for his enormous Debauchery. But *App. Clodius* was generally thought an Enemy to *Cæsar*; and they whom he censured, went over to *Cæsar* in Resentment to their Judge. So that his Enemy did him more Service by his Severity without designing it, than his gentle Friend and Father-in-Law did, with all his Good-Will. These *Censors* took the last *Census* of the People that was taken under the Republick, and ended it with a *Lustrum*. They computed 320000 *Citizens* fit to bear Arms.

*Dio Cass.*  
*L. 40.*

§. XV. Such was the State in which *Cæsar* found *Rome*, when he drew near it. After he had spent the Winter in *Transalpine Gaul*, he repassed the Mountains, and made a Tour in *Cisalpine Gaul*, under Pretence of assisting his Friend and *Quæstor* *Mark Anthony*, in obtaining a Seat among the *Augurs*: But in reality, in order to observe more narrowly, how the People stood affected towards him. There he learnt, That all Things tended towards his Ruin; That the two *Consuls* had sworn his Destruction; and That the *Tribune Curio* was preparing to get him deprived by the People of his three Governments, and of the Command of the Army in *The Gauls*; and leave him exposed in a private Station, to the ill Usage and Derision of *Pompey*, the only absolute Master in *Rome*. And on this Occasion, *Cæsar* discovered a very masterly Skill both in Business and Policy. He undertook to destroy all *Pompey* had

<sup>31</sup> *Curio* the Son, had inherited his Father's mortal Hatred to *Cæsar*:



Year of ROME DCCIII. C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, & L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, Consuls. *Plut. in Cæsare Plin. B. 36. c. 5.*

been doing, by drawing off from him those very Friends whom he had raised to the Magistracy; and thereby make his own Party at least equal to that of his Rival; and his first Attempt was on the *Consul Æmilius*. The Riches the *Pro-Consul* had heaped up in the two *Gauls* and *Illyricum* were immense. No one knew what vast Sums he had raised, by the Spoils of so many pillaged Cities, and the Ransoms of so many redeemed Countries. Tho' he had been very liberal to his Officers and Soldiers, and had by his Agents distributed a great deal among private Persons at *Rome*, and even among the Slaves there; he had still reserved very great Sums to himself; and the first Purpose to which he applied them, was to gain *Æmilius Paulus*. In short, his Colleague *Marcellus* was immovable; but *Æmilius* was bought at the Price of 1500 <sup>32</sup> *Talents*. With this Money he built that stately Edifice which was afterwards called *The Basilica of Paulus*. It was a noble Structure supported by Columns of *Phrygian Marble*, and a great Ornament to the *Forum* at *Rome*. The next Attempt was on the *Tribune Curio*; who had imbibed a stronger Hatred to *Cæsar* than *Æmilius*; and had already begun to make the *Comitium* ring with his Declamations against *The Pro-Consul of the Gauls*. But *Cæsar* soon discovered the Cause of his Resentments. He had unluckily overlooked him, in the Bounties he had distributed among the Citizens at *Rome*. And as Men over-run with Debts, and devoted to their Pleasures, are ever watchful to their Interests, *Cæsar* attacked him on that Side. In a Word, he enabled him to pay his Debts; and from that Time had not a more zealous, or a more faithful Friend. Nevertheless *Curio* did not at once discover to the World, the Change that *Cæsar's* Money had wrought in him. He did it gradually, and with Circumspection. Tho' he had sold himself to *Pompey's* Rival, he a great while affected to appear true to his first Engagements. He still inveighed against *Cæsar*, and promised soon to publish the Law for his Revocation. But still some new Pretence was started to delay the Performance of this Promise. Nevertheless, he entered into all the Cabals that were formed against his Benefactor; and took the Advantage of being admitted into their Councils, to remove all Suspicion of his Sincerity. He did *Cæsar* such secret Services, as gave him great Reason to depend upon him. And when the *Pro-Consul of The Gauls* found, That he was strongest in the College of the *Tribunes*; That he was protected by a *Censor*, who was his Father-in-Law; and That he was delivered from *Cato* and *Cicero*, one of whom was gone *Prætor* to *Sicily*, and the other not come from *Cilicia*; he returned into *Transalpine Gaul*, with this Satisfaction; That he had in a few Days overturned all those Schemes which his Competitor had been several Years forming against him, in order to destroy him. He had, at least, put himself upon a level with his Adversary in the Affections of the People.

*Plut. in Pomp.* §. XVI. During these Transactions, *Pompey* sunk into a Languor, and fell dangerously sick. This brought him to *Naples*, for change of Air, and there he recovered his Health. During his Sickness, the *Neapolitans* offered up publick Prayers for his Recovery; an Honour, which they had never before done to any *Roman*, of what Distinction soever. Many Cities of *Italy* followed their Example; and either were really grieved for him, or at least pretended to be so. When the Danger was past, and *Pompey* returned to *Rome*, he was every where received with Acclamations. Flowers were strewed in his Way, and the People came to meet him with Flambeaux in their Hands, as if he had been a God. And as he had ever been too much affected with such publick Declarations, these last, trifling as they were, quite intoxicated him. They greatly raised his Presumption, and so dazzled his Eyes, that he did not perceive the Change which *Cæsar's* Artifices had made in *Rome*. The *Consul Æmilius*, and the *Tribune Curio*, acted a double Part with him, and he was weak enough to be imposed on by their Dissimulation. The Particulars of these Intrigues, as far as we have been able to collect them from the scattered Remains of the ancient Historians, are as follow.

*Pompey* still continued to repose a Confidence in *Curio*, and was continually pressing him to promulge his Law for the recalling of *Cæsar*. *Curio* postponed it from Month to Month; and being one of the *Pontifices*, declared, That he would first regulate the intercalary Days of the Calendar, before he did any Thing else. But

32 Which make 450000 *Livres*. [310625 *l. Sterl.*]



this was only a Pretence, whilst his real View was to favour *Cæsar*. Nevertheless he still went on to inveigh against *The Pro-Consul of the Gauls*, the better to impose both on the Multitude and *Pompey*. The main Point for *Pompey*, was to strike the finishing Stroke, and declare *Cæsar* deprived of his Governments. Whereas, the *Tribune*, by his Delays, gave him Time to fortify himself, to gain the Affections of his *Legionaries* more and more, and to make new Levies among the *Gauls* and *Germans*. Being very fruitful in Expedients, *Curio* found out one, which might very well do Honour to himself, and procure long Delays for *Cæsar*, whom he privately favoured. He amused the People with proposing to them Laws of little Consequence, such as that of regulating the Attendants of Travellers, which he founded on the meeting of *Milo* and *Clodius*. But his Procrastinations could not last always, neither could his Pretences be inexhaustible. He was forced at last to break the Ice, and make a Report to the People of *Cæsar's* Governments, whose last Term was now expired. And then, he at once discovered his own Capacity for Business, and his secret Attachment to *Cæsar*. He found Means to do him the most important Service, without declaring himself openly for him. He addressed himself to *The Conscript Fathers* and the People in this manner.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCIII.  
C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
ÆMILIUS  
PAULUS,  
Consuls.

§. XVII. *Is there so much as even the Appearance of a Republick now left amongst us? We are entirely under Subjection to two absolute Sovereigns, one near Home, and the other at a little Distance. One Army is at our Gates, under the Command of a General who was formerly victorious in the East; another threatens us from the top of The Alps, with an Attack on our Temples and Houses: And which of these is most to be feared, I leave to your Judgment. The Victories of one are, indeed, of a later Date, but the other is supported by a longer Reputation for Valour: And what are their Aims, or Pretensions? Do they think to involve us in Civil Wars, and make us Victims to their private Ambition, or not? For my part, I dare not affirm this, but must leave it to your Consideration. Only this I pray, That the Gods may not suffer us to declare for one in preference to the other, and thereby enslave our selves to him who shall obtain our Favour. I am of Opinion, that we ought to make no Distinction between the Conqueror of The Gauls, and the Conqueror of Mithridates; but pass a Law to compel both to lay down their Armies and their Governments together. What Security can the Republick enjoy, as long as either continues in Arms? But as soon as they shall both be deprived, and reduced to a private State, our Alarms will cease, and our Peace be restored. No, Conscript Fathers, and Roman People, it is neither just nor safe for you, to suffer one of the Rivals to continue at the Head of an Army, and expose the other to his Enemy's Insults and Reproaches. Put both upon a level, and Rome will be in Tranquillity.*

This Discourse was differently taken in the Senate. The Men of Penetration plainly perceived, That under an Appearance of Regard for the publick Good, *Curio* concealed a secret Attachment to *Cæsar*. They foresaw, that *Pompey* would never consent to lay down the Government of *The Spains*, or give up the Right he at present had to the Command of the Army at the Gates of *Rome*; and they concluded, That *Cæsar* would from thence draw a specious Pretence, for continuing himself in his Province at the Head of his Troops. And this indeed was the Design of the crafty *Tribune*; but *Pompey's* Friends opposed his Motion. Among others, one *Cornelius Scipio* remonstrated, That, in the present Case, there was a great Difference to be made, between the *Pro-Consul of The Spains*, and him of *The Gauls*; because *Pompey's* Term was not yet expired, whereas *Cæsar's* was. To which *Curio* replied, *In such a Crisis as this, there is no Medium. Both ought to be dismissed, or both continued in Office. He that shall continue alone in Arms, will become the Tyrant of Rome. But if they continue both armed, the Power of the one will balance that of the other, and we shall be secured by their mutual Fears.* The two Opinions were long debated in the Senate, where *Pompey* had the ascendant: But the People inclined to favour that of *Curio*. *Pompey* had lost his Popularity ever since he had condemned the Sale of Votes, and thereby stopped up the Source of the greatest Gains of the Commons.

App. de Bell.  
Civ. B. 1.  
Dio Cass.  
B. 40.  
Plut. in Cæ-  
sare & Pomp.

§. XVIII. *Pompey* was extremely embarrassed by the Motion *Curio* had made, and wrote from the Country a very artful Letter to the Senate. *I took upon me the Command of an Army in Italy, said he, by the Order, and purely for the Safety, of*



Year of the Republic: And tho' the Time allotted for my Command is not yet expired, I am  
 R O M E ready to resign it, whenever the Senate and the People shall require it. His View was  
 DCCIII. to cast an Odium on Cæsar's Conduct, who continued still in *The Gauls*, tho' his  
 C. CLAUDI- Commission was expired. After this, *Pompey* came to *Rome*, and publicly declar-  
 US MARCEL- red, That to his Knowledge, Cæsar desired nothing more, than to enjoy his Repose  
 LUS, & L. in the City, and taste the Sweets of a private Life. *Curio* had too much Sagacity,  
 ÆMILIUS not to see, that Cæsar was represented as thus tractable, only in order to induce the  
 PAULUS, People to grant *Pompey's* Desires, That he should be recalled; and the artful *Tri-*  
 Confuls. bune then gave *Pompey* to understand, That if he was so very ready to contribute to  
*Cæsar's* Happiness, the first Step he should take in order to it, was to lay down his  
 own Command. For, said he, *it were unjust to send a Successor to the Pro-Consul of*  
*The Gauls, before that of Spain has resolved to retire. The best Method of procuring*  
*your Father-in-Law the Tranquillity he longs for, is to pave the Way for it by your*  
*own Example.* And thus far *Curio* had proceeded with Moderation. But being ti-  
 red with the Artifices of one, who had nothing in view but to continue himself in  
 Power, after he had forced his Rival to resign, the *Tribune* now exerted himself with  
 more Spirit, and made the following Motion to the Senate. *We have no Reason to*  
*hope that Pompey will ever lay down the Authority which he has usurped over us, even*  
*though Cæsar should submit to your Orders; and it will be hard to force one to renounce*  
*his Command, if you do not at the same Time nominate a Successor for the other. And*  
*therefore I move, That, if Cæsar and Pompey shall refuse to give up their Commissions*  
*together, they may both be declared Enemies to the Republick; and That new Legions*  
*may be raised to force them to it.* All this was done purely to favour Cæsar; and  
*Pompey*, who was exceedingly exasperated by it, retired in great Rage, and with much  
 Mortification, into the Country.

§. XIX. In the mean time, the Attachment the Senate had had for *Pompey*,  
 greatly abated. Indeed Cæsar had not been beloved by *The Fathers* since his *Consul-*  
*ship.* The Preference he had then given to the People, had made deep Impressions  
 upon them. But nevertheless, they all inclined to recall both Rivals; only with  
 this difference, That Cæsar should be obliged to leave his Army, before *Pompey* re-  
 signed his. *Curio* therefore, who spake in the Name of the People, whom he re-  
 presented as the Head of their *Tribunes*, forbade the Senate to deliberate any longer  
 about the Dismission of either. And then they only decreed, That one *Legion* from  
 the Army in *The Gauls*, and another from that in *Italy*, should be sent to *Syria*,  
 where *Bibulus* wanted a Reinforcement against the *Parthians*. This Decree was  
 executed only in part, and to Cæsar's Prejudice. *Pompey* sent to demand the *Legion*  
 he had formerly lent him, when there was a good Understanding between them;  
 and the Senate demanded of him that which was to be sent to *Syria*. Both *Legions*  
 left the *Gauls* and marched into *Italy*; and their Commanders, whether in order to  
 flatter *Pompey*, or with Cæsar's Consent to impose upon him, spoke with great Disre-  
 gard of the Conqueror of *The Gauls* and *Germans*. They represented him, as a very  
 indifferent General, who was formidable only to Barbarians, and knew not either  
 how to govern, or gain the Affections, of his own Troops. And this increased *Pom-*  
*pey's* Presumption. He not only persisted in his Resolution, not to give up his Go-  
 vernment, or his Armies, but took one Step farther. The *Consul Marcellus* being in  
 his Interest, he obtained leave of him, that Cæsar's two *Legions* should not go into  
*Syria*, but be added to his Troops.

Cæsar was little concerned at this diminution of his Army. He had Resources in  
 the Affections of the *Gauls* and *Germans*; but made it his chief Business to gain the  
 Hearts of the *Citizens* of *Rome*. He made a new *Place*, or *Square*, in the City,  
 which was much more spacious than that which had been known from all Antiqui-  
 ty, by the Name of *Forum Romanum*; and laid out very <sup>33</sup> great Sums in the Houses  
 that were to be pulled down to form the Area of it. This large Space he surround-  
 ed with Portico's, supported by Columns, and adorned with many fine Statues. And  
 as he knew the Love the *Romans* had for Shows, he revived the Mourning for his

33 The Ground of this new *Place*, or *Square*, including the Purchase of the Houses that were to be pulled down, cost, according to *Pliny the Naturalist*, and *Suetonius*, *H. S. Millies*, that is, 100000 Great *Seſterces*, or 100,000,000 of Little *Seſterces*. Which reduced to French Money, make 12,500,000 *Livres*; [and to English, 807291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Starbuth.*]



Daughter *Julia* <sup>34</sup>, and gave the People a Combat of *Gladiators*. Indeed it was not usual to celebrate the Funerals of Women with bloody *Games*. But these were consented to, because *Pompey* did not care to oppose the Honour that was thereby to be paid to the Manes of his Wife. In order to ingratiate himself with his Soldiers, he doubled their Pay <sup>35</sup> for a perpetuity for the future, and gave each Soldier Lands, and Slaves to cultivate them. He made very fine Presents to many Cities of Consequence out of *Italy* and *The Gauls*, and sent Slaves to foreign Kings by Thousands. In a Word, not only *Greece*, but even *Asia*, partook of his Bounties; and by these Means, he effectually guarded against the frivolous Artifices of his Rival.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCIII.  
C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
ÆMILIUS  
PAULUS,  
Consuls.

§. XX. *Marcellus* the Consul, and *Appius Pulcher* the Censor, still supported *Pompey's* Party; and laboured to destroy the Credit of *Curio*, who had deserted their Party, and was now become a sworn Friend to *Cæsar*. They would fain have forced him to consent, That the Senate should pass a definitive Decree, concerning the Revocation of *The Pro-Consul of the Gauls*. To this end, *Appius* threatened to brand him with Infamy, and degrade him from the Order of a Senator: And at the same Time, *Piso*, tho' related to *Curio*, Colleague to *Appius*, and Father-in-Law to *Cæsar*, behaved himself with much Indifference on so important an Occasion. He was an *Epicurean*, wholly given up to Pleasure and Indolence; and left *Appius* and *Marcellus* to act as they pleased against *Curio*. The Consul accused him in full Senate, and made a shocking Representation both of his former Behaviour, and present Conduct. But *Curio*, perceiving That the majority of *The Conscrip't Fathers* were either well affected to *Cæsar*, or feared him, let the Accusation take its Course; and through the Protection of *Æmilius Paulus* the second Consul, he was acquitted, and *Marcellus* his Accuser, left the Assembly in Confusion. This shewed *Pompey*, that he was not always to depend on a Superiority, even in the Senate. He therefore raised another Battery, and made it his whole Business to get two such Consuls chosen for the next Year, as should be wholly and absolutely devoted to him. The Time of Elections drew nigh, and three Candidates appeared: *Servius Galba*, *Cæsar's* old Lieutenant General and Friend; *L. Cornelius Lentulus*; and *C. Claudius*, the Brother of him who had been Consul two Years before. The former of these was, by *Pompey's* Intrigues rejected; and the Consulate was bestowed on his two Friends, *Cornelius Lentulus* and *Clodius Marcellus*, who was the third of that Family whom he had now successively raised to that Dignity.

Hirt. Cæs.  
Comment. B.  
8. c. 50.

§. XXI. The Consuls elect had usually a great deal of Interest before they entered on their Office; and *Pompey* made them and the present Consul *Marcellus*, his Instruments to execute his Designs against *Cæsar*. And when *Cæsar* found such formidable Enemies engaged in the Design of deposing him, he wrote a Letter, which he desired might be read in the Senate, and which he hoped would turn to his Advantage, which Way soever it was taken at Rome. He insisted, That they should not deprive him of the Favour granted him by the People, without the Consent of the People themselves; or at least, That, if they removed him from his Governments, they should treat other Governours of Provinces in the same manner. Whatever should be the Determination of *The Conscrip't Fathers*, he would, at all Events, either continue *Pro-Consul* in *Gaul*, or else have Reason to exclaim against their Injustice, if they did not use others like him, and to demand by Force what they refused to grant at his Request. *Curio* read the Letter in full Comitium, and the People were so well pleased with it, that they highly caressed *Curio*, in Testimony of their Affection to *Cæsar*. They strewed Flowers on *The Rostra* whilst he was speaking, and conducted him to

<sup>34</sup> *Suetonius* adds, That he made great Feasts for the Soldiers and People. The Riches of *Gaul* enabled him to bear these enormous Expences. Thus, says one of the Historians, after he had subdued *Gaul* with *Roman* Iron, he made use of the *Gallic* Gold to enslave *Rome*.

<sup>35</sup> His Care for their Subsistence, inviolably attached the Soldiers to his Person and Fortune. He not only doubled their Pay, but ordered the Corn, which was before given in a certain Proportion, to be distributed without stint. It was said, That he was only the Depositary of the immense Riches he

had taken from the *Gauls*. He made it a Merit with his Officers to pay their Debts: And his Camp was an *Asylum* for such as were poor and over-run with Debt. They promised themselves great Things from his Liberality, whilst they fought under his Standards. *Tribunes*, *Centurions*, *Legionaries*, all raised their Expectations very high, of what they were to expect from the Protection of so generous a Master. So that the Soldiers of the Republick were in reality become *Cæsar's* Soldiers since they had served under his Command.



Year of his House with Acclamations. But the Success was not altogether so great in the Senate, when the Affair was brought thither.

ROME  
DCCIII.  
C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
ÆMILIUS  
PAULUS,  
Consuls.

The *Consul Marcellus* artfully chose, not to propose the Pretensions of the two *Pro-Consuls* of Spain and Gaul together, but separately. He first put the Question, whether it was proper to continue *Cæsar* in his Governments, even after his Time was expired? And almost all the Senators declared against that Continuance, as contrary to Law, and the publick Good. Then, he spake of *Pompey*, and represented the Indecency of depriving him of his Employments before the End of his Commission, which was not yet expired; and all consented to let him enjoy them. But after this *Curio* rose up, and took a very different Method. He joined both Points together in one View, and asked, Whether it was Expedient, or for the Safety of the Publick, for *Pompey* to continue in Command, after *Cæsar* should be disarmed? And when the State of the Question was thus changed, the Success was likewise very different. 370 Senators voted with *Curio*, that the two Competitors should lay down their Arms together; and the *Consul* had but 22 with him in the negative. A wholesome Decree, if it had been duly put in Execution! Who knows, whether in that Case, the Republican State might not have been still maintained in Rome, notwithstanding the Ambition of the Rivals? At least, *Cæsar* would not have had so good a Plea for continuing in Arms after he had usurped them, as that of the Authority of a *Senatus-Consultum* and *Plebiscitum*, which *Pompey* had despised.

App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 1.

§. XXII. But the *Consul Marcellus*, when he had lost all Hopes, left the Senate in a great Rage; crying out, *Since then you have no Regard to Pompey, Be Cæsar's Slaves.* Nor did his Faction confine themselves to Words; but invented new Stratagems, to render the last Determination of the Senate fruitless. They first spread a Report, That *Cæsar* was passing *The Alpes* at the Head of his Army, and would soon make Rome feel the Effects of his Fury. Whereas *Cæsar* had not yet stirred, or even determined what Measures to take. Nevertheless, this false Alarm gave *Marcellus* a Pretence for moving, That the two *Legions*<sup>36</sup> designed for Syria should be sent to *Pompey's* Camp, and march to meet *Cæsar*: And this was indeed giving the first Signal, and setting up the Standard for a Civil War. So that, if we judge impartially of it, *Pompey* must be understood to have taken the first Step, and be deemed the Aggressor. However, *Curio* vigorously opposed these first Orders, and demonstrated the Falshood of this News, which was so injurious to *Cæsar*, and had been so industriously spread: And then, the Senate got the better of their Prejudices, and were so far from being in haste to put the Republick in Motion against an imaginary Enemy, that they even refused to grant *Pompey* the two *Legions*. But *Marcellus* more enraged than ever, said, as he went out of the Assembly, *That since the Conscrip Fathers were obstinately bent on the Ruin of their Country, he himself would support it in spite of them*; and soon after, he joined with the two new Consuls, in one of the boldest Steps that ever was taken. They went to *Pompey*, unknown to the Senate, and without the Consent of the People; and presenting him with a Sword, said, with an authoritative Air, *We require you to take upon you, with this, the Defence of the Republick, and the Command of her Troops; and to arm all Italy, and augment our Legions with new Levies.* *Pompey* was struck at first sight, with the Irregularity of his three Friends, who were too zealous for his Glory; but the Temptation was so strong that it overcame him. Without attending enough to the Consequences of his Compliance, or considering from whose Hands he received the Command, he suffered himself to be proclaimed General of the Army of the Republick against *Cæsar*.

<sup>36</sup> *Cæsar* had put these two *Legions* into the Hands of *Appius Glodius*, who was sent by the Republick into Gaul for that Purpose. The Soldiers left the General they adored with Regret; and he was very liberal to the Officers before they left him. Every *Legionary* received of him 250 *Drachmæ*, which amount to 125 *Livres*. *Cæsar* plainly saw, that the Reports which were industriously spread of the *Parthians*, were only a specious Pretence for weakening his Army. And accordingly, no sooner were the two *Legions* arrived in Italy, than they were ordered, instead of going to *The Levant*, to encamp near *Capua*. To which *Plutarch* adds, That *Appius*,

upon his Return, did *Cæsar* a considerable Piece of Service, without designing it. In order to flatter *Pompey's* Ambition, he told him, That all the Army of the *Gauls* were very ambitious of serving under his Command; and That they were weary of obeying an imperious *Pro-Consul*, whose unjust Designs tended to the Destruction of their Country, and their Liberty. The too credulous *Pompey*, on the Credit of this Piece of Flattery, slept on in a false Security, and neglected to take such Precautions as were necessary against a vigilant and active General.



And then, *Curio* abandoned the Cares of the *Comitia*, and retired to his Friend *the Pro-Consul of the Gauls*. Of what use could he now be to him, otherwise than in Arms? The Year of his *Tribuneship* was ready to expire, and the Rumours of War interrupted the Execution of civil Offices at *Rome*.

Year of  
ROME  
DCCIII.

C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
ÆMILIUS  
PAULUS,  
Consuls.

§. XXIII. On the other hand, *Cæsar* still kept within Rules. Indeed he had neither left his Provinces nor his Army. But neither had the Republick yet nominated his Successor. So that his Conduct was hitherto regular. He could not justly be reproached, either for his departure from *Transalpine Gaul*, where he had left his Army, or for his abode in *Ravenna*, a City in his own Province in *Cisalpine Gaul*. There he had a watchful Eye on what was doing at *Rome*, and took care of his own Interests. *Mark Anthony* his *Quæstor*, had, by his Management, just obtained one of the ten Seats in the College of *Tribunes*; and the first Motion he made to the People was, That the two *Legions* unlawfully assigned to *Pompey* to enlarge his Army, should be immediately sent to *Syria*. He did not want Eloquence, and declaimed warmly against *Pompey*, whose whole course of Life he run over, and represented in very odious Colours. Whilst *Cæsar* applied himself wholly to gaining the Favour of the Senate, being sure of the People. *Curio*, who was more zealous, and more precipitate in his Councils, was continually pressing him to repass *The Alpes* with all his Army, and encamp in *Cisalpine Gaul*. But *Cæsar* had more Moderation. Tho' his Ambition was boundless, he chose to try what he could do by Treaty, before he proceeded to Action; and therefore he wrote a Letter to the Senate, wherein he affected to appear very submissive and obedient. *What do I desire, Conscrip Fathers, said he, more than common Equity and my long Services authorize you to grant? If you think it contrary to Custom that I should any longer keep the Government of Transalpine Gaul, and of the eight Legions who have conquered it under my Command, I am ready to obey. But I hope you will not refuse to continue me in The Pro-Consulate of Illyricum and Cisalpine Gaul, till such Time as I am a second Time promoted to the Consulate in The Field of Mars. Is this carrying my Pretensions beyond my Merit? The Conquests and Pacification of Gaul, Britain, and Germany, speak in my Favour. And if Pompey continues at the Head of an Army; who can blame me for guarding my self by my Troops, against those Violences, which are designed to be offered me, as soon as I shall be disarmed?*

This Letter <sup>37</sup> was sent by *Curio*, whom *Cæsar* made his Agent to negotiate this new Proposal, and who was very faithful in it. When he came to *Rome*, *C. Clodius Marcellus*, and *L. Cornelius Lentulus* were entered upon the *Consulship*; and soon took such Measures, as involved their Hero, and the Republick with him, in the greatest Misfortunes. They haughtily rejected the <sup>38</sup> Letter, which *Curio* presented to them, as the Heads of the Senate, in full Assembly. But *Cicero* <sup>39</sup> acted with much more Judgment. He was lately returned from *Cilicia*, where, contrary to the Expectation of the Publick, he had acquired some Glory in Arms; and his Eloquence was so victorious, that he even prevailed on *Pompey* to consent, That *Cæsar* should continue to have the Province of *Illyricum*, with one *Legion* under his Command. And had this Temper been pursued, and a proper Regard had, to *Pompey's* Condescension, it might perhaps have restored Tranquillity to the Republick. But two Men, who acted upon very different Motives, destroyed all Schemes

Year of  
ROME  
DCCIV.

C. CLODIUS  
MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
CORNELIUS  
LENTULUS,  
Consuls.

*Cicero ad Fa-  
mil. B. 16.  
Ep. 11.*

<sup>37</sup> *Cæsar* was then in *Cisalpine Gaul*, 50 Leagues from *Rome*. At least *Appian* observes, That *Curio* performed the Journey in three Days. According to *Plutarch*, *Mark Anthony* himself delivered the Letter to the two new Consuls. Whereas they, who adhere to *Cæsar's* own Testimony in his *First Book of the Civil War*, insist, That the Letter was brought by *Fabius*, one of the chief Officers of the Army in *The Gauls*. But it is more probable, that *Cæsar*, being informed of the ill Success of his first Letter, sent another by *Fabius*.

<sup>38</sup> In the same Letter *The Pro-Consul of The Gauls* protested against every Thing that should be done to his Prejudice, and threatened the Senators to come immediately to *Rome*, to avenge his own personal Injuries, and the oppressed Liberty of the Repub-

lick. This open Declaration, produced a general Clamour in the Senate. *Lentulus*, *Cæsar's* mortal Enemy, cried out in great Passion, That they had no more Time to deliberate, but ought immediately to have recourse to Arms, to secure their Country against the villainous Attempts of a Robber.

<sup>39</sup> *Cicero* had always been for the Senate's acquiescing in *Cæsar's* Claims, rather than come to a War, which in the end, could not but prove fatal to the Republick. *I am for Peace*, says he, in one of his Letters to *Atticus*, on any Terms. Let the Victory be on which Side it will, the Consequences of it will certainly be fatal, by its placing an absolute Master over us. *It is now too late to fight an Enemy, whom for these ten Years past, we have been arming with Forces against our selves.*



Year of  
R O M E  
DCCIV.

C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
CORNELIUS  
LENTULUS  
Consuls.

Dio Cass. B.  
41.  
App. Bell. Civ.  
B. 2.  
Plut. in Pomp.  
& Cæsar.  
Orosius.  
Zonaras.  
Suetonius, &c.

Cæsar. Comment.  
de Bell. Civ. B.  
1. c. 5.

of a Pacification. The *Consul Lentulus* was of a turbulent Spirit, and had scarce any resource but in publick Broils; *Cato*, a Man of a severe Temper and austere Virtue, considered nothing but the Glory of the Senate, which he even idolized. And these two jointly protested with great Clamours; That they would never consent, that a Subject should offer Terms to his Masters. So that all Means of Accommodation vanished. Nevertheless, *Curio*, *Anthony*, and *Q. Cassius* pressed The *Conscrip*t Fathers to answer *Cæsar's* Letters; and the *Consuls* would not suffer them to vote aloud, but whispered in every Senator's Ear this Question, *Whether he was not of Opinion, That Cæsar ought to lay down his Arms, and retire?* In which they were almost unanimous. All, except *Clodius* and a few others, declared, That good Order required, That *Cæsar* should give up his Provinces and his Army; and they, at the same Time thought, That *Pompey* ought to do the same. But as the *Consuls*, in collecting the Votes, artfully omitted mentioning the Name of the latter, the Decree fell only on *Cæsar*. It was this, *That if the Pro-Consul of The Gauls did not lay down his Offices of General and Governor of his three Provinces, on the Day fixed for that purpose, he should be treated as a Rebel, and an Enemy to the Republick.* But *Q. Cassius Longinus* and *Mark Anthony*, two of the *Tribunes of the People*, protested against the Decree, and then the *Fathers* durst not proceed further. *Curio* desired, That the same Question might likewise be put with Regard to *Pompey*; but in vain. The *Fathers* would not hear him. The Ascendant of the *Consuls*, and the Credit of *Pompey*, had infatuated them, and the Blindness was almost universal.

§. XXIV. The next Day, the *Consuls* tried to make the two *Tribunes* desist from their Opposition to the Decree which was already minuted; but they persisted in their Protest; and then the Authority of the People whom they represented, was not long respected in their Persons. After some Days of Opposition on one Side, and Disputes on the other, the *Consuls* had recourse to Violence. *Pompey's* Army being encamped near *Rome*, they sent for Troops from thence; and when these Troops arrived, and were ready to surround the Senate-House, *Lentulus* spoke with a Tone of great Superiority over the Opponents, and terrified them with Menaces. *Be gone, ye rebellious Tribunes*, said he to them, *and purge this Place of your Presence. Sacred and Inviolable as you are, I will not be responsible that your Dignity shall be treated with Respect. Retire, and let us govern the Republick in Peace!* At these Words, *Anthony*, *Cassius*, *Curio*, *M. Calidius*, and *M. Cælius* left the Assembly; and *Anthony* who was quite furious, as he went out uttered many Imprecations joined with Threatnings against the Senate. The next Night, the *Tribunes* and their Attendants left *Rome* in the Habit of Slaves, and in hired *Voitures* retired to *Cæsar*. But before their Departure from *Rome*, the Senate cut off from their Body these four *Guards of Cæsar*, as they were called; and declared them degraded. After which, the *Consuls* pronounced without Opposition, that fatal Decree which put the Republick in a Flame, and brought it to Destruction. It was this. *Let the Consuls of the Year, the Pro-Consul Pompey, the Prætors, and all those in or near Rome who have borne the Consulship, provide for the publick Safety, by the most convenient Means!* This was arming all those who had been distinguished by Offices in the Republick.

After they had struck this great Blow against *Cæsar* without naming him, the Senate had nothing to do but assemble daily, and consult in what manner to carry on the War. *Pompey* lodged in the Suburbs of *Rome*, because, as General, he was not suffered to enter the City. The Senate therefore assembled in the Suburbs; there first considered what Name to give the Enterprize just resolved on; and determined to call it a *Tumult*, which was ranking it among those sudden Commotions which are raised and suppressed in an instant. So that *Rome* either did not know, or not enough dread, the new Enemy she had brought on her self. A War between the two greatest Generals that had appeared in the World since *Alexander's* Time, could not be ended in a Moment. Nevertheless, the Senate used as little Diligence in making Preparations for it, as if the Republick had had only a *Manlius* or a *Catiline*, to contend with. They only ordered, That *Pompey* should assemble together 30000 *Roman* Troops, and get as many foreign ones as he could; and That Money should be taken out of the publick Treasury to defray the Expences of one Campaign. And accordingly



accordingly Levies were made in all haste; but the People were not very ready to concur in the Preparations that were making for a Civil War.

Year of  
ROME  
DCCIV.

§. XXV. *Pompey's* principal Care was, not to entrust the Governments of the Provinces and Cities of Importance, to any but such as were firmly attached to him; and for want of Persons who had passed through the Offices of State, great Posts were assigned to Men who had always led a private Life. *Syria* was given to *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, Father-in-Law to *Pompey*; who immediately sent him thither, with young *Pompey* his Son, to assemble a Fleet on the Coast of *Asia*. *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus* was nominated to succeed *Cæsar* as *Pro-Consul* in *Transalpine Gaul*; but he imprudently shut himself up in *Corfinium* before he left *Italy*, and never governed the Province assigned him. *Cato* went *Pro-Prætor* to *Sicily*; *Cotta* was appointed for *Sardinia*; *L. Aelius Tubero* for *Africa*; and *M. Cossidius* for *Cisalpine Gaul*; but neither did this other Successor of *Cæsar* ever enter his Province. *Calpurnius Sabinus* went to take Possession of *Pontus* and *Bitlynia*; and *P. Sextius*, of *Cyprus* and *Cilicia*. *Voconius* had *Macedon* for his Province; *P. Cornelius Spintner*, \* *Picenum*; *L. Scribonius Libo*, *Hetruria*; and *Q. Minucius Thermus*, 40 *Umbria*, and the Government of 41 *Iguvium*, a Place of great Importance. And lastly, *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* and *Cicero* divided between them the Care of marine Affairs; the former commanding from *Asia* to the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, the latter on the Coasts of *Italy*.

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, & L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS, Consuls.

\* Part of The Marquisate of Ancona, and The Higher Abruzzo.

These Dispositions were made, according to the Views, and by the Direction of *Pompey*; who from this Time assumed the Character of the only General of the Senate, and the only Support of the Republick. The People made him a Monarch over them without perceiving it. They adored him, not knowing that he had given the first Wound to the publick Liberty; and placed all their Hopes of continuing the Republican State, in his single Person, not imagining, that the changing of the present Government into a Monarchy, would depend on his Defeat. The most sagacious were deceived in this Particular; they not foreseeing, That by subjecting themselves to one single Man, they paved the Way for the Conqueror, whoever he should be, to continue his Sovereignty over a Nation, which was become capable of a slavish Submission. *Pompey* was extremely delighted with this universal Deference, and so full of Confidence, that he was heard to say, 42 *That with stamping his Foot on the Ground he would make armed Legions to rise up out of it*: And hence his negligence in forming such an Army, as might enable him to be the Aggressor. He could not conceive, that his Rival could begin Hostilities, till he had brought his Troops, most of which he had left in *Transalpine Gaul*, over *The Alpes*. But this was judging of his Enemy by himself. Whereas never was any General less dilatory than *Cæsar*. His Expedition in preventing the Enemy, was one of his most distinguishing Qualities. He was now at *Ravenna*, with only about 6000 Foot, and some Squadrons of Horse; and there, with a Design to surprize the Enemy by some bold Action, and in order to sound the Affections of his Troops, he assembled them, and addressed himself to them to this purpose.

§. XXVI. *He represented the Injuries he had always suffered from his Enemies, and particularly their having debauched Pompey from him, whose Interest and honour he had always consulted and promoted. He complained, That a new Step had been lately taken, of obliging the Tribunes to desist from their Opposition by Violence, which was contrary to the Practice of all former Times; That even Sylla, who took away all the rest, had left them this Privilege; and That the Decree made for empowering the Magistrates to take care of the Commonwealth, was what had never been passed, but in the Times of extreme Danger, as the Secession of the People, the sudden seizing of the Temple and eminent Places in the City, and the like: Whereas nothing of that kind had then been attempted, or even thought of. And he exhorted them to defend the Honour and Charac-*

Cæf. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 7. Ibid. Ibid. Ibid. Ibid.

40 *Umbria* formerly comprehended part of *Romagna Florentina*, *The Dutchy of Urbino*, *The State of Fano*, part of *The Marquisate of Ancona*, the Territory of *Perou*, and almost all *The Dutchy of Spoleto*. See the Index.

41 *Iguvium*, now *Eugubio*, is in *The Dutchy of Urbino*. Near it stood a famous Temple dedicated

to *Jupiter*, surnamed *Apenninus*, because it was built on a neighbouring Mountain which was one of *The Apennines*.

42 According to *Appian*, this Confidence was founded in a Persuasion that part of *Cæsar's Army* would come over to him.



Year of *ter of their General, under whom they had made War with great Success for nine Years*  
 ROME *together, against all his Enemies.* Upon which, the Soldiers of the 13th Legion,  
 DCCIV. (the only one then with *Cæsar*) cried out, that they were ready to maintain the  
 Rights of their General, and of the *Tribunes of the People*. The two legislative Pow-  
 C. CLAUDIUS ers in the Republick were really divided between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. The *Consuls*  
 MARCEL- and Senate were with the latter, the People and their *Tribunes* with the former.

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 MARCEL-  
 LUS, & L.  
 CORNELIUS  
 LENTULUS,  
 Consuls.  
*Ibid.*  
 \* Rimini.

When *Cæsar* found he could depend on his Soldiers, he sent a Detachment to-  
 wards \* *Ariminum* under the Command of a faithful Officer ; who without Vio-  
 lence got possession of that Place, which was to be of Service to *Cæsar* in a secret  
 Design which he had not yet divulged. This was, to pass at last the Boundaries  
 which the Laws prescribed, to leave *Cisalpine Gaul*, and to begin Hostilities out of  
 his own Province, in *Italy* properly so called. The *Romans* did not give that Name  
 as we do, to all the Country from *The Gallic Alpes* to the Sea of *Sicily*, but confi-  
 ned it to one of the two equal Parts, into which they divided that great Continent.  
 That Part which lay between *The Mountains* and *The Rubicon* <sup>43</sup> was called *Cisalpine*  
*Gaul* ; and the other more southern half, from *The Rubicon* to the Sea, was called  
*Italy*. *Cæsar* had hitherto kept regularly within his Government of *Cisalpine Gaul* ;  
 and to pass beyond it and enter *Italy* Sword in Hand, was indeed transgressing the  
 Laws, and declaring himself an Enemy to his Country. Nevertheless, this was his  
 Point in view : and he sent his Friend to get possession of *Ariminum*, the next City  
 in *Italy* to *Gaul*, purely in order to favour that Enterprize. And as this was a very  
 bold Step, which he thought it necessary to conceal, that he might surprize his Ene-  
 mies, he sent his <sup>44</sup> *Legion* to the Frontiers of his District, and took care to keep  
 his own Departure from *Ravenna* a Secret. To this end, on the Day he designed to  
 leave it, he assisted at a Battle of *Gladiators*, and made a great Entertainment. To-  
 wards the close of the Day, when the Wine began to operate, he pretended some  
 Indisposition, rose from Table, and immediately left *Ravenna*, after he had given  
 Orders for his Horse to follow him through different Roads. He travelled <sup>45</sup> in an  
 hired Chariot, drawn by the Mules of a Miller which he found on the Road, and in  
 this manner reached the Frontiers of *Cisalpine Gaul*, where his *Legions* were ordered  
 to wait for him.

*Plut. in Cæ-  
 sare.*

§. XXVII. *The Rubicon* was a little River between *Ravenna* and *Ariminum*, re-  
 markable for nothing, but its dividing what is now called *Italy* into two Parts. The  
*Romans* had long thought proper to make it the Boundary between *Italic Gaul*, and  
*Italy* ; and when *Cæsar* was ready to pass it, this awakened his Remorse. Some lit-  
 tle Remains of Love for his Country, kept him in suspense between Revenge and  
 Ambition ; and the most intrepid of Warriors was staggered at the near approach of  
 his Crime. And whilst his Thoughts were fluctuating in that Storm which it had  
 raised in his Breast, an extraordinary Sight is said to have appeared both to him and  
 his Soldiers. They thought they saw a Man on the opposite Bank, of a Size and  
 Figure more than human, playing on a Flute of Reeds. The Trumpets of the *Le-  
 gion* drew near to this unknown Man, to hear him ; and upon this, he seized one of  
 their military Instruments, and sounded an Alarm, which determined *Cæsar* to War.  
 But be that as it will, (for History does not warrant the Story) *The Conqueror of the  
 Gauls* passed the Bridge of *The Rubicon*, and then cried out, *The Lot is cast, Let the  
 Gods do the rest !* This said, he advanced towards *Ariminum*, which his Detachment  
 had already seized ; and was there met by *The Tribunes of the People*, in the same Habits  
 of Slaves in which they had fled from *Rome*, to escape Death. The Sight of the un-  
 worthy Treatment of so many venerable Men, was sufficient to exasperate *Cæsar's*  
 Soldiers ; and *Curio*, with that popular Eloquence of which he was Master, exagger-  
 ated the unlawful Proceedings of the *Consuls* and Senate. *Cæsar* himself likewise,  
*Epit. Livian.* who was more Eloquent than *Curio*, made a pathetick Speech to his Troops, referred  
 himself wholly to the Faithfulness of his Soldiers for Revenge, rent his Cloaths, and  
 shed Tears. His *Legion* answered him with Sighs, which shewed their Ardour to  
 revenge his Quarrel ; and *It was*, as one of the Ancients speaks, *with this handful of  
 Men, that the Hero began the Conquest of the World.*

<sup>43</sup> See the Index.

<sup>44</sup> His *Legion*, according to *Plutarch*, consisted  
 of 5000 Foot, and 300 Horse.

<sup>45</sup> He had entrusted the Secret with a few  
 Friends, who came by different Roads, to the  
 Banks of *The Rubicon*.



As soon as *Cæsar* had passed the limits of his Province, and fixed his Residence at *Ariminum*, he ordered the great Army he had left in *Transalpine Gaul*, to pass the Mountains; and they hastened to him with all the Ardour, that the hopes of Conquest and Booty, under their old General, could inspire. *Labienus* was almost the only <sup>46</sup> Officer, who left *Cæsar* to go over to *Pompey*. Tho' he owed his Advancement and Experience in War, to the Favour and Goodness of *Cæsar*, he deserted him, and betrayed his Secrets to his Rival. Not that the Love of his Country, or an Adherence to Right were his Motives. Having been *Cæsar's* Lieutenant General, and, if I may so speak, his Right-hand; *Labienus* had grown immensely rich in the War with the *Gauls*. With his Wealth, his Pride had increased, and he became so insolent, as to be insupportable to his General, who had likewise been his Master in the Art of War. The Airs of Sufficiency and Equality which he assumed, had often drawn on him Coldnesses, and Reproaches from *Cæsar*; and this determined him to desert him, and seek his own Ruin in the contrary Faction. *Cæsar* afterwards made him very sensible, That the Disciple is generally inferior to his Master; and That it is dangerous for a Man to provoke him, who has been the Maker of his Fortune.

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*Dio. Cassius*  
L. 41.

§. XXVIII. However, whilst *Cæsar* waited for the Arrival of his *Legions*, and the Levies he had ordered to be made in *Gaul* and *Germany*, he employed himself in opening a Way to *Rome*, by the Reduction of such Places, as would answer that end. His Exploits increased daily, and spread Terror over all *Italy*. The Capital especially was full of Trouble and Confusion. It was reported there, that the Enemy of the Senate was upon his March to *Rome*, at the Head of an Army of *Gauls* and *Germans* of a monstrous Size; and Fear magnified the Danger in the Imaginations of the People. Nay, the Senators themselves took the Alarm, and communicated their Fears to *Pompey*. *Cato* reproached him with having neglected his Advice, and been too active at first in *Cæsar's* Advancement; and he at least, drew from him this Confession, which was much to *Cato's* Honour. *You then spoke better, and judged more justly of what would happen, than I.* And *L. Volcatius* discovered more ill-will to the General of the Senate than *Cato*. *Pompey* having boasted, in the Presence of the *Conscript Fathers*, That he would soon have 10 *Legions* ready to march against the Enemy, *Volcatius* asked him, *Where they were?* *Pompey* answered, *I have two fit to take the Field;* to which *Volcatius* replied, *Alas, Pompey, what necessity was there that you should have thus deceived us!* To which *M. Favonius* added, with great Severity, alluding to the *Rhodomontade* before mentioned, *You are mistaken, Volcatius; Pompey will stamp on the Ground, and make armed Men and Horses start up out of it.*

All this passed in the Senate-House, where the assembled *Fathers* deliberated on the Measures necessary to be taken, to guard against the Hostilities of *Cæsar*. One Expedient thought of was, to deprive *Pompey* of his Generalship. But *Cato* was of Opinion, That no one could remedy the present Evils, but he who had been the Cause of them. And as soon as *Pompey* was confirmed in his Employment by a new Decree, he rose up, and declared, That the Majesty of the Republick was not so much confined to the Walls of *Rome*, but that it might be removed elsewhere. *I am determined, said he, to leave Rome, and fix the Seat of the Empire at Capua, where we shall be safer than in this City, which is full of the Friends of our common Enemy. Let then the Consuls and Senate follow me thither! If any Magistrate refuses to comply, he shall be treated as a Rebel.* Accordingly, *Pompey* was, to the Shame of the *Romans*, <sup>47</sup> obeyed; and the *Consuls* fled with such Precipitation, that they neglected to take

<sup>46</sup> *Labienus* had heaped up so much Wealth, that *Pliny* says, *B. 36*, he built the City of *Gingulum* in *Picenum* at his own Expence. According to *Dio*, *Cæsar* was so far from resenting the Ingratitude of this Man, on whom he had laid many Obligations, that he sent him his Money and his Equipage. Nevertheless, upon the News of *Labienus's* Desertion, *Cicero* writes to *Atticus*, That it raised a great Prejudice against *Cæsar*, that a Man so devoted to him, should not think it in his Power to follow him, without betraying the Interests of his Country.

<sup>47</sup> *Lentulus* and *Pompey*, before they left *Capua*, enfranchised 5000 *Gladiators* (which *Cæsar* kept there at his own Expence) with design to have incorporated them in their Troops. But it being represented to the *Consul*, that it was an odious Thing to arm Slaves; it was resolved to distribute them in the neighbouring Cities, to be made use of, as occasion should require. *Cæs. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 14.* & *Cic. ad Attic.*



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*Epit. Liv. B.*  
109. c. 46.

their Investiture as usual, on *The Hill of Alba*. The Senate followed the bad Example of the *Consuls*; and at last there were no Senators left at *Rome*, but such as either were *Cæsar's* Friends, or stood neuter. And of those, who followed *Pompey*, several did so, more out of fear than affection. However, the City was abandoned to those Disorders, which usually follow the Desertion of all the Magistrates who govern it: And the People terrified themselves, with recollecting the Miseries of the Civil Wars of the *Marri*, *Sylla*, and *Gracchi*, and with relating the present fatal Presages. Wolves were said to have come within the Walls; and a Flock of Owls to have pitched upon the Houses. Sweat was said to have been seen running down the Faces of many Statues; Lightning to have often fallen on the Temples, and the Scepter of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and the Helmet of *Mars*, to have been struck by it. These Prodigies, and many others which had no existence but in Imagination, spread Sorrow in *Rome*, and even in *Capua*.

§. XXIX. During this general Alarm of all the People in *Italy*, *Pompey* continued idle, and did not attempt any one military Exploit. When he might with ease have stopped *Cæsar*, he left him Master of the Field, quietly waiting for his great Army, which advanced towards him in long Marches. So that, in short, *Pompey* was no longer himself. Old Age, for he was then 58, had abated his martial Vigour; and having been for a great while wholly employed in Intrigues of State, he had unlearned the Art of War. He was amusing himself with Negotiations, when he should have been in Action, or at least, have opposed the Progress of the Enemy. Nay, he thought fit, to endeavour once more to persuade *Cæsar*; and with a strange Cowardice in a Man deemed an Hero, sent a Deputation to him in his own Name to treat of Peace. The Persons sent, were <sup>48</sup> *L. Cæsar*, a young Senator, who was related to *Julius*, and *Roscius* the *Prætor*, who had served under him in *Gaul*, and supported him with his Interest at *Rome*. These could not but be agreeable in their Persons to *Cæsar*, and he desired them <sup>49</sup> to carry back his Answer to *Pompey*. But their Terms *Cæsar* would not comply with. They proposed to him, That if He would return into *Gaul*, *Pompey* would go to *Spain*. And the Condition not being equal, *Cæsar* would not be ensnared by it. He answered; *Pompey neither fixes the Day of his Departure, nor promises to put a stop to the Levies he is making in Italy and all the East. Let him first disarm and go to his Province; and then I will immediately return to mine. If he has any thing further to propose, I am ready to consent to an Interview, at which we may perhaps accommodate every Thing in an amicable manner.*

The two Deputies returned, well satisfied with *Cæsar's* Conduct; and found the *Consuls*, Senate, and *Pompey*, at *Theanum* <sup>50</sup>. The latter was the Soul of all Deliberations, the Senate seeing only with his Eyes; and he neither disapproved of the Conditions of Peace, nor consented to them, but instead of a Conference, chose to correspond with *Cæsar* in <sup>51</sup> writing. He sent him Word, That if he would withdraw his Garrisons in all the Places between *Ariminum* and *Rome*, the *Consuls*, Senate, and himself would return thither; That there his Proposals should be examined in an Assembly held in the usual Place; and That if they were approved, he would set out for *Spain*, and leave him at full Liberty to demand and obtain the *Consulate* for the next Year. But all these Negotiations served only to impose on the

<sup>48</sup> The Father of young *Lucius Cæsar* had been Consul in the year of *Rome* 689, with *Caius Marcius Figulus*. He was then Lieutenant General in the Army of *The Pro-Consul of the Gauls*. *Cicero* had but a mean Opinion of this Mediator between the two Rivals. He tells *Atticus*, he was a Man of a poor Understanding, incapable of conducting an Affair of Importance, or foreseeing the Consequences of it. *Did Cæsar then, adds he, intend to insult us, by entrusting a Man of this Character with so important a Negotiation? Perhaps indeed, he might undertake it of his own Motion, to gain the Merit of a Peace-Maker.*

<sup>49</sup> *Cicero* thought the Proposals on both Sides ridiculous ones. *Cæsar* offered to return to *The Gauls*, on Condition, that the *Consuls* would disband their Troops, and *Pompey* set out for *Spain*. Which how

reasonable soever in appearance, was too dangerous an Experiment to be tried. It was much to be feared, that *Cæsar* would take Advantage of *Pompey's* Absence, and the Distance of his Troops, and make himself Master of *Italy*.

<sup>50</sup> This City was in *La Pouille*. See the Index.

<sup>51</sup> *Cicero* took it ill of *Pompey*, that he employed *Sextius* to write to *Cæsar*. You have doubtless, says he to *Atticus*, seen the Letter which *Pompey* has written to *Cæsar*. But I cannot conceive, how he could employ *Sextius* to draw up a Piece of that Importance which was to be made publick. The Style plainly shews the Author. And in the 2d Epistle of *B. 7. ad Familiar.* he represents *Sextius* as a bad Joker, whose Wit consisted in nothing but silly Antitheses.

Multitude.



Multitude. Neither *Pompey* nor *Cæsar* sincerely desired Peace. The former was apprehensive, That if the People had all their Power restored to them, *Cæsar* would get the Ascendant; and the latter would not let slip this Opportunity of usurping a sovereign Authority, and of securing it by the Ruin and Death of *Pompey*. So that these reciprocal Messages were bare Pretences; nothing real was intended by them.

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§. XXX. In the mean time, the Republick was in a manner divided, and resident in two Places. One half was at *Capua*, under the Government of *Pompey*; the other at *Ariminum*, under *Cæsar*'s Standards. On one hand, the *Consuls* and Senate gave more Dignity to the former; and on the other, the majority of *The Tribunes of the People* gave more Power and more Authority to the latter. The one had more Men of Eminence and Nobility; the other, more Strength and Courage. And as to Justice and Right, they seemed at first sight to be with *Pompey*. He was at the Head of the first Order of Men in the Republick, who seemed to have carried with them all the Authority of the State. But this Authority had ever been equally divided between the People and their *Tribunes*, and the Senate and their *Consuls*. How then would *Cæsar* have been much more culpable than *Pompey*, if he had kept within the Bounds he then pretended to set himself? But he had formed a Scheme even then, for overturning the Government established in his Country, for destroying that Liberty which was still in some measure preserved, and in a Word, for turning the Republican State, which Prescription had made lawful, into a Monarchy. This was his Crime; and this has led the later Writers, even under the Emperors, to call him an Ufurper. People were doubtless then convinced, as well as now, of the Truth of this Maxim, which must appear very reasonable to every impartial Man; *That it is neither just nor lawful for a Subject, to cause such Revolutions in any State, as destroy the Nature and Form of the Government anciently established in it.*

*Cæsar* was every Day raising new Troops in *Cisalpine Gaul*, and some of his old *Manipuli*, with some *Gallic Cohorts*, and *German Squadrons*, were daily arriving in his Camp. And when, through *Pompey*'s dilatoriness, he had got the greater Force, he sent *Mark Anthony* with a Detachment to seize <sup>52</sup> *Aretium*. *L. Scribonius Libo* had received a Commission from *Pompey* and the Senate, to guard and defend *Hetruria*: But *Anthony* drove him thence into *Campania*. *Cæsar* likewise sent Parties from *Ariminum* to seize <sup>53</sup> *Pisaurum* and <sup>54</sup> *Fanum*; and at length marched himself to <sup>55</sup> *Auximum*, at the Head of the 13th Legion. *P. Atius Varus* commanded there, in the Name of the Senate; but the Magistrates threatened to open the Gates, and deliver him up to *Cæsar*. Upon this *Varus* <sup>56</sup> fled, and went to govern *Africa* in Quality of <sup>57</sup> *Pro-Prætor*. The nearer *Cæsar* drew to *Rome*, the more the Terror there increased. The *Consul Lentulus* went thither to take some Money out of the publick Treasury, and to order Levies to be raised; but the Fright of the People was at that Time so great, that he fled without the Money, after he had opened the Treasury. In the mean time, *Cæsar* daily advanced, and came and made himself <sup>58</sup> Master of *Picenum*. There he was reinforced with the 12th Legion from *Trans-*

*Florus B. 3.*  
*Lucan. B. 2.*

*Cæf. de Bell.*  
*Civ. B. 1. c.*  
<sup>12.</sup>  
*Lucan. Ibid.*

*Epit. Liv. B.*  
<sup>109, c. 55.</sup>  
*Cæf. Ibid. c.*  
<sup>14.</sup>  
*Luc. B. 2.*

<sup>52</sup> See the Index.

<sup>53</sup> *Pisaurum*, an ancient City of *Umbria*, and a Roman Colony from the Year 578, stands in *The Dutchy of Urbino*, and is now called *Pesaro*. It stands on the Banks of *The Foglia*, which falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, and was formerly called *Pisaurum*.

<sup>54</sup> *Fanum*, now *Fano*, was one of the Cities of *Umbria* on the Coast of the *Adriatick Gulph*, in *The Dutchy of Urbino*. *Pliny* calls it *Fanum Fortunæ*; probably because it had a Temple dedicated to *Fortune*. It became a Colony under *Augustus Cæsar*, and was called *Colonia Julia Fanestris*.

<sup>55</sup> *Auximum*, now *Osimo*, is a City in *The Marquisate of Ancona*, situated on an Hill which made it difficult of access. It had successively the Titles of a *Municipium* and a Colony; and *Procopius* says, it became the most considerable City in *Picenum*.

<sup>56</sup> Some of his Soldiers went home, but the

greater part went over to the Conqueror, and delivered up to him their first *Centurion*. But *Cæsar* set him at Liberty. *Cæf. de Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 13.*

<sup>57</sup> Whilst *Cæsar* was displaying his Standards in the Fortresses in *Umbria*; *Curio*, who was the most zealously devoted to him of any of his Officers, made himself Master of *Iguvium*, into which *Q. Minutius* had thrown himself with 5 *Cohorts*. The latter, not expecting the Enemy who appeared with 3 *Cohorts* only, and being informed, that the Inhabitants had entered into a Plot to open the Gates, and deliver up him and his Garrison to *Cæsar*, provided for his Safety by a sudden Flight. His Soldiers disbanded themselves on the Road, and abandoned *Pompey*'s Party.

<sup>58</sup> After *Cæsar* had taken *Auximum*, he made haste to reduce *Cingulum*, a City which *Labiænus* had founded in *Picenum*. The Inhabitants prevented



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alpine Gaul; and his Confidence increased with his Troops. He went to attack P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther in <sup>59</sup> *Asculum*; but *Spinther* fled with the ten *Cohorts* he commanded, and his Soldiers <sup>60</sup> dispersed themselves. Then, his Forces increasing as fast as he advanced, he marched to <sup>61</sup> *Corfinium*, which *Domitius Alenobarbus*, his designed Successor in *The Pro-Consulship of the Gauls*, had Orders to defend; and tho' there were above <sup>62</sup> twenty *Cohorts* in the Place, commanded by a good Number of Senators; under the *Pro-Consul*, nevertheless *Cæsar* invested it, and there experienced the good Affections of the People to him. The Garrison betrayed their Commanders, and delivered them up to the Besiegers; and *Cæsar*, to shew his great Moderation in the midst of Victory, gave *Domitius* and the Senators their Lives and Liberty, and sent them to *Pompey*. *Domitius*, fearing the Resentment of the Conqueror, had already, as he supposed, drunk Poison, prepared by a Slave, whom he

ed him by their Deputies, and sent him a Reinforcement of Foot which followed him to *Asculum*.

<sup>59</sup> This *Asculum*, now *Ascoli*, was surnamed *Picenum*, to distinguish it from another, which the Ancients call *Asculum Satrianum* or *Apulum*. *Strabo* speaks of the former as one of the strongest Places in *The Marquisate of Ancona*, of which it was formerly the Capital. It is still in being, and stands on a Hill, the Foot of which is watered by the River *Tronto*. The other *Asculum* was in *Apulia* or *La Pouille*, near *The Apennines*, and towards the Frontiers of *The Further Principality*: It was entirely ruined by an Earthquake; and in the Room of it was built the Place which the *Italians* call *Ascoli de Satriano*.

<sup>60</sup> According to *Cæsar*, *Lentulus Spinther* was deserted by most of his Soldiers on the Road. The few that were left, joined *Vibullius Rufus* whom *Pompey* had sent to *Picenum* to secure the People of that Country. *Rufus* recruited his Troops with new Levies in that Neighbourhood, and with six *Cohorts* which had escaped from *Camerinum* under the Command of *Luceius Hirrus*. After this, he made great Marches towards *Corfinium*, with *Lentulus Spinther*, to reinforce that Garrison with the 13 *Cohorts* that followed him. The News he brought of *Cæsar's* Approach at the Head of two *Legions*, determined *Domitius*, who commanded there, to detach five *Cohorts* to guard or break down a Bridge, a League from the City on the River *Aternus*, now *The Pescara*. But this Detachment was warmly attacked, and driven back to the Gates of *Corfinium* by *Cæsar's* advanced Guards.

<sup>61</sup> *Strabo* says, *Corfinium* was formerly the Capital of the Country of *The Peligni*, a People of *Hither Abruzzo*. It was in being, according to *Sigebert's Chronicon*, in the Year of *Christ* 970; and some Footsteps of it are yet to be seen near a Place called *Pentinia*, and near the City of *Popo*.

<sup>62</sup> Besides the 20 *Cohorts* of the Garrison, *Domitius* had 16 more, which *Vibullus Rufus* had brought to the Defence of the City. The Governor, resolving to make a vigorous Resistance, sent some People of the Country to *Pompey*, promising them great Rewards if they carried his Letter; and in it pressed that General to march away directly to the Defence of a Place of such Importance as *Corfinium*. Lose no Time, said he, neither let slip the favourable Opportunity which Fortune now offers you of surrounding *Cæsar*. If you make haste with the Succours which I expect with Impatience, the War will be at an end. Consider your Credit is at Stake. You cannot with Honour deny the Request of the many Senators and Roman Knights, which are shut up in this Place. They have recourse to you as to their Deliverer, and take it for granted, that you will not

give up three and thirty *Cohorts* of the choicest of our Troops to the Mercy of the Enemy, who seems hastening to his own Destruction. But the Answer was very different from what *Domitius* expected. *Pompey* told him, he could not, in his present Situation, hazard a Battle, the Loss of which would infallibly bring with it the Ruin of the Republick. He reproached him with having undertaken the Defence of *Corfinium* contrary to his Opinion. And he advised him, to escape from *Cæsar* with all possible Expedition, and to come and join the *Consular Army*. Nevertheless, *Domitius* prepared to sustain the Attacks; and after he had provided his Machines, he assigned his Troops their Posts, and animated his Soldiers with the Hopes of a great Reward. He proposed to give to every Soldier four Acres of Land for his own Property, and to the Veterans and Officers in proportion. *Cæsar*, on the other hand, entrenched himself with great Care, provided his Camp with all Things necessary for the Siege; and whilst he was directing the Order of the Attacks, the 8th *Legion* joined him there, with 20 *Cohorts* of *Gauls*, and 300 *German Horse*, which had been sent him by one of the petty Kings in *Germany*. Then he formed a new Camp for these new Troops, and gave the Command of it to *Curio*; and, in order to shut up all the Avenues, he made a Circumvallation all round the Place.

*Domitius*, tho' he expected no Succours, dissembled it; and did all he could to persuade the Soldiers, That all the Forces of the Republick would soon come to their Relief. But the Confusion of his Looks, and the Unsteadiness of his Conduct, betrayed him. The Soldiers perceived by his restless Motions, that he intended to escape privately; and upon this Report which was soon spread, they mutinied, ran to his Quarters in arms, seized him, and offered to open the Gates to the Besiegers. This Tumult broke out in the beginning of the Night; and *Cæsar*, lest the Darkness should encourage his Soldiers to plunder and commit Violences, chose to postpone entering the Town till the next Morning. Only he doubled his Guards, and his Troops were under Arms all Night. At break of Day, *Lentulus Spinther* appeared on the Walls, and desired to be brought to *Cæsar*; which he was, attended by some Soldiers of the Garrison. The Interview was spent in reciprocal Marks of Civility and Friendship; and *Lentulus*, much encouraged by *Cæsar's* Discourse, returned into the Place and calmed the Fears of the Senators, who dreaded the Anger of the Conqueror. Immediately after, the Gates were opened, and *Corfinium* surrendered at Discretion. It cost *Cæsar* but a seven-days Siege to make himself Master of one of the most important Places in *Italy*.



used as a Physician; and when he came to experience the <sup>63</sup> Humanity of the Conqueror, he was grieved that he must so soon die. But his Physician, who had only given him a sleeping Draught, comforted him; and received his Liberty as a Reward for his Affection <sup>64</sup>.

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§. XXXI. In the mean time, the Senate, still under the Direction, or rather enslaved to the Will, of *Pompey*, assembled all their Troops in one Place. They thought their General was going to enter upon Action, and march to the Defence of *Corfinium*. Whereas he did not think himself safe enough at *Capua*, and resolved to retreat. Accordingly, he took the Road to *Brundisium*, and arrived there before his Army, designing to carry the War into the East, where he thought he should be strongest. His Army immediately marched after him, under the Command of *Q. Metellus Scipio*; and *Cæsar* followed it very close cross *Apulia*. In his Way, *Cæsar* met several Bodies of Men, who were designed to increase the Senatorial Army, but they disbanded themselves and joined him; and he took a considerable Officer of *Pompey's*, *Cn. Magius*, Prisoner, and sent him to his General, with a Commission to invite him to an Interview. All Methods of Pacification could not but displease this Head of the Senate, who was extremely fond of being acknowledged Sovereign of the most noble Part of the Republick. In order to put it out of his own Power to enter into an Accommodation, he had already sent the two *Consuls* to \* *Dyrrachium*, on the Coast of the *Adriatick* Sea; and now gave answer, *That he could do nothing in their Absence*. By demanding these Interviews, which he was sure not to obtain, *Cæsar* did *Pompey* great Disservice. The latter had shut himself up in *Brundisium*, when the former arrived there; and here the two famous Rivals first came in sight of each other. *Cæsar* had Reason to believe, that *Pompey* had chosen to reside in this maritime City, purely with a view to make it the *Rendezvous* of the innumerable Forces he intended to bring from the *Levant*; and partly for this Reason, partly from an ardent desire to surround *Pompey*, and either take him, or force him to leave *Italy*, he resolved to besiege the Place.

\* Durazzo.

This would have been thought a rash Enterprize in any other Hero but him who had always been attended with Victory. *Pompey* defended it in Person. The best Part of the Senatorial Army was there; and the Fleet which had transported the *Consuls* was ready to return. A Body of at least three *Legions* within the Walls, with *Pompey* at their Head, was sufficient to have terrified any less intrepid Warrior than *Cæsar*. But the latter, with six *Legions*, only four of which had served in the Conquest of *The Gauls*, and the two others were new Levies, undertook the Siege, and made a Circumvallation on the Land side. The greatest Difficulty was to find Means to stop up the Port. *Cæsar* had no Fleet, for *Pompey* had seized all the Ships on the Coast, and sent them to transport the *Consuls* and their Troops. But Industry supplied the Place of maritime Forces with the Besiegers. The only entrance into the Port of *Brundisium* was through a very streight Passage, which it was very difficult, tho' not impossible, to shut up with a Ditch. And as *Cæsar* could not raise a Mole of Stones to prevent the Communication of the City with the Sea; he therefore undertook to hinder Provisions or Ships from entering the Port, by a *Staccado* of his own Invention. He made several double square Rafts of Timber, each of 40 Foot long; and moored them with Anchors at the four Corners. On the Rafts, which he covered with Hurdles and Planks, he raised Towers two Stories high; from which his Men might defend them with their Darts, against the Attacks of the Enemy's Ships, or any Attempts to set fire to them. Whilst these Works were carrying on, *Pompey* finding some Ships of Burden in the Port, raised Towers upon them of three Stories high, furnished them with *Ballistæ*, and sent them to demolish the *Staccado*, by separating the Rafts; and Skirmishes happened daily between the Soldiers, who came not to any close Engagements, but fought at a distance with their Darts.

*Cæsar. Com. Bell. Civ. B. 1. c. 25.*

*Ibid.*

<sup>63</sup> *Cæsar* not only gave *Domitius* his Liberty, but likewise restored him the Sum of 6,000,000 of *Sesterces*, or 750,000 *Livres*; which *Domitius* had taken out of the Treasury to pay his Troops, and lodged in the Hands of the Magistrates of the City.

*Anthony* seized *Sulmona*, whose Inhabitants were devoted to *Cæsar's* Party. *Quintus Lucretius* and *Aëtius Pelignus*, who had seven *Cohorts* under their Command, leaped down from the top of the Wall. *Aëtius* was taken and brought to *Cæsar*; who gave him Liberty to go where he pleased.

<sup>64</sup> Whilst *Cæsar* was employed against *Domitius*,



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*Cæs. de Bell.  
Civ. B. 1.  
c. 26.  
Afinius Pollio.*

§. XXXII. *Cæsar* says, That in the first Days of the Siege, he attempted once more to draw *Pompey* to a Conference. He sent *Caninius Rebilus*, one of his General Officers, to his Friend *P. Scribonius Libo*, to mediate a Peace with *Pompey*; but the latter still refused to enter into any Accommodation, under Pretence, *That he could come to no Agreement in the Absence of the Consuls*. This is *Cæsar's* Account. But are we obliged to believe him? An ancient Author, who was always of *Cæsar's* Party, has made no difficulty of saying, That *Cæsar* has asserted many Things in his *Commentaries* which are false, in order to lessen the Odium of his Proceedings. But whatever was the Case of this new Negotiation, it is certain, *Pompey* did not think it safe for him to continue in *Brundisium*. Nine Days after the Siege was begun, the Fleet returned from *Dyrrachium*, and entered the Port, notwithstanding the *Staccado* which was not yet finished; and then *Pompey* was wholly intent on setting out for the East himself, joining the *Consuls*, and making that the Seat of War. If this had been but a little Time delayed, *Cæsar* would have compleated his Work, his *Staccado* would have absolutely shut up the Harbour, and *Pompey* and his Fleet would have been caught, as in a Net, in *Brundisium*. The General of the Senate therefore resolved to make his escape; and, it must be owned, conducted it with all the Dexterity of an old Officer.

He at first kept his Departure very secret; but at the same Time made all proper Preparations for facilitating it. He barricadoed the Gates, Streets, and open Places in the City; dug deep and wide Ditches cross the Streets, guarded them on the inside with sharp Stakes, and covered them on the outside with Hurdles and a little Earth; and raised a kind of Barrier like a Pallisade on the Key which surrounded the Port. Then he forbade the Inhabitants to stir out of their Houses, and drew up part of the Garrison under Arms upon the Ramparts, to conceal his Design from the Besiegers. But notwithstanding all this Precaution, the Burghers found Means to inform *Cæsar* that he was preparing to embark. In short, the Night appointed for it was so dark, that he fled unseen, at the same time that *Cæsar's* Soldiers were preparing to make an Assault. They mounted the Walls without Obstacle, because *Pompey's* Troops were already aboard; and most of the Besiegers would have fallen into the Ditches which *Pompey* had made for Traps for them, if the *Brundisians* had not informed them of their Danger. But the latter, brought them through long Turnings to the Port; and there they, with some Barks surrounded two of *Pompey's* Ships full of Soldiers, killed some, and brought the rest ashore. Thus *Pompey* left *Italy* to the Mercy of his Rival, and abandoned *Rome*, the Capital both of the Republick and of the World. Thus this famous General, who was surnamed *The Great* by way of Eminence, both lost his Glory, and banished himself from his Country. And thus was his Competitor left Master of the Field, and of all the Cities from the *Alpes* to *Brundisium*. This, if rightly understood, was the most fatal Blow the *Roman* Republick had ever yet received. She was from this time subject to a Sovereign in the West, and *Cæsar* may truly be said to have been henceforward the Monarch of the World, since *Italy* was at his Command. But, he could not think his Dominion effectually established, as long as *Pompey* was alive. The Death of this Rival was to be the Epocha from which he would date the absolute Sovereignty to which he aspired. Nevertheless, he could not follow him to *Dyrrachium*, for want of Ships; and therefore resolved to go first into *Spain*, where *Pompey's* Interest prevailed, and secure himself of the West, before he went into the East.

§. XXXIII. And now, as the Conqueror of *The Gauls* and of *Italy* had not seen *Rome* for near ten Years, and his Interest called him thither, he resolved to repair immediately to the Capital, whither some of the *Curule* Magistrates and Senators had gone before him. These had followed *Pompey* to *Brundisium*, but had not Zeal enough for him to induce them to follow him as an unfortunate Fugitive from Country to Country; and *Cæsar* was much pleased to hear, that, upon the Return of the Magistrates, Justice was administered by the *Prætors* as usual, and there was at least an Appearance of the old Senate. So that he marched to *Rome*, rather as a Peace-maker, than as a Master who was coming to take Possession of it as his Conquest: And lest this great City should be starved by the *Pro-Consuls*, whom *Pompey* had sent to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which were called the Granaries of *Rome*; *Cæsar* sent *Scribonius Curio* to seize the former of these Islands, and *Q. Valerius* one of his Lieutenant Generals, the

*Dio. B. 41.  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.  
Plut. in Cæ-  
sare.*



the latter. To *Curio, Cæsar*, who already disposed of Governments at pleasure, gave the Title of *Pro-Prætor of Sicily*; and he soon put a stop to the Preparations which *Cato* was there making in favour of *Pompey*. He seized \* *Messina*, then became Master of the whole Island, and then forced *Cato* to retire to the Camp of the *Consuls* at *Dyrrachium*. And *Q. Valerius* had nothing more to do, than to shew himself to the *Sardinians*. Before he landed, the † *Caralitani* drove *M. Aurelius Cotta*, who had taken possession of it in *Pompey's* Name, out of the Country. So prosperous were *Cæsar's* Arms already become, even out of *Italy*. In the mean time, the General himself advanced towards <sup>65</sup> *Rome*, and that with the more Confidence, because he could scarce be said to have spilt one drop of Blood, in the sixty Days he had spent in conquering all *Italy*. And as he appeared to come in a peaceable manner, his Behaviour there was answerable to that Appearance. Only he took the surest Precautions to prevent Insurrections in a City which was naturally so mutinous, by sending thither a good Number of his *Legionaries*, and by placing his Troops in good Quarters in the *Municipia* in the Neighbourhood. He yet retained so much respect for ancient Usage, that he would lodge only in the Suburbs. Such of *The Tribunes of the People* as had fled to him for Refuge, reassumed their Functions, mounted the *Rostra*, and, as may well be imagined, endeavoured by their Speeches to reconcile the People to the Head of their Party. They represented, That *Cæsar* had been forced to take up Arms, contrary to his Inclination; and gave great Hopes of the Moderation of a General, who knew how to conquer without Bloodshed. *Mark Anthony* particularly, and *Q. Cassius Longinus*, two of the most zealous, required that the Senate should be assembled in the Suburbs, that the General might be present, and give them an account of his Conduct.

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Consuls.  
\* Messina.  
† The Inhabi-  
tants of Ca-  
gliari.

There were then Senators enough at *Rome* to represent in some measure the Majesty of the first Order in the Republick; and *Cæsar* addressed himself to them with that Dignity and Eloquence which were natural to him, encouraged the timorous, and gave great Hopes to the wavering. He mentioned his having given *Domitius*, his most cruel Enemy, his Life; and sent him safe to *Pompey*, when he might justly have put him to death, after he had taken him Prisoner in *Corfinium*. And he concluded his Speech, with proposing a new Deputation to *Pompey*, to induce him to accommodate all Differences in an amicable manner; and with desiring the *Conscript Fathers* to nominate some of their venerable Body, to carry Proposals of Peace to the *Consuls* and the General of the *Consular Army*. But when the Affair was taken into Consideration, not one of the Senators would take upon himself the Commission. Some were afraid of *Pompey*, whom they had abandoned; and the Men of Penetration plainly saw, That *Cæsar's* talk of an Accommodation was purely Matter of Form and Decency, whilst he himself really dreaded the Execution of any such Project. So that all ended only in giving him thanks for his Care of the Publick. After this, the Senate put off their Mourning, the People crowded to the Suburbs to see this famous Warriour, and all were charmed with his Promises and his Bounties. He assured them, That there should be no more want of Corn from *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; and gave to every one of the common People 300 Pieces of Money.

§. XXXIV. Nevertheless, he desired leave to take out of the publick Treasury the Sums necessary to support the publick Interest. But all the *Tribunes of the People* were not equally well affected to the new Conqueror. *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, who was one of them, opposed his Request to the utmost of his Power. *Pompey's*

<sup>65</sup> Before *Cæsar* reached *Rome*, he came to one of *Cicero's* Country-Houses, where he had resided for some Time, and had a long Conference with him; wherein, (as appears by the *Tenth Letter to Atticus*, B. 9.) he earnestly pressed him to return to the Capital. *I have seen Cæsar*, says he, *and constantly withstood his Desire, That I would return to Rome. He thinks my Absence a tacit Condemnation of his Proceedings against Pompey; and is persuaded, that most of the Senators are induced to retire into the Country by my Example.* In short, after much Discourse, *Cæsar* told *Cicero*, That he pressed him to come to *Rome*, only to join with him in labouring to bring about a lasting Accommodation; and upon

this he complied, on Condition that he should be at full Liberty to declare his Opinion of the present deplorable State of the Republick and of *Pompey*. But *Cæsar* did not like this Proposal. *I don't pretend*, said he, *that Things of this Nature will be taken into Consideration. You must not then take it amiss*, replied *Cicero*, *That I persist in my Resolution not to go to Rome. It would very ill become me to appear in the Senate, in order to betray there, in a cowardly manner, the Interests of my Country.* *Cæsar*, little satisfied with this Answer, took his Leave, after he had intreated *Cicero*, to consider very seriously what Part he was acting.



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Plin. B 33.  
c. 3.  
Orosius.

Friends had, by what Means I know not, brought him into their Party; and he quoted the Laws which forbid opening the Treasury, but in the Presence and with the Consent of the *Consuls*. But *Cæsar* angrily replied; *What have we to do with the Laws, which are ever silent amidst the Noise of Arms? Have you any Right to quote Laws against me, who might have treated you as Enemies, and reduced you to the State of the vanquished?* Which said, he went directly to the Temple of *Saturn* in which the publick Money was kept; and *Metellus* followed him to repeat his opposition there. But *Cæsar* said, *Young Man, you tempt me much to make you feel the Weight of my Arm. Don't you know, that I can take away your Life at a Word?* Then *Metellus*, at the Persuasion of his Friends, gave way, and retired; and the Keys of the Treasury having been carried away by the *Consul Lentulus*, *Cæsar* broke open the Doors, and was surprized at the Heaps of Gold and Silver which he found there. It is said, that the Republick had never been so rich as at this Time. One of the Ancients informs us, that he found 1435 Pounds Weight of Gold. But a more exact Historian assures us, that he carried from thence 26000 Ingots of Gold, and 300000 Pounds Weight of Gold Coin. In a separate Place of the same Temple, there was also kept as a sacred *Depositum*, a considerable Sum, which was reserved only for the sudden Wars, which the *Gauls* had but too often raised in the Heart of *Italy*; and some therefore scrupulously moved *Cæsar* not to touch Money which had been appropriated by religious Ceremonies to one particular Use. But *Cæsar* had no Scruples. He replied, *I have made the Care our Fathers took to consecrate a Fund to repulse the Gauls a vain Precaution; I have put them out of a Condition to hurt us; and in short, spared no part of the publick Treasure.*

It must be owned, that this a little diminished *Cæsar's* Reputation among the *Romans*. He had been greatly extolled for his Good-Nature, and his little Regard for Riches; but his Proceedings against the *Tribune Metellus*, and his plundering the Temple of *Saturn*, made it feared that he would prove another *Sylla*, equally greedy of the Estates and of the Blood of the *Citizens*. But we shall hereafter see him effectually remove these first Prejudices. However, he at present settled both the publick Affairs and his own, in great haste. He made *Mark Anthony* Captain General of the Armies in *Italy*, sent his Brother *C. Antonius*, to govern *Illyricum*, assigned *Cisalpine Gaul* to *Licinius Crassus*, appointed *M. Æmilius Lepidus* Governor of the Capital, got together some Ships to cruize in the *Adriatick* and *Tyrrhenian* Seas, and gave the Command of one of his Fleets to *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, and of the other, to young *Hortensius* the Son of the famous Orator. Neither did he neglect the Care of the eastern Provinces. Prince *Aristobulus*, a Descendant of the Kings of *Judæa*, was languishing in Captivity; and *Cæsar* set him at Liberty, and sent him to *Syria* at the Head of two *Legions*, to break *Pompey's* Measures in the *Levant*. *Cæsar* and *Pompey* both sent Governors to almost all the Provinces which had hitherto been disposed of by the People and Senate; and by this Means, a general War was kindled, in all the three Parts of the known World.

§. XXXV. But *Cæsar* would not trust any other with carrying on the War in *Spain*. *Pompey* had long gathered together all his Forces, and all his Friends who understood the Art of War, in that his favourite Province: He had there acquired great Reputation in his Wars with *Sertorius*; and tho' absent, had governed it near five Years, by two faithful Lieutenants. *Afranius* and *Petreius* were the more attached to him, because, tho' Subalterns only in Name, they were in reality Governors and Masters of those Provinces, which they ruled under the *Auspices* of another; and *Cæsar* therefore resolved himself to conquer *The Spains*, which were not now in the Hands of Barbarians like the *Gauls*, but of the *Romans*. To this end, he immediately left *Rome*, returned to *Ariminum*, there assembled his *Legions*, passed the *Alpes*, and came into *Transalpine Gaul*. There he was informed, that two Men, who were indebted to him for their Lives, which he might have taken away after the surrender of *Corfinium*, continued to declare themselves his Enemies. One was that *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus* whom *Pompey* had nominated to the Government of the further *Gaul*; and the other one *Vibullius Rufus*, whom *Pompey* had sent to *Spain* to assist *Afranius* and *Petreius*, and to carry them his Orders. And indeed *Domitius* had justly deserved *Cæsar's* Anger. He had taken him in Arms against him; and this ungrateful Man, after he had been set at Liberty by *Cæsar*, had concealed



sealed himself some Time at *Cossa*, a maritime City of *Hetruria*, got together some Ships there, laded them with a great Number of his Clients and Slaves, sailed with them to *Marfeilles*, and raised up the City in favour of *Pompey*.

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§. XXXVI. *Marfeilles* was an important Post, which it was dangerous for *Cæsar* to leave in the Hands of the Enemy, whilst he was making War in *Spain*; and being exasperated to see the Gates shut, and the City preparing to stand a Siege, he sent for the fifteen chief Magistrates of the *Marfeillesse*, and made them this short Speech. *I shall be very sorry to begin Hostilities with Marfeilles. Consider therefore with your selves, whether you will have me for your Enemy, and give me a speedy Answer.* After some little Time, the same Magistrates returned to the Roman Camp, and made the following Speech, which however reasonable in it self, was suspected by *Cæsar*, and did not content him. *Our Fidelity to Rome*, said they, *in all the Wars which she has at any Time had with Spain, was never suspected. The Attachment of Marfeilles to her begun at her Establishment, and will never end but with her. We will follow her Standards whenever she turns her Arms against Foreigners. But we think ourselves obliged to observe a Neutrality in personal Disputes between Cæsar and Pompey, who are both our Patrons, and both our Benefactors. Since the Roman People are divided into two Parts, we neither dare, nor have any Authority, to take upon us to determine, on which Side the Right lies. We have an equal Affection for both the Competitors; and that we may not help one against the other, our Ports and Harbours shall not be open to either.*

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*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
L. 1. c. 35.

*Ibid.*

*Cæsar* thought he saw in this artful Speech, a greater Inclination to *Pompey* than himself, and was not mistaken. *Domitius* had already been admitted into the City, and gained so much upon the People, that he had been declared their Governor. And *Cæsar* therefore, though troubled to be stopped in his Course, thought it necessary to reduce *Marfeilles*, before he went into *Spain*. It was running too great a Hazard, to leave an advantageous Post behind him, which his Enemies might make use of to prevent the Success of his Expedition; and whilst he was making Preparations to begin the Siege, *Domitius* was not less active in preparing to sustain it. The *Marfeillesse* amassed a great quantity of Provisions, called the Mountaineers of the Country to their Assistance, and assembled together as many Ships as they could. On the other hand, *Cæsar* invested the Place with three Legions, ordered his Towers to be raised, his Approaches made, and twelve Galleys to be built at \* *Arelatum*, to block up the Port. And in the mean time, he did not neglect his *Spanish* Expedition. Whilst these Things were preparing, he sent *Fabius* one of his Lieutenants, to dispossess *Afranius* of the Passes of the *Pyrenees* which he had seized; and soon after went into *Spain* himself, leaving *Trebonius* to begin the Attacks on *Marfeilles*. But before the Rams were ready to begin the Battery, or the Troops the Assault, the twelve Ships from *Arelatum* put out to Sea, under the Command of *Brutus*; and as soon as they appeared, *Domitius* sent out a much larger Fleet from the City to oppose them. It consisted of 17 Galleys, (of which eleven were with Decks) and a great Number of Barks which were more for Show than Service; and they were manned by the <sup>66</sup> *Albici*, a fierce People, and born for War, together with some of the Slaves of *Domitius*, to whom he promised their Liberty; whereas *Cæsar's* Squadron was full of the choicest old Soldiers in all his Troops.

*Cæf. de Bell.*  
*Civ. B. 1.*  
*Cic. ad Attic.*  
*Diø Caff. B.*  
40.  
*Florus.*  
*Lucan.*

\* Arles.

*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
B. 1. c. 36,  
41.

In the Sea-fight which soon ensued, and was as it were the prelude to the Siege, the *Marfeillesse* depended on the lightness of their Ships, and their Skill in working them; the Romans made it their whole Business to board their Enemies. And the latter soon grappled with two of the *Marfellian* Galleys, and took them. But then the Roman Ships were surrounded with so great a Number of those of the Enemy, that they were forced to fight on both Sides of their Ships at once; and whenever they were within reach, they fought both the brave *Albici* and the Slaves at the same time. In short, the Battle was fought with great Fury; but at last *Cæsar's* Star prevailed. His twelve Ships took or sunk nine of those that fought for *Pompey*, and dispersed the rest. The Valour of these Veterans, who had been brought up in

*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
L. 1. c. 58.

<sup>66</sup> The People of the Territory of *Riez* in *Provence* were formerly called *Albici*. *Pliny* calls their Capital *Alabeca Rejorum*.



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*Cæsar's* School, was indeed extraordinary. A private Soldier of the tenth *Legion*, named *Acilius*, had the Boldness to seize one of the *Marjellian* Ships with his Right Hand, which was immediately cut off; and then he presented his Left, leaped on board the Ship he had grappled with, dispersed the Enemy with his Buckler, and never left off fighting, till the Ship sunk with him.

§. XXXVII. In the mean time, *Trebonius* carried on the Siege, tho' but slowly. The besieged made an extraordinary Defence; and the Strength and Number of their Machines were terrible. With their *Ballistæ* they threw Beams of twelve Foot long, which being armed with Iron at one end, broke through four *Parapets* one over another, and fell with such Force, that they afterwards sunk deep into the Ground; and by this Means they beat down the *Towers* and *Galleries* of the Besiegers, none of whose Works were strong enough to resist such terrible Artillery. And to add to the Misfortune, *L. Nasidius*, who was zealous in *Pompey's* Interest, sailed from the *Levant* with a Squadron, escaped the Vigilance of *Curio*, passed *The Streights of Sicily*, and came to *Marseilles* with 17 Galleys, which were abundantly sufficient to repair the Loss of their Fleet. As soon as this Reinforcement arrived, *Nasidius* advised the *Marseilles* to hazard another Fight at Sea. They had well repaired their old Ships, were well stocked with Mariners, and had got a Recruit of a great Number of Fisher-Boats, which they had covered, to guard the Crews from the Enemy's Darts, and armed with Slingers and Machines: And these Preparations gave them fresh Courage. *Brutus*, on the other hand, had added the nine Galleys he took from the Enemy, to his own twelve; and his Fleet waited for that of *Nasidius*, off *Tauroentum*<sup>67</sup>, a Castle belonging to the *Marseilles*. In short, *Nasidius* sailed out of Port with a good Wind, amidst the Prayers and Vows of Multitudes who watched him from the Ramparts; and as soon as the Fleets were within reach, they engaged.

*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
*L. 2. c. 4.*

*Brutus*, that he might not be surrounded, drew up his Ships in wider Order than usual, which gave the Enemy the greater Opportunity to slip between them, and they got into the Lines, and greatly incommoded *Cæsar's* Galleys with the Multitude of their Darts. After several repeated Attacks, *Nasidius* sent two of the strongest of the *Marjellian* Galleys against that wherein *Brutus* was, which was easily distinguished by his *Pavilion*; but their Ardour and Precipitation was their Destruction. They set out with such rapidity, that they fell foul on each other, and the Shock broke their Prows, so that they let in Water. This, the Enemy observed, plied their Oars hard to come up with them, did so, and soon sunk them. Thus began the Rout of the *Pompeians*. *Nasidius* sailed away with his Ships to the Coasts of *Spain*; Five of the *Marjellians* were sunk; and four boarded and taken.

§. XXXVIII. But the Obstinacy of the besieged was not abated by their Losses. They were more frequent in their Sallies; and the *Albici*, whose Valour was equal to that of the *Legionaries*, did great Service in prolonging the Siege, and in rendering the Labours of *Trebonius* abortive. At length, the Besiegers resolved to build a Tower of Brick, which should be Proof against the Fire of the besieged; and they placed it pretty near the Walls, and made it thirty Feet square. When, under the Cover of their *Mantelets*, they had raised it one Story, they made a Floor of Plank, which they did not carry through the Walls for fear of Fire; and to guard the Workmen from the Darts incessantly thrown by the besieged, they made a sort of Curtain of great Cables, which they placed without them. By this Means they raised their Tower six Stories high; and left Openings in every Story, through which the Besiegers might throw their Darts under Covert.

The besieged were alarmed at the height of this new Tower; but it had this Inconvenience, that it was fixed, and the Besiegers could not, by Strength of Arm, move it to the Foot of the Wall. To remedy this Defect therefore, *Trebonius* built a wooden Gallery of sixty Foot long, which was moveable, and by the Help of Rollers, he brought it to the Tower, and thereby made a Communication between that and the Wall. The besieged made very great Efforts to break down or burn

<sup>67</sup> The Place called *Taurois* or *Tauroentum* by the ancient Geographers, lay between *Marseilles* and *Toulon*. It is conjectured that it is *Ciotat*.



this *Gallery*; but by the Help of it, a Breach was at length made in their Walls. The Miners worked safely under its Shelter, while the besieged cleared the Ramparts with the Darts they threw from the Brick Tower; and broke down a Part of a Tower which flanked the *Courtin*. Through this Breach, *Trebonius* might have entered the Place; but *Cæsar* had left express Orders with him, not to take it by Assault, lest he should be obliged to give it up to be plundered. These Orders were obeyed, tho' the *Legionaries* complained of it; and no other use was made of the Breach than to frighten the Inhabitants. They all came out of the City as Supplicants, and fell down at *Trebonius's* Feet, imploring him not to give it up to the Miseries of being sacked, but suspend Hostilities, and wait till *Cæsar* returned to determine their Fate.

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Then *Trebonius* turned the War with the *Marseillesse* into a Truce, and the Siege into a Blockade. But as these People were ingenious, so *Cæsar* observes, they were perfidious too. They still favoured of the Eastern *Greeks*, from whom they were descended. Famine and the Plague began to commit great Ravages among them; and they watched the Time, when the Guard posted at the Breach, and the other *Romans* in the Trenches were fast asleep, about Noon; and then suddenly made an unexpected Sally, with Flambeaux in their Hands, and burnt the *Gallery*, *Mantelets*, wooden Part of the Tower, and in short, all the Machines of the Besiegers. So that *Trebonius* was forced to build new ones; which the Soldiers with the greater Readiness applied themselves to, because exasperated at the Traitors, for abusing the Lenity of their General. They built other Towers, not of Wood, but Flints and Bricks, so very near the Wall, that their Machines threw their Darts to the furthest Part of the City. And then the *Marseillesse*, who were without Hope of Success, either by Treachery or a lawful Defence, had recourse once more to Supplications, and honestly surrendered. *Domitius*, the Author of all the Mischief, escaped in a Ship, in tempestuous Weather, *Brutus's* Ships not being able to overtake him, tho' they saw, and pursued him; and *Trebonius* indulged the *Marseillesse* so far, as to postpone the Determination of their Fate, till the Return of *Cæsar*.

*Cæsar. Bell. Civ.*  
B. 2. c. 14.

*Ibid. c. 22,*

§. XXXIX. He had, during this Siege, begun the War in *Spain*, with all the Valour, Ability, and Success of an Hero. The Account he himself gives us of it, and many other Historians after him, is as follows. Being resolved to destroy *Pompey's* formidable Party in this warlike Country, he set out for *Narbonne*, and made some little stay in this Province, which was very faithful to him. From thence he sent *Q. Fabius* with three *Legions* to take Possession of the Passes of the *Pyrenees* which *Afranius* had already seized; and *Fabius* executed his Commission with great Bravery, entered *Spain*, and left the Way open to *Cæsar*, who soon followed him. *Pompey* had three Generals in this great Continent, which was divided into two *Roman Provinces*. *Varro* commanded in *Further Spain*; and *Petreibus* and *Afranius*, with great Harmony and Equality of Power, commanded two Armies, in the *Hither*. *Pompey* had also sent to *Spain* *Vibullius Rufus*, probably to be a kind of Superintendant over his Troops in this favourite Province; and his Forces here were much increased by numerous Levies of *Asturians*, <sup>68</sup> *Vettones*, and *Celtiberians*. In short, the want of his Presence was sufficiently supplied by the great Reputation he had formerly acquired here; and his four Lieutenants might have successfully made War here during his Absence, with any other General, but the Conqueror of *The Gauls*.

*Com. Cæsar. de*  
*Bell. B. 1, &*  
*2.*  
*App. de Bell.*  
*Civ. B. 2.*  
*Dio. Cassius*  
*B. 41.*  
*Lucan.*

\* *Lerida in*  
*Catalonia.*

† *The Segro.*

As soon as he had crossed the *Pyrenees*, *Cæsar* sent to discover the Enemy; and was informed, that *Afranius* and *Petreibus* had joined their two Armies near \* *Ilerda*; *Varro* having undertaken to cover *Further Spain* with two *Legions*. Then, he once more sent *Fabius* before him, who marched towards the Enemy's Camp, at the Head of the five brave *Legions* which had been most instrumental in the Conquest of *Gaul*; and made it his first Business to discover the Situation of the *Pompeianists*, and reconnoitre the Country. He found to his Surprise, that *Petreibus* and *Afranius* were very advantageously posted, on an Hill of easy ascent, which reached to the Banks of *The ‡ Sicoris*, a deep River, over which there was in this Place a Stone †

<sup>68</sup> The *Vettones* inhabited the Province of *Tra-los-Montes*, and part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, on this side *The Duero*. We have already mentioned them and the *Celtiberians*, in the former Volumes.



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Bridge, which joined it to a very large and fruitful Plain; and *The Cinga* <sup>69</sup> another River, which falls into *The Ebro*, was at a little distance, and terminated this fine and rich Country. This new Seat of War made *Fabius* sensible, that great Difficulties must be undergone in this Campaign; but nevertheless, he pitched his Camp on *The Sicoris*, at some distance from the Enemy, and terminated it with two wooden Bridges over the River. The chief Use of these Bridges, was to fetch Provisions from the neighbouring Plains; which the Enemy likewise did, over the Bridge of *Ilerda*; and as the Detachments often met, and Skirmishes ensued, *Fabius* resolved not to send out any more Troops on these Occasions, without a very strong Guard.

*Cæs. Bell Civ.*  
B. 1. c. 40.

§. XL. One Day, when two of his *Legions* had passed one of his Bridges, and the Carriages and Horse were following them, the Bridge broke down, and the Ruins of it, which were carried down with the Stream, soon brought the News to *Afranius's* Camp. Upon this, he instantly detached four *Legions* to attack those of *Fabius*, which were separated by the River from the rest of their Army; and *P. Plancius* who commanded for *Cæsar*, seized an Eminence with his two *Legions*, and there maintained his Ground against the Enemy's four. *Fabius* seeing this from the other Side of the River, sent a Reinforcement to *Plancius* over his other Bridge, and their Arrival put an end to the Action, and both Parties retired to their respective Camps, after a slight Loss on the Side of *Fabius*. Soon after this, *Cæsar* himself arrived, with only 900 Horse, which he had kept for his Guard. His Presence raised the Spirits of his Troops, and as soon as he had repaired the broken Bridge, he marched directly to *Afranius*, and offered him Battle. *Afranius* feared *Cæsar*, and durst not engage; and this Fear led *Cæsar* to draw nearer to the Enemy, and encamp almost in their Sight, in the Plain that was surrounded by *The Sicoris* and *The Cinga*. It may well be imagined, that he could not pitch a Camp so very near the Enemy without great Difficulty: But *Cæsar's* Skill surmounted all Obstacles. In the first place, he drew up his Army in three Lines facing the Enemy, and ordered the third, which was covered with the two before it, to dig a large Ditch. This they executed, without being observed by *Afranius*; and then it was more easy to raise Ramparts behind their Trenches. *Cæsar* kept his Men still drawn up in form, till his Workmen had built his Wall of Turf; and when they had made a compleat Camp; which they did in all Particulars except that of Pallisades, which were not to be got but at a great distance and with too much Danger, he lodged his Army in it.

*Ibid.* c. 43.

§. XLI. Between *Ilerda* and the Hill on which *Afranius* encamped, there was a little Plain of about 300 Paces, and in it an Eminence, which it was of Advantage to either Party to possess. *Cæsar* sent some to seize it; but *Afranius*, to whom this Post was necessary to maintain himself in the Possession of the Town and the Stone Bridge, seized it first. *Cæsar's* Troops endeavoured to drive off the Enemy, but they fought to a Disadvantage, and would have been repulsed with Loss, if *Cæsar* had not led up the 9th *Legion* to their Assistance. This *Corps* had as great Reputation for Valour, as any in the Army; and they now carried it too far. In the Heat of the Battle and the Pursuit of the Enemy, they advanced into a narrow Pass just under the Hill on which the Town stood, and from whence it was not easy to retreat. The Enemy killed them with their Darts from the upper Ground; and they would all have perished, if they had not extricated themselves by an Act of exceeding great Bravery. After they had fought five Hours, and had no Darts left; they climbed up the Hill Sword in Hand, drove the Enemy back to the Walls of *Ilerda*, and made themselves a Way to return to their Camp. In this hot Action *Afranius's* Party lost more Men than *Cæsar's*; but both claimed the Victory, and boasted of the Success. *Afranius* indeed kept possession of the Eminence; but *Cæsar's* Troops had put the Enemy to Flight, and made themselves formidable to them.

*Ibid.* c. 44.

*Ibid.* c. 46.

§. XLII. However, *Cæsar* still continued in his new Camp, waiting for an Opportunity to drive *Afranius* and *Petreius* from their Post. The two Bridges *Fabius* had built were kept up, and made it easy to bring Provisions to the Camp. But sudden Storms and Inundations broke all *Cæsar's* Measures, and reduced him to

<sup>69</sup> The River *Cinga*, or *Cinca*, as it is now called, rises at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*, and after it has separated *Catalonia* from the Kingdom of *Arragon*, falls into *The Segro*.



the greatest Streights he ever suffered in his Life. Continual Rains, together with the melting of the Snow on the Mountains, so swelled the two Rivers, that they overflowed, broke down the two Bridges, covered the Space of 30 Miles of Ground, and in a manner united *The Sicoris* and *Cinga* in one Bed. This cut off the Communication between the Camp and the neighbouring Cities that were attached to *Cæsar*, and stopped the *Gallic* Succours which had been brought by his Orders into *Spain*. So that, no more Provisions were to be had or expected, from the neighbouring Country, or elsewhere. This great General was in danger of being starved in the finest Camp in the World. His Grain and Cattle both failed at once. The Peasants of the Plain had driven their Flocks and Herds away; and the Season for ripening the Corn was not near at Hand. The *Spaniards* who were very expert in swimming Rivers in Skins, which they always carried with them for that purpose, cut off the Detachments *Cæsar* had sent out for Provisions: And *Afranius* attacked a Reinforcement of \* *Rutbeni* who had come from *Gaul* to join *Cæsar*, with such Success, that not above 200 with some Squadrons of *Gallic* Horse escaped, and retired to the Mountains.

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*Ibid.* c. 48.

\* *The People of*  
*Rouergue.*

In the mean time, the Inundation did not abate, and the Famine in *Cæsar's* Camp increased. Wheat was sold there for 50 \* *Roman Denarii* per Bushel. Accounts were sent to all Parts, of the Danger the famous General was in; and particularly to *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*, where he was assembling new Forces. Upon this News, he thought himself delivered from his most terrible Enemy, and presumed he should now very soon be Master of the World. And indeed, *Cæsar* being reduced to extreme Want, tried to rebuild the Bridges, but in vain. The Violence of the Stream carried away Beams, Planks, and Piles. He therefore next applied himself to making a new kind of Boats with the Wrecks of a Bridge, like those he had seen in the War he had made with the \* *Veneti Armomici*. Their Bottoms were of Osters, their Sides of thin Boards, and they were covered with Ox-Hides. A great Number of these he put on Carriages, and brought them to the Banks of *The Sicoris* and *Cinga*, two and twenty Miles from the Camp, and there a great Detachment crossed the River, and encamped on the opposite Side, unknown to the Enemy. Then he immediately made the best use of the Advantage he had gained by his great Industry; rebuilt a Bridge in two Days by working on both Sides the River at a Time; received the *Gallic* Succours into his new Camp; and relieved the Wants of his Soldiers.

\* 25 Franks.  
l. s. d.  
1 12 3½  
*Sterl.*

\* *The People of*  
*Vannes, in*  
*Bretagne.*

*Ibid.* c. 54.

§. XLIII. Thus was he delivered from a Danger, into which Accident, more than either the Abilities of his Enemies, or his own Imprudence, had brought him; and after this, his whole Progress in *Spain* was one continued Series of Prosperity. The Troops in *Afranius's* Camp at *Ilerda* were struck with Consternation, when they heard he had built a new Bridge. The *Spaniards* who had hitherto adhered strict-

70 Upon the Credit of some Letters which *Pompey's* Friends published at *Rome*, People came in Crowds to *Afranius's* Wife, to congratulate her on the Success of her Husband's Arms in *Spain*. Those of the Senators who had hitherto joined neither of the two Rivals, came to *Pompey*, upon a Persuasion, That *Cæsar* was reduced to the last Extremity, and all the Hopes of his Party lost. Of this Number was *Cicero*; without any Regard to the Remonstrances of *Atticus*, or the Letters *Cæsar* himself wrote to him, to desire him to stand neuter, he embarked, and landed at *Dyrrachium*, where *Pompey* received him with great Marks of Joy and Friendship. But *Cicero* soon repented of the little Regard he shewed to the Advice of his Friends. He could not forgive himself, his having too easily believed the Reports which were officiously spread to *Cæsar's* Disadvantage. He every Day appeared gloomy, thoughtful, uneasy, in the Walks he took out of the Camp; and often went so far, as to vent his Uneasiness in severe Raillery on *Pompey*. This made the General weary of bearing continually the Ill-humour of so troublesome a *Censor*; and then he, in his turn, reproached *Cicero* with having been too late in his Resolution to join the Army at *Dyrra-*

*chium*. Too late, replied *Cicero*, I see no Preparations yet made. These offensive Things which he threw out on all Occasions, led some to suspect, That he kept a Correspondence with *Cæsar*; and *Pompey* would neither entrust him with any Employment, or communicate to him his Designs. Nay, he went so far as to tell him openly, That his Presence was a Burden to him; and That his unseasonable Jest made him hated by all the World. Go to the Enemy's Camp, said he, and then you will cease to insult us, and begin to fear us. Neither did his old Friend *Cato* give him a more favourable Reception. He was displeased at his having so unseasonably declared for a Party, which he might have served more effectually by keeping an exact Neutrality. It would have ill become me, said he, to have abandoned *Pompey*, after I had so publicly maintained his Pretensions against *Cæsar*. But you were not under the same Engagements. You might quietly have waited for the Decision of their Fate, without exposing your self to the Hazards of any Events. And *Cicero* was so strongly affected with these Reproaches, that he left the Camp, and did not appear even at the Battle of *Pharsalia*.



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*Ibid.* c. 61.

ly to *Pompey*, came in Crowds to *Cæsar's* Camp. The <sup>71</sup> *Osences*, <sup>72</sup> *Calagurritani*, *Taracoenſes*, <sup>73</sup> *Illurgavonenſes*, <sup>74</sup> *Auſetani* and <sup>75</sup> *ſacetani*, ſent to offer a Submiſſion; and of ſome he required Troops, of others Corn. They had been amused with Hopes, that *Pompey* himſelf would come thither, to make War with *Cæſar* in Perſon; and when they were undeceived, they went over to the ſtrongeſt: for they thought *Afranius* and *Petreibus* much inferior to the Conqueror of *The Gauls*. *Cæſar*, when thus reinforced, ordered ſeveral Ditches to be dug of 30 Foot deep, thereby to draw off part of the Waters of *The Sicoris*, and make it fordable; which answered two Purpoſes. One was, that Proviſions were more ſafely conveyed, than over Bridges, which are often too weak; and the other, that he could more readily ſend out his Cavalry, with which he abounded, to haraſs the Enemy. And theſe Cuts which he made into the River, ſo much alarmed *Afranius*, that he reſolved to quit his Poſt at *Ilerda*, paſs *The Ebro*, and carry the War into a Country, where *Pompey's* Memory was revered, and *Cæſar's* Name ſcarce known.

§. XLIV. Accordingly, *Afranius* and *Petreibus* agreed to march to <sup>76</sup> *Oſtogeſa*, a City on the Conflux of *The Sicoris* and *The Ebro*, four Leagues from *Ilerda*; and ſent a Detachment thither, to lay a Bridge over *The Ebro* for the Paſſage of their Troops. As ſoon as their Army was on their March, *Cæſar* was informed of it, and knew that before they croſſed *The Ebro*, they muſt paſs *The Sicoris*, which he had made fordable, and thereby facilitated their paſſing it. But he followed cloſe after them, with Deſign to obſtruct their March, and hinder their reaching *Oſtogeſa* and their Bridge on *The Ebro*; and he conducted this Expedition with ſuch Skill, that it is thought a Maſter-piece of military Art, by thoſe who are the beſt Judges of it. He firſt ſent his Cavalry to the other ſide of the River, to retard the Enemy who might that Day have reached *Oſtogeſa*, and paſſed over their Bridge into *Celtiberia*; and his Squadrons ſoon came up with the Enemy, attacked the hindmoſt of them, obſtructed their March, and were ſometimes forced to retire, and then returned again upon them. This he ſaw from an Eminence on the oppoſite ſide of *The Sicoris*, where he continued with his Infantry; and then the *Legions* ſent their *Tribunes*, to deſire him to give them leave to paſs the Water, inſult the Enemy's Camp, and ſhare the Glory of the Cavalry. *Cæſar* was unwilling to comply with theſe generous Deſires, on account of the Danger of the Attempt; but at length gave way to the Ardour of his Troops. And when he had poſted a great Number of Cattle above and below the Place where they were to paſs, to break the Force of the Stream, his Foot all marched through it, ſome with the Water up to their Necks, others to their Shoulders, and not one Man was loſt.

*Afranius* and *Petreibus*, alarmed at this unuſual Sight, halted on an Eminence, and formed their Troops. *Cæſar* reſreſhed his Men, that he might not expoſe them weary to an Engagement; but when the Enemy attempted to advance, he purſued and ſtopped them. And then they were obliged to encamp ſooner than they intended, on account of the Roads, which at five Miles diſtance before them, were very rough and mountainous. So that *Cæſar* with ſurprizing Skill threw ſuch Difficulties in their Way, that he forced the Enemy to encamp in a March of four Leagues. Their Buſineſs was, to have advanced to the Mountains and ſeized the Paſſes of them; whereby they might eaſily have ſtopped *Cæſar's* Army in their purſuit, and ſecured their own Paſſage over *The Ebro*. But *Cæſar* by his Conduct prevented this. Nor was he content only with thus retarding their March, but formed a yet greater Deſign. This was, to ſurround the Enemy in their new Camp, and force them by Want, to ſurrender to him. They ſoon wanted Water on the Eminence on

<sup>71</sup> The *Osences* inhabited the Territory of *Hueſca* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*.

<sup>72</sup> By the *Calagurritani*, *Cæſar* means the People of *Calahorra*, a City which formerly belonged to *Navarre*, and now belongs to *Old Caſtile*.

<sup>73</sup> The Country of the *Illurgavonenſes*, or *Ilercavones*, or *Ilercaones*, comprehended a Part of *Catalonia* towards the Mouth of *The Ebro* near *Tortoſa*, and ſome Part of the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Some Geographers make them the ſame People as the *Ilergates*, who poſſeſſed the Country between

*The Ebro* and the *Pyrenees*.

<sup>74</sup> The *Auſetani* took their Name from the City of *Auſa* or *Auſona*, now *Oſona*. See the Index.

<sup>75</sup> The City of *ſacca* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, was the Capital of the *ſacetani*. Some don't diſtinguiſh theſe People from thoſe who inhabited the Cities of *Urgel*, *Oſalric*, *Barcelona*, and *Salſona*, under the Name of *Lacetani*. See the Index.

<sup>76</sup> The Situation of *Oſtogeſa* agrees with that of *Mequinenza* a City in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, according to *Morales* and *Mariana*.



which they were posted; and *Afranius* sent for some in the Night, to a great distance from the Camp. *Cæsar's* Horse intercepted, and beat the Convoy, and brought him Intelligence, That the Enemy's Officers were silently decamping. Then, in order to keep them in their present inconvenient Situation, he sent his Beasts of Burden and Muleteers into the Road at the Head of their Entrenchments, and ordered an Alarm to be sounded. The Neighing of the Horses, and the Clamours they heard, made the Enemy afraid of a Battle in the Dark, and they postponed their Departure till Sun-rising; and then *Cæsar* made use of another Stratagem. He pretended to return to his Camp at *Ilerda*; which the Enemy the more readily believed, because he had left his heavy Baggage there. But to their great Surprise, he turned short, and went to seize the narrow Passes of the Mountains which led to *Octogesa* and *The Ebro*; and then, they made all the haste they could to get before him, and first possess themselves of that important Post. But *Cæsar* was most expeditious. He got into a Plain before the Enemy, and there drew up his Troops in Battalia to oppose them. *Afranius*, afraid to hazard a Battle, halted on a Hill; and sent four *Cohorts* to seize the highest Mountain he could see; but *Cæsar's* Horse attacked them, and cut them in pieces, in the Sight of both Armies.

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*Cæf. Ib. c. 66.*

*Ibid. c. 70.*

*Ibid.*

§. XLV. And now, the Fears of *Afranius*, his refusing to engage, and his precipitate Retreat to a steep Place, greatly raised the Spirits of *Cæsar's* Soldiers. They earnestly desired him to lead them on to the Enemy; and went so far as to say, That if he would not let them fight when they had so fine an Opportunity of Victory, they would refuse to engage at another Time, when he desired it. But *Cæsar* was too wise to gratify their Ardour. To what purpose should he waste the Blood of his Troops? Besides, he had in a manner gained his End. Which was, to shut up *Afranius* and *Petreius* in the Mountains in such a manner, that they should be obliged by Hunger and Thirst to submit. And he thought it a more glorious Victory to subdue so many *Romans* and save their Lives at the same Time, than to strew the Ground with their dead Bodies. He therefore posted Detachments all round the Mountains on which the Enemy were, to hinder them from going for Provisions, Forage, or Water. Then *Petreius* and *Afranius* resolved to draw a Line from their Camp to the Water, and left the Camp for some Time, to direct the Work. Their Absence gave the Soldiers of both Parties an Opportunity to see and converse with one another, which they did with great Freedom; and those of *Cæsar's* Party very artfully expressed great Concern for the miserable Condition to which their Acquaintance and Friends of the other Side were reduced. They lamented, That so many of their brave Country-men should perish, by obstinately persisting in a tottering Cause; and wished that the Hearts of both Parties were as strongly united, as their Education and their Relation to their common Country required. These Discourses made such an Impression upon the *Pompeianists*, That they were all inclined to favour *Cæsar*; and the *Centurions* promised, That they would bring over all their Soldiers to him, if he would give them his Word, that *Afranius* and *Petreius* should have their Lives and Liberty. And then, the Intercourse became so common between the two Camps, that they seemed to be but one.

*Ibid. c. 73.*

*Ibid. c. 74.*

We have already observed, That the two Generals of *Pompey's* Party had an equal Power over the Army. They commanded each his Day, successively; but in a very different manner. *Petreius* was implicitly devoted to *Pompey*. *Afranius* was not so immoveable in his Attachment. The latter had the Good of the Publick and the Safety of his Soldiers more at Heart, than the Interest of the Party he had embraced; and he did not oppose the Rejoycings of his *Legionaries*, on the Prospect of an approaching Accommodation. But when it was *Petreius's* Day to command, he put himself at the Head of his Friends, visited the several Tents in the Camp with a good Guard about him, and massacred all *Cæsar's* Soldiers which he found, without Mercy. Then he assembled his Troops, made them take a new Oath of Fidelity to *Pompey*, and obliged *Afranius* himself to swear, that he would support his Party to the last Extremity. Whilst *Cæsar* acted in a very different manner, with regard to the Soldiers of the adverse Party whom he found in great Numbers in his Camp. Lenity and Moderation were Parts of his Heroism, and some of the greatest Ornaments of the Hero. Nevertheless, he still kept the Army of *Petreius* invested; and



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tho' the *Roman* Soldiers wanted not Corn, having brought twelve Days Provisions with them from *Ilerda*, the *Spaniards* in that Army were reduced to extreme Want, and were continually deserting. They were not used to carry heavy burdens, as the *Legionaries* did. And as for Water, it was wanted by the whole Army which was invested in this dry Place.

§. XLVI. In short, the Roads to *Ostogesa* and *The Ebro* were so shut up, that *Pompey's* Generals were reduced to this, that they must either return to *Ilerda*, or take the Road to *Tarraco*. They chose to attempt the former, because they had left some Provisions there; and did it with incredible Fatigues. *Cæsar's* Horse attacked them every Moment in their March, and they were forced, if I may so speak, to fight every Inch of Ground. At length, after a March of about four Miles, amidst these continual Oppositions, they halted on an high Mountain, where they pretended to encamp, but kept their Baggage ready for Motion, and did not unlade their Mules. This Management deceived *Cæsar*, who sent out his Cavalry for Provisions; and the *Pompeianists* as soon as they observed this, continued their March at Noon, before *Cæsar* could recall his Squadrons. But the Stratagem did not gain them much Time. In the Absence of his Cavalry, *Cæsar* sent his *Legionaries* after them, who harassed them so much, that they forced them to encamp in a disadvantageous Place. *Cæsar* posted himself within reach of the Enemy, and would not suffer his Tents to be pitched, that he might be in a readiness to pursue, whenever they should decamp.

It may indeed well seem strange, that *Cæsar*, instead of attempting a general Action when so near the Enemy, should make it his whole Business to weary them out with repeated Skirmishes. But we have already declared his Designs. His great Points in view, were to weaken *Afranius* and *Petreius* by degrees, and thereby force them to surrender; and by spilling as little *Roman* Blood as possible, to take off all Odium from his Victory: And he succeeded. The *Pompeianists* were forced to make a stand, in a Post where they could neither come at Provisions, Water, nor Forage; and they soon felt the Want of all. That of Water especially, so distressed them, that the whole Army marched out together in search of it. But *Cæsar* had taken care to dig a large and deep Ditch, and to throw up a Rampart behind it, between the Water and them, and they could not pass this Barrier. As their last Resource therefore, *Afranius* and *Petreius* drew up their Troops in Battalia before their Camp, to draw *Cæsar* to a Battle; but the wise General was not fond of shewing his Valour out of Season. He would not hazard a Battle with desperate Men, whom he had reduced to this Dilemma, that they must either perish with Hunger, or surrender. Besides, the Camps were so near, that a Battle could not be decisive; and therefore *Cæsar* despised the Challenges of Men who were reduced to Extremities, and must soon have recourse to his Clemency.

§. XLVII. Accordingly, after languishing three Days in want and Despair, the Heads of the *Pompeianists* sent to *Cæsar*, to desire a Conference in a private Place, out of the Sight of the Troops. *Cæsar* refused this, but offered to treat in the Presence of the two Armies; and being forced to submit to the Will of the strongest, *Afranius* came to the Place appointed, and addressed himself to *Cæsar* in this manner. *You know, that it has been Accident, and not any personal Hatred, that has made us take up Arms against you, and become your Enemy. Pompey chose us to be his Lieutenant Generals at a Time, when You, and your Son-in-Law, were united in Interest, and in the strictest Friendship. And since it was not till after this, that your Differences broke out, You have no Reason to resent it in Petreius and me, that we have continued faithful to the Pro-Consul who appointed us, as long as the Gods and your Valour would permit. But now we submit to Fate, and to the Necessity to which your Conduct has reduced us. We will engage never to become your Enemies now, if you will not insist on turning our Arms against him, under whom we act. Upon this Condition, we will disband our Troops, send them into Italy, and will promise never to assemble them again, either to relieve Pompey, or make War upon You.*

*Cæsar*, whose Army was large enough to conquer *Spain*, and who would have found it a Burden and Expence to have added the *Pompeianists* to his Troops, desired no better Terms, than they themselves offered, and made this Answer. *Tho'*

*Petreius*



Petreibus and You have by your Obftinacy brought your Troops to the brink of Deftitution; and tho' you deferve no Pity for breaking off the Treaty your Legionaries had began, and treating my Soldiers with Inhumanity; I am content with the Punifhment you have already fuffered, in being forced to have recourfe to my Clemency, and I accept of your Submiffions. I will readily grant you your Lives and full Liberty; on Condition, That you never more bear Arms againft me, and That you immediately difband your Troops, and fend them out of the Province. This Declaration was very grateful to the Soldiers of Afranius and Petreibus, who, upon fome Difpute concerning the Time and Place of their Difbanding, fignified by Signs, that it fhould be done immediately; and it was determined, That fuch of them as had Lands in Spain, fhould be difbanded on the Spot, and the reft at the River Varus. Then, a third Part of the Army was difmiffed in two Days; and the reft were conducted by Cæfar's Army, (which marched partly before, and partly after them) to The Varus, and difbanded there.

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Confuls.  
Ibid. c. 85.  
Ibid. c. 86.  
Ibid. c. 87.

§. XLVIII. Thus Cæfar subdued The Hitber Spain; but the Nations and Cities in The Further, ftill held out for Pompey. Varro there commanded an Army of two Legions, who paid him a ready Obedience, till after the Reduction of Afranius and Petreibus; but their Inclinations changed, as foon as Cæfar's Victory was known. Tho' this illuftrious General had urgent Bufinefs in Italy, he would not leave Spain till he had utterly reduced it; and therefore ordered Quintus Caffius Longinus to pafs The Ebro. This Longinus, from being Tribune of the People, was become one of the chief Officers of his Army, and one of his moft zealous Partizans: And he marched into Further Spain with two Legions, before Cæfar; who foon followed him with a Guard of 600 Horfe. Longinus carried with him an Order for the States General of the Country to meet Cæfar at a Time appointed, at \*Corduba; and fuch Impreffion had the Fame of his Victories made on the People, that not one Nation or City refufed to obey. The Inhabitants of Corduba of their own accord fhut their Gates, and placed a Garrifon in their City againft Varro; and thofe of 77 Carmona drove out the Garrifon which he had placed there. Varro had at firft declared himfelf Cæfar's Friend, before Petreibus and Afranius had afsembled their Army. But fince that Time, he had continually inveighed againft him, fpread many falfe Reports among the People to his Difadvantage; had added 30 Cohorts of Auxiliaries to his two Legions, and had enriched himfelf with the Spoils of the Temple of Hercules at \*Gades. And now, to his great Surprize, he faw all the People of his Province defert him; and was forced to retire to Gades, to prolong the War, by ftanding on his Defence there.

\* Corduba.  
Cæf. de Bell.  
Civ. B. 2. c.  
19.  
Ibid.

The City, or rather, the Ifland of Gades, was indeed a very proper Place to detain even a victorious Army a great while before it, on account of the Difficulty of penetrating into it, without Ships. Varro had made his Friend C. Gallenius, who was zealous for Pompey and Domitius Abenobarbus, Governor of it; but the \*Gaditani, in refpect to Cæfar's Name, drove him out of the Country. Then Varro endeavoured to feize 78 Italica, a City on the ‡ Bætis founded by the great Scipio, which he had filled with the Veterans of his Army: But Cæfar prevented him, and fhut up all the Avenues to that City, which was his laft Refuge. This funk the Courage of his Army, one of the Legions he commanded went over to Cæfar, the Spanifh Cohorts difperfed themfelves, and Varro himfelf thus deferted, delivered up to Cæfar the other Legion and all his Money. Thus was all Spain conquered by Cæfar in a few Months; tho' his Enemies were not Barbarians uninstructed in the Art of War, but three Roman Generals of Pompey's Nomination. He subdued the two former in The Hitber Province, not fo much by Force as Superiority of Genius; and he reduced the other in The Further Province, by the Terror of his Name.

\* The Inhabitants of Cadiz.  
‡ The Guadalquivir.

Ibid. c. 20.

§. XLIX. Then the Conqueror took care to settle the Affairs of his Conqueft, and fecure it to himfelf, before he left it. To this end, he ordered all the Spoils which Varro had taken from the Temple of Hercules to be reftored to it; appointed

77 Carmona, which ftill retains that Name, ftands between Corduba and Seville, on an Hill watered by the Guadalquivir.

78 See the Index.



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*Ibid.* c. 21.

*Ibid.* c. 22.

*Dis. R.* 41.  
*Lucan* & *alibi*.

\* *Plaisance.*

*Cassius Longinus* to govern the two Provinces with four *Legions*; and laid no other Burthen on the *Spaniards*, than rigorously exacting the Tributes which they owed the Republick. By doing this, he amassed so great Wealth, that he thought himself rich enough to carry the War into the East, where *Pompey* was making surprizing Preparations against him; and then he crossed *The Pyrenees*, and came by *Narbonne* to *Marseilles*. Here he determined the Fate of the Inhabitants which had been suspended till his Arrival; and tho' they had formerly gone over to his Enemies, and had by their late Treachery deserved a very severe Punishment, yet he followed his own beneficent Temper. He gave them their Lives and Liberty; but stripped their Arsenals of their Arms, *Ballistæ*, and *Catapultæ*, and their Ports of all their Ships in which they had confided; and made them deliver up to him all their Treasure. He spared their Lives and Walls, in regard to the Antiquity of the City, and its former Services to the Republick: and, leaving two of his *Legions* for a Garrison there, he ordered some of his Troops to *The Varus*, where the Soldiers of *Afranius* and *Petrcius* were dismissed; sent the Van of his Army by *Liguria* into *Cisalpine Gaul*; and then repassed *The Alpes*.

§. L. The ninth had hitherto been his favourite *Legion*, and had had as great a Share as any in the Conquest of *Spain*. But these brave Veterans had served only out of the Hopes of Booty, and thought themselves the more necessary to their General; because he had yet many Wars to finish, before he could accomplish his Designs. And because he had neither permitted them to ravage *Spain*, nor plunder *Marseilles*; but on the contrary, had kept them from it by very strict Discipline: they not only murmured, but came to an open Revolt. They demanded their dismissal, and the 500 *Denarii* each, which had been promised them at the taking of *Brundisium*, but had not been yet performed. But as *Cæsar's* Absence had caused this Sedition, his Presence soon appeased it. He came from *Marseilles* to \* *Placentia* where the *Legion* was encamped; and without any fear of the Menaces of the Seditious, whose Insolence was become intolerable, he assembled them, and addressed himself to them in this manner. *Have you then postponed your Mutiny till the very Moment when I was ready to have rewarded your Labours and Fidelity? Are you so imprudent as to hold out to the last, and then fall off? Or do you expect to terrify me with your Threatnings? Do you think, that I, who have not been afraid of Pompey, can be afraid of you? If you have conspired together to kill me, Come on, Cowards, Come on. Turn your Darts against me, and dispatch me in the Height of my Prosperity. Or if you think your selves necessary to me, in order to my Progress; Go, Mutineers; Disperse your selves, and leave me this Moment. A successful General will find Soldiers enough ready to obey him. You have more need of me, than I have of you. There will be enough ready to reap the Advantages in my Service, which you neglect. I have readily parted with Labienus, and am as ready to part with you. Follow his Example, and go over to Pompey; and thereby make your selves as contemptible in my Enemy's Camp, as he has done. I say once more, Be gone! Who stops you? Not that you shall leave me unpunished. You ought to be made an Example to the rest of my Troops; and you shall, according to Custom, be decimated. It is with regret, that I condemn you; but there is a Necessity for it.*

At these Words, the *Tribunes* of the seditious *Legion*, fell down at *Cæsar's* Feet, and implored his Clemency for the Soldiers, whose Fury they had not been able to appease. The General was not inexorable, but for some Time affected to appear so; and at last hearkened to the Prayers of his Officers, and the Lamentations of the Offenders. *You all deserve Death*, said he to the latter, *but your Repentance disarms me; and therefore a few only shall suffer the Punishment which I designed for many. Instead of decimating the whole Legion, I am content that twelve only of the most culpable shall expiate their Sedition with their Lives.* But among these twelve, a *Centurion* was unjustly executed, who had not been in the Camp when the Mutiny began; and *Cæsar* lamented his Death when informed of his Innocence, and inflicted the same Punishment on his Accuser, which he had wrongfully brought upon the Innocent. By these Acts of Authority and Clemency, *Cæsar* brought his Army to Obedience; and then sent them from *Placentia* to *Apulia*, *Bruttium*, and in short all the Coasts of the *Italian Sea*, to assemble a Fleet there. He had already resolved to go to *Dyrrachium*, and make War with *Pompey* himself, now that he had



conquered his Lieutenants in *Spain*; but as, in the mean Time his Affairs called him to the Capital, he went thither to lay the Foundations of his future Grandeur.

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§. LI. *Rome* was not now in the State in which he had left it, at his Departure for *Spain*. The best Part of the Senators, and most of the Magistrates, had abandoned their Country, and were fled for Refuge to *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*. *Cicero* himself was dazzled with Appearances, and from a Persuasion that it was most honourable to follow the Party of the *Patricians*, had left *Italy*, ranked himself under *Pompey's* Standards, and drawn a great Number of the Nobility after him by his Example. But he soon repented of this Step. *Cato* himself reproached him with having laid aside the Character of a Mediator between the two Rivals, which he had hitherto preserved, and thereby depriving the Republick of her last Resource. Besides, *Cicero* was treated in *Pompey's* Camp as a Man of no use in War. However, tho' *Rome* was thus deserted, and the best Part of her Magistrates withdrawn to the East, *Cæsar* found a sufficient Number of his Friends there, to give him Success in his Designs. There were still *Prætors* there; and among them *M. Æmilius Lepidus* his avowed Partizan; who afterwards was one of the *Triumviri* with *Octavian* and *Mark Anthony*, and who, desiring to see the Republick changed into a Monarchy, had already nominated *Cæsar Dictator*, of his own Authority, and against the Inclinations of the Senate. Indeed, according to the common Course of Law, it did not belong to a single *Prætor* to create a *Dictator*, which had ever been the peculiar Privilege of the *Consuls*; but those of the present Year had not taken possession of the *Consulate*, in a regular and lawful manner. They had omitted the Forms of the *Feræ Latine*; and in their Absence, *Lepidus*, as chief *Prætor*, thought himself invested with the *Consular* Authority, and exerted it in favour of his Friend. Besides, he found out one ancient Precedent, which seemed to authorize what he did. A single *Tribune* had formerly, with the Consent of his College and the People, nominated one *Mamercus Æmilius* to the *Dictatorship*, and his Conduct had been approved by the *Augurs*.

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Plut. in Cice-  
rone.  
Cic. Epist.  
FAMIL. B. 4.

§. LII. But, whether *Lepidus* had a Right to do it or not, *Cæsar* found himself actually invested with the *Dictatorship*, when he entered the Capital; and no Man durst dispute this high Dignity with him. All *Italy* was full of his victorious Troops, which had conquered *Gaul* and *Spain*. So that he now tasted the Pleasure of being supreme and absolute Master in *Rome*, for the first Time; and neither abused his Power as *Sylla* had done, nor retained it so long. Nothing could shew greater Moderation than the Laws he now made. He recalled all the Exiles from *Rome*, except *Milo* the Murderer of *Clodius*, for whom he still retained some Affection, notwithstanding his Amours with his Wife. He granted the Rights of *Roman Citizenship* to all the *Gauls* beyond *The Po*; and, as *Pontifex Maximus*, filled up the Vacancies in the sacerdotal Colleges with his own Friends. And tho' it was expected that he would have absolutely cancelled all the Debts that had been contracted during the Civil War, he only reduced the Interest demanded by the <sup>79</sup> Creditors to one fourth Part; and made a Law forbidding any *Citizen* to keep by him more than 6 Millions of *Sesterces* <sup>80</sup> in *Specie*. By this Means he both restrained Usury, and secured himself against the Unfaithfulness and Revolt of the Rich.

Cæf. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 3.  
Dio L. 4.  
Cic. L. 5. ad  
Attic. Ep. 11.  
Plut. in Cæ-  
sare  
App. de Bell.  
Civ. L. 2.

But the chief Use he made of his *Dictatorship*, was to preside legally at the Election of *Consuls* and *Prætors* for the next Year. It may well be imagined, that as he was Master of the Assembly, he would suffer such only to be promoted to these high Stations as were of his own Party; *Pompey* and the *Consuls* who were now residing in *Thessalonica*, might likewise have proceeded to the Election of new Magistrates. But they chose to continue themselves in Office, and by only changing their Stile from *Consuls* to that of *Pro-Consuls*, retained their Authority over the Senate with them, which was a more numerous one than that at *Rome*. However, *Piso* <sup>81</sup> his Father-in-

<sup>79</sup> Since the late Troubles, many *Citizens* were become insolvent; and in order to enable them to pay their Debts, *Cæsar* ordained by an express Law, That Lands should be valued at the same Price as before the War; and That the Creditors should take

them in Payment, at the Value set upon them by able and disinterested Judges.

<sup>80</sup> These make near 750000 *Livres*.

<sup>81</sup> Tho' it might have been pardonable in *Piso* to favour his Son-in-Law's Party, yet, like a good Citizen,



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in-Law pressed the *Dictator*, to send a new Deputation to *Pompey*, and once more try at an Accommodation. But *P. Servilius Isauricus*, thinking thereby to please *Cæsar*, opposed the pacifick Schemes of *Piso*; and was soon well rewarded for entering so fully into the *Dictator's* Designs. *Cæsar* caused himself to be chosen *Consul*, for the second Time, in *The Field of Mars*, and made *Isauricus* his Collegue. And then he abdicated the *Dictatorship* which he held but eleven Days. This Dignity, which was so odious in it self, was of no Use to him, after he was promoted to the *Consulship*; and he postponed the keeping it longer, till he should resume it, after his Valour should make him Master of the World. Besides, *Pompey* was yet alive, and his Party subsisting; and it was dangerous to retain a Title of sovereign Authority, before the utter Extinction of the Republick. Whereas she still subsisted in the East, and seemed to depend on *Pompey's* Life. So that it would have been very imprudent to have proclaimed himself a Monarch, before the Defeat or Death of that Rival.

§. LIII. And now, *Cæsar*, tho' only *Consul* Elect, governed with a gentle, but absolute Authority. He made what Preparations he thought fit for the War in the *Levant*, and by his Lieutenants armed all *Italy* against the Remains of the Republick, which tho' fled beyond the Seas, retained a great Appearance of Dignity. *Pompey* was their Support by way of Arms; and it was enough to convince the World he had the Right of his Side, that *Cato* chose it. But *Cæsar's* Party was strongest; and his Abilities alone were sufficient to assure them of certain Victory; notwithstanding the Misfortunes which some of his Officers had suffered. *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, who was cruising off *Dalmatia* in his Name, had been attacked, and his Squadron beaten by *M. Octavius* and *L. Scribonius Libo*, *Pompey's* Admirals; and had been forced to retire to *C. Antonius* who was encamped on the Seashore, in the extreme Parts of *Illyricum*, near the Island of <sup>82</sup> *Curiæta*. *Antonius* had furnished *Dolabella* with what Succours he could, and had been forced himself to retire for Refuge to the City of *Curiæta*; where he had been besieged, and obliged by Famine to surrender himself up to *Octavius* and *Libo*, with the <sup>83</sup> 15 *Cohorts* he commanded. And tho' this was a slight <sup>84</sup> Loss, and gave *Cæsar* little Uneasiness;

Dio Cass.  
B. 41.

*Citizen*, he did all he could, to incline him to Peace. Lest he should be reproached with having seemed to sacrifice the Interests of the Republick to those of his Relation, he would not be in *Rome*, when *Cæsar* first entered it, after the taking of *Brun-dusium*. This Conduct gained him the Praises of the zealous Republicans, and particularly of *Cicero*. *I am highly pleased*, says he in one of his Letters to *Atticus*, with *Piso's* Deportment. *The Judgment he has himself given against his Son-in-Law, cannot fail of making great Impressions on the Minds of the People*. But is it to be conceived, That he could say this of that very *Lucius Piso*, of whom he gives so shocking a Character, in the bitter Invektive he spake against him?

<sup>82</sup> The Island of *Curiæta*, now *La Vegia*, lies in the *Adriatick* Sea, some Miles from the *Liburnian* Coast. It is generally said to be 20 Leagues in Circumference. It has long been subject to the *Venetians*.

<sup>83</sup> These fifteen *Cohorts* had, at the Persuasion of one of their *Centurions* named *Pulcio*, surrendered themselves, and delivered up their Commander to *Octavius*. Some Officers who were making their escape by Land, were so closely pursued, that they killed themselves. *Octavius*, proud of his Victory, sailed to the Coasts of *Dalmatia*, and raised the Cities of that Province in favour of *Pompey*. *Salonæ* alone, which was honoured with the Title of a *Roman Colony*, continued steady to *Cæsar*; and upon its refusing to open the Gates to *Octavius*, he besieged it in form. The Inhabitants resolving to defend themselves to the last Extremity, gave their Slaves their Liberty, and formed them into Troops;

and for want of Cordage had recourse to their Wives Hair. In the mean time, the General posted his Troops in five different Quarters, and pressed the Place so closely, that their only dependence was on the Succours they had sent to desire of *Cæsar*. But a Famine being already felt in the City, they resolved to make a last Effort in a general Sally on the Besiegers. The better to cover their Design, they made their Women and Children fill their Places on the Ramparts; and then made the Attempt with Success. They took the Opportunity of an interval of Repose which *Octavius* gave his Troops, who were fatigued with the length of the Siege; and fell on them in this defenceless State with such Impetuosity, that after a terrible Slaughter, they were forced to abandon their Posts, retire to their Ships, and carry the News of their Defeat to *Dyrrachium*.

<sup>84</sup> The Reports of this Victory which was magnified by the contrary Party, gave a new Lustre to *Pompey's* Reputation, and brought a great many Persons of Distinction to his Army. He had now 200 Senators in his Camp; among whom was the famous *Marcus Brutus*, who afterwards had the chief Hand in the Murder of *Cæsar*. Tho' his Father had been put to Death by *Pompey's* Order; yet, influenced by the Example of his Uncle *Cato*, he came to *Dyrrachium*, and sacrificed his private Resentments to the Interests of his Country. *Pompey* was agreeably surprized at the Sight of a Man, who had always shewn such an irreconcilable Hatred to him, that he would never deign to salute him; and as soon as he saw him coming, he ran to meet him, embraced him tenderly, and paid him great Honours

App. de Bell.  
Civ. B. 2.  
Cæs. Bell. Civ.  
B. 3. c. 9.



ness; yet he was much grieved at the Defeat and Death of *Curio*, which happened in the following manner.

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LENIULUS,  
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*Orosius. B. 6.  
Suet. in Cæ-  
sare.*

*Cæf. Com. Bell.  
Civ. B. 2. c.  
23.*

*Ibid. c. 35.  
Ibid.*

§. LIV. It has been observed, that *Curio*, after he had been gained by *Cæsar's* Money, became most zealously devoted to him. He may be truly said to have kindled the Fire of civil Discord, when he was *Tribune of the People*; and having equal Talents for War and Intrigue, he had kept *Sicily* for *Cæsar*, and driven <sup>85</sup> *Cato* out of it. After this, he was vexed to see the *African Province* in the Hands of L. <sup>86</sup> *Attius Varus*, a famous Partizan of *Pompey's*; and resolved to cross over thither, the Passage not being long, conquer *Africa*, and bring it into Subjection to *Cæsar*. He probably did not know, That *Varus* kept up a good Correspondence with *Juba* the King of the Country, or That *Pompey* had long maintained the Rights of Hospitality with *Hiempsal*, *Juba's* Father. However, *Curio* embarked with two *Legions* and 500 Horse, on board twelve Gallies, attended by a great Number of Ships of Burden, came to *Aquilaria*, and marched to the Banks of *The Bagra*, on which he encamped. From thence he advanced near *Utica*, defeated without Difficulty some *Numidian* Squadrons which *Varus* had sent to watch him, and seized a Camp which had formerly been made by the great *Scipio*. But as the Enemy had poisoned the neighbouring Fountains, he soon returned to his former Post, and again drew near to *Utica*. There, he received Advice, before he had finished his Entrenchments, That *Juba* was advancing with an Army and boasted, that he would, in spite of him, force his Way into the City which he was going to besiege. *Varus*, tho' he had two *Legions* under his Command, had hitherto done nothing but debauch a few of *Curio's* <sup>87</sup> Soldiers from him. But now, he took the Field, and posted himself on an Hill, with a Valley between *Curio's* Army and his own. Then he sent down his Cavalry and Light-Horse into the Valley, and as soon as they appeared there, *Curio's* Squadrons with the *Cohorts* of *Maurusians* attacked them with such Vigour, that they defeated and repulsed them. *Rebilus*, whom *Curio* had brought from *Sicily*, drove them to the Foot of the Hill; and then *Curio* coming up pursued them Sword in Hand. In short, the *Pompeianists* retired in great Fear to their Camp; and were so discouraged, that *Curio* might have stormed it, if he had been provided with the proper Instruments for making an Assault. In this hot Action, *Cæsar* lost but one Man; which was a brave *Pelignian*, who, in the pursuit, kept continually crying out, *Varus! Varus!* as if he designed to engage with none but him, or had something particular to say to him. *Varus* came, and the Soldier struck at him; but *Varus* warded off the Blow with his Shield, and the *Pelignian* was immediately surrounded and killed. The vanquished had 600 Men killed on the Spot, and above 1000 wounded; and this obliged *Varus* to return to *Utica*, and leave the Enemy Master of the Field.

*Curio*, on the other hand, made his Preparations for shutting up *Varus* in the City, and hastening the Siege of it. The News he had received of *Cæsar's* Victories in *Spain*, raised his Courage, and gave him Hopes of seeing *Africa* very soon in the Hands of his Party. It was with Difficulty that he could be persuaded, that *Juba* was advancing by great Journeys, till he was within twenty Miles of him; and then

in the Presence of all his Army. Nor did he shew less Regard to one *Tidius Sestius*; who notwithstanding his great Age and Infirmities, had crossed the Sea to follow the Fortune of this General. Add to this, that we must take care not to confound this *Marcus Brutus* with *Decimus Brutus*, who commanded *Cæsar's* Fleet at the Siege of *Mar-seilles*.

<sup>85</sup> According to *Plutarch*, *Cæsar* sent *Pollio* into *Sicily*, and was indebted to him for this important Victory. But it is more natural to give Credit to *Cæsar's* own Account. The *Greek* Historians say, That *Cato* abandoned that Island, to avoid exposing the Inhabitants to the Miseries of a Civil War. Besides, having received Information that *Pompey* had abandoned *Italy* and was gone into *Epirus*, he could not depend on any speedy Succours, to enable him to maintain *Sicily* against the Attacks of so powerful an Enemy.

<sup>86</sup> *Attius Varus*, after the taking of *Auximum*

went into *Africa*; there made new Levies which he formed into two *Legions*; and gave himself the Title of *Prætor*, to the Prejudice of *Lucius Ælius Tubero*, to whom the Government of that Province had fallen. The latter appeared before *Utica*, in order to take Possession of his Government; but *Varus* refused to acknowledge his Authority, and even refused to suffer him to set his Son ashore, who was fallen sick in the Voyage. So that *Tubero* was forced to retire to *Pompey* in *Macedon*.

<sup>87</sup> *Curio* had the same Troops under him, which *Domitius* commanded, some Months before, in *Corfinium*; and which afterwards surrendered to *Cæsar*. One *Quintilius Varus*, Lieutenant General to *Attius*, advanced very near them, put them in Mind of their former Engagements, and promised them great Rewards, if they would leave *Curio's* Standards. Two *Marſian Centurions* were influenced by these Sollicitations, and came to *Attius's* Camp, with only two and twenty Soldiers.



Year of  
R O M E  
DCCIV.

C. CLAUDI-  
US MARCEL-  
LUS, & L.  
CORNELIUS  
LENTULUS,  
Consuls.

he thought it necessary to go to *Scipio's* old Camp, and there wait for the Arrival of the other two *Legions* which he had sent for from *Sicily*. But he found some of *Varus's* Troops in possession of that Post. And whilst he was thinking of settling elsewhere, he was told that a flying Camp, under the Conduct of *Sabura*, King *Juba's* Lieutenant General, was drawing near *Utica*, to enter it. This was a false Report, invented on purpose to draw *Curio* into a Snare; and his martial Ardour so transported him, that it became effectual. He went and fell on the Detachment of *Sabura*; and the *Numidian*, to confirm him in the Deceit, retired. In short, he drew the *Roman Legions* after him, till he brought them into an open Plain, where *Juba* was waiting for them at the Head of a great Army. As soon as they appeared in fight, the *Moorish* Horse surrounded *Curio's* Troops, who were extremely fatigued with the length of their March, and in a disadvantageous Situation; *Juba* cut them in pieces; and their General preferred a glorious Death to the Shame of seeing *Cæsar*, after he had caused his Troops to be slaughtered. Thus perished the turbulent and factious *Curio*, who gave the first shock to the tottering Republick. *Varus* made but little Advantage of a Victory, in which he had no Share; and *Juba*<sup>88</sup> treated him with Contempt. The King gave what Orders he pleased in *Utica*, as if he had been Sovereign there; and then returned to his own Dominions, much pleased with the Glory of having defeated<sup>89</sup> a *Roman Army*. *Pompey* caused him to be declared King by the Senate of his Party; and *Cæsar*, by those of his, deprived him of that Title at *Rome*, and gave it to *Bocchus* and *Bogud* his Rivals.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCV.

C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, &  
P. SERVILI-  
US ISAURI-  
CUS, Consuls.  
*Plut. in Cæ-  
sare.*

§. LV. As for *Cæsar* himself, he had hitherto met with no Misfortune in the War, but in the Persons of his Subalterns whom he had entrusted with the Conduct of it. Every Battle he had himself fought, had been attended with Victory; and his past Successes encouraged him to hope for new ones. He was impatient to cross the Sea, enter the Lists with *Pompey* in *The Levant*, and finish the Work of his Exaltation at which he aspired. To this End, he assembled together all the Ships he could, and ordered his Troops to file off towards *Brundisium*, before the *Consular* Year expired; and as he found no Obstacle to his Will and Pleasure at *Rome*, he set out himself before he had taken the Investiture of the *Consulship* with the usual Ceremonies. In less tempestuous Times, this Defect would have been sufficient to have diminished his Authority. But *Cæsar* was above the Laws. He took several Monuments of Gold and Silver out of the *Capitol* and the other Temples; left *Servilius Isauricus* his Colleague, to govern the City in his Absence; came to *Brundisium* to hasten his Imbarkation; and there took Possession of the *Consulate*, without troubling himself about the usual Forms, of getting himself proclaimed in the *Capitol*, and on the Hill of *Alba* in the Temple of *Jupiter Latialis*. Nevertheless the *Fasti Consulares* acknowledge him and *P. Servilius Isauricus* for the only true and lawful *Consuls*, for the Year of *Rome* 705.

As soon as *Cæsar* had taken the *Consular Fasces*, and was invested with all the Ornaments of his Dignity, his Thoughts were wholly intent on his Departure. He had ordered 12 *Legions* to repair to *Brundisium*; but seven only were arrived, and they not compleat. The rest, who had doubtless spent the Winter in Quarters at a great distance, were not in haste to appear there at the Time appointed. Most of his Soldiers, as well *Legionaries* as *Gauls* and *Germans*, were afraid of the Dangers both of the Sea and the War; and this not only made them dilatory, but even led them to Murmurs against their General, who gave them but short Intervals of Repose. However, *Cæsar* did not wait for their Arrival; neither had he Ships enough to transport all the Troops that were with him at once. He embarked therefore with only five *Legions* and 600 Horse, and sailed in the beginning of *January*; after he had exhorted his Soldiers to Fidelity, and desired them to leave their Baggage in *Italy*, that there might be Room for the more Men in the Ships. For some Days the Wind was contrary, and he continued at Anchor; but at last he

88 *Juba*, according to *Cæsar*, had entertained a mortal Hatred against *Curio*, ever since he had, in his *Tribunship*, declared him fallen from the regal Dignity.

89 The King of *Mauritania* acted with great Info-

lence on his Victory. He caused most of the Soldiers to be put to Death, who had surrendered to the Conquerors, upon a Promise of their Lives from *Varus*.



failed, and after he had touched at some Places, arrived in <sup>90</sup> *Chaonia*, in the extreme Parts of *Epirus*, near the *Ceraunian* <sup>91</sup> Mountains. There he landed his Troops, and then sent the Ships back to *Brundisium* to bring over the rest.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCV.

C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, &  
P. SERVILI-  
US ISAU-  
RICUS, Consuls

§. LVI. The new War he was going to begin, was the most difficult of any he had ever undertaken. He was to contend with all the Forces of the East, under the Command of the most famous General in the World. *Pompey* had had nothing to do, for a whole Year past, but to govern his Senate as he pleased, and assemble together Troops from all the eastern Countries. This Senate, as it consisted of 200 Senators, was more numerous than that at *Rome*; and some of them were personal Enemies to *Pompey*, who had joined him out of a mistaken Judgment, that it was necessary for the publick Good. *Cornelius Lentulus* and *Claudius Marcellus*, the last Year's *Consuls*, presided in it; but under the Direction of *Pompey*, the Generalissimo of the Senatorial Army, and the only Hope of the Republick. These *Conscript Fathers*, who were, generally speaking, some of the most virtuous in *Rome*, thought they saw no Remains of ancient Liberty, except in this Party; tho' they were in truth, only the Dupes of *Pompey* their Protector. By his Orders, their Assemblies were held at *Theffalonica*, where he built a Temple or magnificent Hall for that Purpose; and they begun their juridical Acts with decreeing, That, tho' Fugitives, they alone represented the *Roman* Senate; and That they who resided at *Rome*, were Encouragers of Tyranny, and Friends to the Tyrant. But how does it appear, that the former had any more Marks of a lawful Authority than the latter? They at *Theffalonica* had no legal *Consuls* at their Head, their Time being expired. Whereas, the latter assembled under the *Auspices* of *Cæsar* and *Isauricus*, who were elected and approved *Consuls* by the *Roman* People legally assembled in *The Field of Mars*. Nevertheless, that Party which was fundamentally wrong with Regard to the old *Consular* Government, pretended, That they only could be adhered to with Justice; and *Pompey*, who found his Account in these Prejudices, took care to cultivate them. He had indeed the last Year, acted in some sort of Subordination to the *Consuls*; but he had likewise obtained of his Senate an independent Authority. Was he not then a more absolute Sovereign in his own Party, than *Cæsar* in his?

§. LVII. Indeed, his Authority extended chiefly to the numerous Troops he had assembled together from all the eastern Parts. When he left *Italy*, he had only five *Legions* with him. Since his Arrival in the *Levant*, he had brought one from *Sicily*, another from *Crete* and *Macedon*, where it had been in Garrison, and two from *Syria*, formed out of the Remains of the Troops of *Crassus*. His light-armed Infantry were increased with 3000 Archers, and 6 *Cohorts* of foreign Slingers. He had received from the *Asiatick* Kings 7000 Horse; and his *Roman* Cavalry were some of the choicest and finest that had ever been seen. He had almost all the *Roman Knights*, that is, the Flower of the young Nobility of *Rome*, in his best Squadrons. The Princes and free Cities of *Asia* had sent him Reinforcements, according to their Abilities; nay, if we may give Credit to the Exaggerations of an historical Poet, Succours were brought him even from the Banks of the *Indus* and the *Ganges* to the East, and from *Arabia* and *Ethiopia* to the South; and this at least is certain, that *Greece*, *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, and in short, all the Nations from the *Mediterranean* to *The Euphrates*, took up Arms in his Favour. The Kings that shewed most Zeal in his Service, were *Dejotarus* of *Galatia*, and *Ptolomy* of *Egypt*. The latter was under Age, and his Father at his Death had left the Government of his Kingdom to *Cleopatra* his eldest Daughter; but notwithstanding his Minority, *Ptolomy*, by the Advice of his Ministers, raised Troops in his Dominions for *Pompey*, whom *Rome* had given him for a Guardian; and *Pompey* well rewarded him for a Moment. He took away the Government of *Egypt* from the Sister, and gave it to the Brother by a Decree of his Senate. And as *Pompey* wanted no Troops in his Camp, so neither did he want able Officers to command them. He had old *Consuls* and old *Prætors* with him, who were all well exercised in the Trade of War, and qualified to conduct Armies. Indeed, these eastern People who were newly

Lucan. B. 2;

Plut. in Cæ-  
sare, & Pomp.

<sup>90</sup> The north Part of *Epirus*, formerly *Chaonia*, is now called *Canina*. The Old Commentator on *Aristophanes*, says, the *Chaonians* came originally from *Thrace*; but *Aristotle* derives them from the

*Oenotrians*, one of the most ancient People in *Italy*.

<sup>91</sup> The *Ceraunian* Mountains which the *Italians* vulgarly call *Monti della Chimera*, divided *Epirus* from *Macedon*. See the Index.



Year of  
R O M E  
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C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, &  
P. SERVILI-  
US ISAURI-  
CUS, Consuls.  
*Plut. in Pomp.  
& Cæfare.*  
\* Or Beroea,  
a City of Ma-  
cedon.

*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
*B. 3. c. 5.*

*Dio.*  
*App.*  
*Cæf.*  
*Plut. in Ca-*  
*tone.*

come into the Service of the Senatorial Party, were not inured to War, or accustomed to the *Roman* Discipline; and therefore *Pompey* himself took the Pains to form them. He often made them exercise in his Presence in the Plains of \* *Beroe*; and tho' advanced in Years, he was as active as the youngest, in throwing the Dart, outrunning the swiftest, brandishing the Buckler, drawing and wielding the Sword, mounting his Horse, and flying through the Files of his auxiliary Cohorts.

He had also a Fleet which was more formidable than his Army. It consisted of 600 Ships of War, all armed with Beaks in their Prows; the Marines on board them were *Roman* Veterans, who had been used to fighting at Sea, ever since the War with the Pyrates; and his Transports and Barks with Decks, were innumerable. This terrible Armament was divided under several Commanders, who had Orders to cruise on all the Coasts of the *Mediterranean*. *Cn. Pompeius* the Son, who was in the Flower of his Age, covered the Ports of *Egypt* with King *Ptolomy's* Squadron. *D. Lælius* guarded the Coast of *Asia*; *C. Cassius*, that of *Syria*; *C. Marcellus* and *G. Coponius*, the Island of *Rhodes*; and *Scribonius Libo* and *M. Octavius*, the Ports of *Greece*, *Epirus*, and *Illyricum*. And the Admiral appointed over all these, was *M. Bibulus*, that implacable Enemy to *Cæsar*, who had been a Foil to him in his first Consulship. It is said, that *Pompey* first thought of *Cato* to be Superintendant of all his Fleets; but considering, that this rigid Republican would turn an Enemy to him, if he should, after his Victory, attempt to make himself absolute in *Rome*, he upon the whole preferred the stupid *Bibulus* to him. Was not this then discovering very plainly his Aims at sovereign Power?

§. LVIII. However, *Bibulus* was so careless, that *Cæsar*, as has been observed, had the very extraordinary good Luck to cross the *Ionian* Sea with five *Legions*, and land them all Safe in a Port in *Chaonia*. It being thought incredible, that he should be so bold as to attempt to cross the Sea in *January*, and expose his Army to the Dangers of the Waters in the most stormy Season; *Pompey* passed the Winter in Tranquillity at *Thessalonica*, where he made his Senate decree Rewards to the *Asiatick* and *African* Princes who had declared for him, and postponed making himself Master of *Apollonia* and the other maritime Cities of *Macedon*, till the Spring. But this Dilatoriness of the old General, and the Expedition of *Cæsar*, gave a deadly Wound to the expiring Liberties of *Rome*, and was a great Step towards *Pompey's* Defeat. Had the Seas been carefully guarded, the Republick could only have been divided between the two Rivals, and neither of them could have brought her entirely into Subjection to him.

Whereas *Cæsar*, as soon as landed, tho' only with Part of his Troops, instead of continuing idle in his Camp, marched towards *Oricum*<sup>92</sup>, the nearest City to him in *Epirus*. *L. Torquatus* was Governor of it for *Pompey*; and his Garrison being weak, *Torquatus* endeavoured to persuade the *Epirots* to take up Arms in his Cause. But they refused, as they pretended out of Respect to the Character of a *Roman Consul* which they revered; and by surrendering to *Cæsar*, gave him a sensible Proof of the Importance of his having assumed that Character before he left *Italy*. From thence *Cæsar* immediately marched towards<sup>93</sup> *Apollonia*, a large maritime City of *Macedon*, and the usual Rout of the *Roman* Armies when they went into the East; and at his Approach, *Staberius*, *Pompey's* Governor, fled, and the City surrendered without Resistance. By these two Conquests he made himself Master of almost all *Epirus*; and now his Way was neither long nor difficult to *Dyrrachium*, a City on the Confines of *Macedon*, where *Pompey* had fixed his Magazines of Arms and Provisions. *Cæsar* therefore turned his Eyes towards this important City, and pointing to the Place where it stood, said to his *Legionaries*, Romans, *We shall there find enough to enable us to spend the Winter in Plenty, and abundantly supply the Want of Sardinia and Sicily. After the Surrendry of this great Country, we have only one City to take,*

<sup>92</sup> *Oricum* stood on the Coasts of the *Ionian* Sea, in the extreme Parts of *Chaonia* to the North, at the Foot of the *Ceraunian* Mountains. The *Italians* call it *La Valloné*.

<sup>93</sup> Old *Apollonia* stood on the West-side of *Macedon*. It was called *Apollonia Taulantiorum*, either because it belonged to the *Taulantii*, the Inhabi-

tants of a Province in that Country, or to distinguish it from several other Cities of that Name. *Ptolomy* places it to the South of the Mouth of *The Ap-sus*, and to the North of that of *The Aous*. The modern Geographers call it *Pollina*. See the Index.



and we shall be at Ease. Dyrrhacium will open us a Door for the most important Conquests. Let us only reduce that Place, and the whole World will be ours.

Year of  
R O M E  
DCCV.

§. LIX. But *Cæsar* had brought with him that *Vibullius Rufus*, who had been an Officer in *Pompey's* Name, in the Armies of *Afranius*, *Petreibus*, and *Varro*, and unfortunately entrusted him with a Commission to *Pompey*. Having had him twice in his Power, and as often given him his Liberty, *Cæsar* thought he might confide in him; and knowing his Interest in *Pompey*, judged him to be a proper Person to make that General fresh Proposals of Peace: And the zealous *Pompeianist*, upon observing *Cæsar's* first Progress, was in pain for *Dyrrachium*. For this Reason, he posted away Day and Night to *Pompey's* Camp, and came in good Time thither, to rouse him out of his Stupor. *Pompey*, upon his Advice, immediately marched with such haste towards *Dyrrachium*, that a great Number of his Soldiers either stopped by the Way, or threw away their Arms and deserted; and came thither before *Cæsar*, and encamped under the City. Then, as soon as he had finished his Entrenchments, and fortified his new Camp, he marched with his formidable Army to meet *Cæsar*; and *Cæsar*, when he knew the Enemy whom he had thought at a great distance, were advancing towards him, halted, and encamped on one Side of *The Apfus*<sup>94</sup>. *Pompey* also did the same, on the other Side of that little River; and as nothing else hindered the two Rivals from coming to an Action, it was very fortunate for *Cæsar* that it happened to be between the two Armies. *Pompey*, tho' abundantly superior in Strength, durst not pass the River with his Troops in *Cæsar's* Sight; and *Cæsar* gave Thanks to the *Destinies*, for delivering him out of the Hands of a Rival, whose superior Forces would have overpowered him.

C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, & P.  
SERVILIUS  
ISAURICUS,  
Consuls.  
*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
B. 3. c. 10.

*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
L. 3. c. 13.

§. LX. Nevertheless, *Cæsar* was extremely embarrassed. He almost repented of having crossed the Seas, and landed in the *Levant*. His Fleet which he had sent back to *Brundisium*, to fetch the rest of his Troops, under the Command of *Fufius Calenus*, one of his Lieutenant Generals, had been attacked by a Part of *Pompey's* Fleet, and thirty of his Ships burnt. This News troubled him, and tempted him to try again at an Accommodation with his Rival. But is it credible, that he had any real Love or Desire of Peace? Surely, no. He only wanted to gain Time, by spinning out Negotiations, till the seven *Legions* he expected from *Brundisium* should arrive; and a favourable Opportunity offering for beginning a new Treaty with *Bibulus*, he embraced it. This Admiral was cruising on the Coasts of *Epirus*, to hinder the junction of *Cæsar's* Troops which were divided on two Continents; and he wanted fresh Water and other Necessaries of Life, which he could only have from *Epirus*. But *Cæsar*, who was Master of the Shore, as much as *Bibulus* of the Sea, so carefully guarded it, that none of the Marines durst make a Descent; and thereby the Wants of the Fleet were greatly increased. *Bibulus* himself was seized with a Distemper which began to reign in it; and his Wants made him, in Appearance at least, more tractable. He now pretended to hearken to the Proposals of Peace, and endeavoured to amuse *Cæsar* in his turn. But this wise General was not easily to be imposed on. He knew the State to which the Seamen and their Admiral himself was reduced; and he only treated with *Scribonius Libo*, who was deputed for the Conference, in such a manner, as to be on equal Terms with the Admiral. He declared he would not leave the Shore open to the Seamen, unless they would agree to leave the Seas open to his Fleet; and whilst he was procrastinating, and starting Difficulties, the Distemper increased aboard, and *Bibulus* fell a Victim to his Party and his old Quarrels with *Cæsar*. The Distemper carried him off; and after his Death, *Pompey* had no other General-Commander of his Fleet. The Chiefs of each Squadron acknowledged no Superior; but every one thought himself independent, and conducted himself as he pleased.

*Dio Cass. B.*  
41.

§. LXI. In the mean time, *Vibullius Rufus* executed the Commission *Cæsar* had given him, before he left his Camp; and endeavoured to bring about an Accommodation with *Pompey*. He proposed it in a private Conversation with that General; but *Pompey* replied, *It cannot be. If I consent to it on any Terms, I shall be said to owe my Life and my Return to Italy to Cæsar's Favour; and I must therefore either*

*Strabo B. 1.*  
*Cæf. Bell. Civ.*  
B. 3. c. 18.

<sup>94</sup> The River *Apfus*, after it has watered the western Part of *Macedon* between *Illyricum* and *Epirus*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea. The Moderns call it the *Aspro*, or *Ureo*, or *Spirnazza*.



Year of  
ROME  
DCCV.

C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, & P.  
SERVILIUS  
ISAURICUS,  
Consuls.  
Cæs. *Ibid.* c.  
19.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.* c. 25.

*Conquer or die.* Nevertheless, whether out of Necessity, (for his Troops were not yet arrived) or to cast the Blame of refusing it on *Pompey*, *Cæsar* still continued to desire a Peace; and sent *Vatinius* with a Guard, to call to the Enemy who were yet on the other Side of *The Apfus*, and desire leave to come and treat in *Cæsar's* Name. Answer was made from the other Side, That he might pass the River; and *Labienus* was deputed to receive his Proposals. But while they were treating, the *Pompeianists* were guilty of a Piece of Treachery, which was very unworthy of the Probity of *Romans*. They threw Darts from all Parts at *Vatinius*, and he would have been killed upon the Spot, if the Soldiers who attended him, had not screened him with their Bucklers. Some of the *Centurions* of his Guard were wounded; and then *Labienus* said, *It is in vain for you to treat: for we will make no Peace with you, unless you bring us Cæsar's Head.*

§. LXII. Not that the Hatred and Dissention which were personal between the two Leaders of the Civil War, was confined to *Epirus*: They<sup>95</sup> at the same Time increased at *Rome*, where *Cæsar* had left his Collegue to keep it in order. But we will not lose sight of *Cæsar* and *Pompey* to attend to Matters of little Moment. *Cæsar* was impatient to see all his Troops together in one Camp; and wrote Letter after Letter to *Mark Anthony*<sup>96</sup>, who commanded those he had left in *Italy*, to press him to hasten their Embarkation:

<sup>95</sup> *Marcus Cælius Rufus* was the chief Cause of the Divisions that troubled the Capital. He was *Prætor* with *Caius Trebonius*, one of the Commissioners appointed to value Estates according to *Cæsar's* new Law. His Inclinations always biased him towards *Pompey*, whom he had left, only in complaisance to his Friend *Curio*, and to gratify his implacable Hatred to *Appius*. And as he wanted an Opportunity to break through his present Engagements, he declared he was ready to hear the Complaints of any Creditors, who should appeal from the Determination of the Commissioners. He also published an Edict, giving the Debtors leave to discharge their Debts in six Payments, and without Interest. This Innovation displeased the Senators, and particularly the *Consul Servilius*, who thought himself obliged to oppose the *Prætor's* Attempt with all his Authority. But this only made him the more audacious. He improved upon his first Edict by two new ones; in one of which, he excused those who rented Houses from paying any Rent, till the Civil War was ended; and in the other, absolutely excused all Debtors from paying their Creditors any Thing. The Populace, and such as were in Debt, who were interested to support these Edicts, made an Insurrection in favour of *Cælius*, and raised Tumults in all Parts of the City. In this Seditious several *Citizens* were wounded; and *Trebonius*, who defended *Cæsar's* Laws, could not secure himself against the Rage of the Seditious. The *Consul*, enraged against the Author of the Rebellion, complained to the Senate; who unanimously deprived him of his Seat among them. *Cælius* exasperated at this great Disgrace, had recourse to the *Tribes*, but in vain. His own Faction failed him in his Distress, and his Enemies prevailed. He was even forced to come down from the *Rostra*, whence he was going to harangue the People; and in the Heat of his Passion he resolved to leave *Rome*; not in order to carry his Complaints to *Cæsar*, as he industriously gave out, but to join *Milo*, who was returned to *Italy*, and had put himself at the Head of a Company of Peasants and *Gladiators*. They both made use of *Pompey's* Orders and Name to draw off Nations and Cities from *Cæsar*. *Milo* went through *Calabria*, in order to make an Insurrection in that Country. But no body stirred; except some Slaves who joined him, and whom he formed into a small Body of Troops. Nevertheless, he ventured to lay Siege to the City of *Cosa*, with this contemptible

Body of Men. But *Quintus Pedius* the *Prætor* punished him for his Rashness, with a Stone he threw at him from the top of the Wall, and laid him dead at the Foot of it. Neither had *Cælius* a better Fate. He went to *Capua*, but the Inhabitants perceiving the Steps he took in order to get Arms privately conveyed thither, shut their Gates against him. Then he went to *Thurii*, to draw the Inhabitants to a Revolt, but was killed by some *Spanish* and *Gallie* Soldiers, whom he endeavoured to corrupt, by offering them great Sums of Money.

<sup>96</sup> We have observed, That *Cæsar* had left the choicest of his Troops in *Italy*; but their Courage seemed to fail them, upon the first Orders they received to repair to *Epirus*. They were terrified at the Thoughts of this new Career. *Whither, said they, are we to be carried? Will our Labours never be at an End? We are already exhausted with Fatigues, and covered with Wounds? Are we envied the little Blood we have left in our Veins? After we have often hazarded our Lives by Land, is it not madness to force us to defy the Rigour of Seasons, and deliver us up to the Rage of tempestuous Seas?* These Murmurs which spread from Rank to Rank, filled these old *Legionaries* with a general Consternation; and they advanced very slowly, and were continually complaining of their unhappy Fate. But when, upon their arrival at *Brundisium*, they heard that *Cæsar* was embarked, they were seized with new Ardour. They all reproached themselves with their slowness, and accused their Officers of having shewn them too much Indulgence. They were so impatient to join their General, that they climbed up to the tops of the Rocks to look after him towards *Epirus*. *Cæsar* was not under the least Uneasiness, till *Scribonius Libo*, who was zealous for *Pompey*, with a Squadron of fifty Ships made himself Master of an Island over against the Port of *Brundisium*; before which he had taken some Transports laden with Ammunition, as they were at anchor. *Libo*, puffed up with this Success, informed *Pompey* by Letter, That his Squadron alone was sufficient to shut up the Passages against *Mark Anthony's* Fleet. Nevertheless, the latter had embarked part of his Troops on board sixty Barks, which he had placed for Security under the Shore, whilst two of his Gallies guarded the Entrance into the Road. As soon as *Libo* perceived them, he detached five of his *Quadriremes* to seize them; but the *Quadriremes* were soon invested by the sixty Barks which took one of them,



tion: But the Lieutenant General on some Pretences, or other, still delayed it. Whether he wanted Ships, or was afraid of the numerous Squadrons of the Enemy which infested the Seas, or had any private Reasons for continuing *Cæsar* a great while in his Pain, he did not set sail; and this filled *Cæsar* with many very uneasy Reflections. Sometimes he was out of all Temper to have an Enemy so near, and yet be forced to languish in inaction. Sometimes he accused *Anthony* of Cowardice; sometimes suspected him of Unfaithfulness; and sometimes thought him capable of making a third Party in the Republick, resolving to support it, be the Event between the Rivals what it would. In short, he was so full of Anxiety, that he could not rest Day or Night; and therefore took a Resolution, which was worthy of his Courage, tho' the Ancients<sup>97</sup> condemn him for Rashness in the Attempt. After he had ordered his Servants to hire a Bark of a moderate Size belonging to a skilful Master, under Pretence of sending him in haste to *Italy*, *Cæsar* disguised himself, left his Camp at ten at Night, went immediately on board in the River<sup>98</sup> *Anius*, concealed his Name, and set Sail.

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Whilst he fell down the River, he proceeded without Difficulty; but when he came to the Mouth of it, the Sea was tempestuous, as it usually is, towards the End of Winter. Besides, his Bark had but twelve Oars; and then, the Rigour of the Season, the Violence of the Wind and Waves, and yet more, the Tempest in his own Breast, made him thoughtful and silent. He sat down in one Corner of the Bark, and saw with Grief his Passage obstructed. The Rowers in vain struggled with the Waves, and Winds, which continually drove them back into the River, and could not advance. Whilst at the same Time, they were in imminent and equal Danger, of being drowned, or of being taken by the Enemy's Ships, that cruised on the Coast. And when the Pilot's Spirits failed him, and he began to despair of making his Way; then *Cæsar* broke Silence, and made himself known. *Courage, Friend*, said he, *Thou carriest Cæsar and his Fortune*. At which the Rowers doubled their Efforts, and the Pilot by extraordinary Application, drove a little beyond the River, and got out at Sea; and then, *Cæsar* himself became sensible, that it was impossible to get to *Italy* in so tempestuous a Season, ordered the Pilot to return to the Coast, was safely landed, and came to his Camp, where his Soldiers received him with great Joy. How great must have been their Danger, if *Pompey* had attacked them in his Absence!

*Plut. in Cæsar.*  
*App. de Bell.*  
*Civ. L. 2.*  
*Lucan.*

§. LXIII. However, what *Cæsar* could not do himself, he compassed by *Postumius*. This Lieutenant General reached *Brundisium*, with Letters to *Gabinus*, *Mark Anthony*, and *Calenus*; which contained express Orders to these three Officers, to bring him the rest of his *Legions* to any Port they could make in *Illyricum* or *Epirus*, without regarding whether the Ships fell into the Enemy's Hands after the Troops were landed. *I am under little Concern*, said *Cæsar*, *about Ships; but I want Men*. And with these Letters was sent another, addressed to the *Legions* in *Italy*; wherein *Cæsar* exhorted them to follow *Postumius*, in case *Anthony* or his Collegues should oppose their coming to him.

*App. Bell. Civ.*  
*B. 2.*

But these Orders of *Cæsar*, were obeyed in a different manner by the Commanders at *Brundisium*. *Gabinus* was against exposing all the Hopes of his General to the Hazards of the Sea. He thought it better to march a great Way round by *Illyricum*, and therefore engaged all the Soldiers he could to follow him by Land. But the *Illyrians* had, unknown to him, declared for *Pompey*; and in their Pas-

them, and chased the rest. Besides, *Pompey's* Ships that cruised in the *Illyrian* and *Macedonian* Seas, justified *Mark Anthony's* Delays. Insomuch that *Cæsar* himself had told him in a Letter, a little Time before, That it was better to delay the Imbarkation, than to hazard all. This obliged *Calenus* to carry back some Ships to Port, which were laden with Recruits for *Cæsar's* Army. Only one of them continued her Course, and she was taken by the Gallies of *Bibulus*, who inhumanly massacred all the Soldiers and the Crew. But after the Death of this General, the Sea was more open, and *Cæsar* took Advantage of the Inactivity of his Enemies, to press the Departure of *Mar Anthony*.

<sup>97</sup> The Historians blame this as a rash Action; and he himself in his *Commentaries* says nothing either of this, or another as dangerous an Act, which is related by *Suetonius*. Whilst he was making War with the *Gauls*, upon Information that the *Gallic* Army had surrounded him, in his Absence from it, he dressed himself like a Native of the Country, and in this Habit made his Way through the Enemy's Centinels and Troops to his own Camp.

<sup>98</sup> The *Anius* rises at the Foot of Mount *Pinus*, between the Mounts *Æropus* and *Asnaus*, and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea. See *Aous* in the Index.



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Cæs. Bell. Civ.  
B. 3. c. 26.

sage; he and his Troops were all murdered, not one escaping. Whereas *Anthony* and *Calenus*, when informed of the Death of *Bibulus*, immediately embarked the *Legions* *Cæsar* was waiting for; and were no sooner got off *Brundisium*, but they had a strong Gale of Wind, which drove them beyond *Apollonia*. As soon as they were seen from the Shore, *Coponius* who commanded some large *Rhodian* Ships for *Pompey*, ordered them out to Sea to attack *Anthony*; and the latter, at this Sight, prepared for his Defense. He was by no Means equally prepared for a Fight, having only Transports, whilst *Coponius's* Fleet consisted of Ships that were armed with Beaks; but nevertheless, *Cæsar's* Troops put themselves in a readiness to sustain the Attack: And then Heaven declared it self for him in an extraordinary manner, The Wind changed all on a sudden, became contrary to *Coponius*, and at the same Time so favourable to *Anthony*, that he arrived <sup>99</sup> safe at *Nymphæum*, in the Neighbourhood of *Apollonia*; and as soon as he had landed his Troops it blew a Storm, which beat so violently on *Coponius's* Fleet, that sixteen of his Ships were driven on the Rocks and beat to pieces. That Providence, which regulates the Fate of Kingdoms and States, and which had protected and aggrandized the Republick as long as it retained its Virtue, seemed now determined to destroy it.

§. LXIV. It was likewise a Circumstance not less extraordinary than the other, that *Pompey* with his great Army should not dare to attack *Cæsar*, before his Troops from *Brundisium* had joined him, and made his Army compleat. The *Apsus*, which divided the two Camps, was not so large, that an Army much inferior in Numbers could have hindered the Passage of a much greater; and *Pompey* sent two of his Officers to sound it. But one single Soldier of *Cæsar's* ran up to them from the opposite Bank, fought them, and killed them both in the Water; and the Adventure surprized *Pompey*. He thought it ominous; and imagined, that the Gods intended thereby to shew him, that the greater Number should be subdued by the smaller. A very low Piece of Superstition indeed, in so famous a General! But Heaven seemed to be drawing him on insensibly to his Destruction. When informed that *Anthony* was bringing a Reinforcement of about 20000 Foot and 800 Horse, he made a sudden March to hinder their joining their General; and *Cæsar* on the other hand, instantly decamped, and hastened to the Relief of his Troops, which were on their March from *Nymphæum* to *Apollonia*. And tho' *Pompey*, who had no River to pass, got a Day of *Cæsar* in his March, the latter having lost some Time in searching for Fords, yet this Expedition did him no Service. *Anthony* kept close for one Day in his Camp; the next, *Cæsar* joined him there; and then *Pompey*, who was afraid of them after their Junction, retired to a convenient Place at some distance from *Dyr-rachium*, known by the Name of *Asparagium*, and there encamped.

§. LXV. When *Cæsar* had thus got all his Troops about him, he would not amuse himself with recovering from *Pompey* those *Greek* Cities which had declared for *Pompey*, from a Persuasion that he was strongest; but resolved to finish the War by one general Action, and determine the Fate of the World, either by his own Defeat, or by that of his Rival. To this end, he came and offered *Pompey* Battle, and kept his Army a great while drawn up in Battalia in Sight of the Enemy. But *Pompey* did not care that his weak eastern Soldiers, who were for the most part *Asiaticks*, should enter the Lists with *Cæsar's* Roman Legions, and his *Gallic* and

<sup>99</sup> The Third Book of the Civil War, c. 27, tells us, That all *Coponius's* Gallies, which were sixteen in Number, were broken to pieces on the Rocks, That most of the Soldiers perished in the Waters, and That those who escaped the Shipwreck, were taken and brought to *Cæsar*, who gave them their Liberty. At the same Time, two of the Ships of *Mark Anthony's* Fleet, were driven by the Tempest to the Coast of *Lissus*, a City of *Illyricum*, and were there beset by *Otacilius Crassus* the Governor of that Place. One of these surrendered, upon an honourable Capitulation; but contrary to the Faith given, the Soldiers and Seamen were all cut in pieces. The Soldiers on board the other, seeing this, forced the Pilot to run the Ship a-ground on the Coast; there they bravely defended themselves a-

gainst *Otacilius's* Troops which they forced to leave them; and then marched on to *Epirus*, where they arrived safe. In this interval, the Citizens of *Lissus* opened their Port to *Anthony's* Fleet, and drove out *Otacilius*, who fled to *Pompey's* Camp for Refuge. *Anthony* took Advantage of this fortunate Conjunction; sent back several of his Ships to *Brundisium* to take in the rest of the Troops; and kept only some *Gallic* Vessels in the Port of *Lissus*, to oppose *Pompey*, in case that General, as was commonly reported, should have returned to *Italy*. At the same Time, he informed *Cæsar* of his landing at *Nymphæum*, which is the Name the Historians give to the Port of *Lissus*, which is at about a League's distance from that City.



*German Reinforcements.* His whole Aim was to weaken *Cæsar* by Delays, ruin his Army by piece-meal in frequent Skirmishes, and make it perish by Famine, in a Country whose Inhabitants were not well affected to him. However, *Cæsar* made a March which seemed likely enough to draw his Enemy into the Plain; that is, he turned towards *Dyrrachium*, as if he intended to surprize it, and plunder *Pompey's* Magazines. Nevertheless, the latter did not stir. He knew the taking of *Dyrrachium* was a vain Menace, or at best a chimerical Project. This City stood on a steep Rock, surrounded and washed on three Sides by the Sea, and not accessible in that Part which joined it to the Continent; so that it was able to defend it self, and there was no occasion for his marching to its Assistance.

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However, whilst *Pompey* was thus amusing and fatiguing *Cæsar* with his Delays, the latter sent out Detachments into the neighbouring Countries to reduce them to his Obedience, and procure from them Ammunitions and Provisions. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus* was detached, with two *Legions* and 500 Horse, to *Macedon*; *C. Cassius* with a *Legion* of new Levies and 200 Horse, to *Thessaly*; and *C. Calvisius Sabinus* with 5 *Cohorts* and a few Horse, to *Ætolia*. These Provinces had all sent Offers of Service to *Cæsar*, and *Calvisius* was received with Respect by the *Ætolians*. He took Possession of *Naupaëtus*<sup>100</sup>, and *Calydon*<sup>101</sup>, after he had driven out *Pompey's* Garrisons. In *Thessaly*, *Cassius* found two Factions, and could not entirely get the Ascendant over the opposite Party. And as to *Domitius*, he was no sooner arrived in *Macedon*, than he received Intelligence that *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, who had been recalled from<sup>102</sup> *Syria*, to fortify his Son-in-Law's Party, was ready to fall upon him with all the Forces he had employed against the *Parthians*. But this proved only a feint. *Scipio* had pretended he designed it; but he turned short towards *Thessaly*, in order to fall upon<sup>103</sup> *Cassius*. *Domitius* therefore followed him to assist *Cassius*, and obliged him to lay aside his Design, leave *Thessaly*, and post himself in *Macedon*. And tho' he sent a large Reinforcement to *Pompey's* Army, this did not give the General any more Spirit or Activity. But his Son, young *Pompey*, who commanded the *Egyptian* Gallies, gained some little Advantage over *Cæsar's* Troops about this Time. He appeared before *Oricum*<sup>104</sup>, broke through the *Staccado*

<sup>100</sup> *Naupaëtus*, which was afterwards well known by the Name of *Lepanto*, was one of the most considerable Cities in *Ætolia*. See the Index.

<sup>101</sup> *Calydon*, formerly the Capital of *Ætolia*, stood on the River *Evenus* over against *Corinth*.

<sup>102</sup> *Quintus Metellus Scipio* had gone to *Syria* since the beginning of the Civil War, and there exercised the Office of *Pro-Consul*. There, after he had been three Times beaten by the *Parthians* near Mount *Amanus*, he nevertheless assumed the Title of *Imperator*; and when he was become contemptible in the Sight of the Enemies of *Rome*, he made himself as odious to the People of his Government, by the most shocking Cruelties, and the most enormous Exactions. Not content with raising excessive Contributions in the Kingdoms and Republicks of *Asia*, he rigorously exacted of his Province the two Years Tributes which were due, and made it advance the third, by way of Loan. *Asia Minor* especially, suffered very greatly by the Robberies of his Troops. The most wealthy Cities in that fine Country were given up a Prey to the Avarice and merciless Rapines of the greedy Soldiers. In short, *Metellus* was going to take away the Treasures out of the Temple at *Ephesus*, when he received Letters from *Pompey*, desiring him to neglect every Thing else, to march with his Army into *Macedon*.

<sup>103</sup> *Cæsar's* Account of that Matter, (*Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 36.*) is this. After *Metellus* had formed the Design of going to meet *Quintus Cassius*, he left his Baggage on the Banks of the River *Haliacmon*, that he might not be retarded in his March. At the same Time, he ordered *Favonius*, whom he left with eight *Cohorts* to guard it, to build a Fort on

the River. Whilst he was advancing by long Marches, the *Thracian* Horse which King *Cotys* sent to assist *Pompey*, fell upon the Troops of *Cassius*, who thinking these Horse to be part of *Scipio's* Army, took Refuge in the Mountains, and from thence continued his March towards *Ambracia*. On the other hand, *Scipio*, having received Advice from *Favonius*, that *Domitius Calvinus* was coming to fall upon him with all his Forces, turned back with such Expedition, that he reached *Favonius* at the same Time, that *Domitius* appeared with his Troops, and both Armies came in sight of each other with the *Haliacmon* between them. Two Days after, *Scipio* passed this little River, encamped the next Morning, and drew out his Army, before his Camp. *Domitius* drew up his *Legions*, and brought them near the Enemy's Camp, to bring them to a Battle, but *Scipio* would not stir out of his Lines: And such was the Ardour of the *Legionaries*, that he was forced to exert all his Authority to prevent their attacking the Camp it self. This Boldness made *Scipio* fearful that he should the next Day be forced to fight against his Will, and he therefore repassed the River that very Night, and returned to his former Station, where he encamped on an Eminence. From thence he endeavoured to harass *Domitius's* Foragers, and he laid an Ambush for them; but so far without Success, that it ended with the Loss of some of his own Men. In short, he was forced to abandon his Post, and left two of his Squadrons at the Enemy's Mercy. Some of them were slain, others made Prisoners, and only *Opimius* the General of the Horse, escaped, and returned to *Scipio*.

<sup>104</sup> *Acilius*, *Cæsar's* Lieutenant, then commanded three *Cohorts* in *Oricum*. Young *Pompey*, that



Year of *cado* which barred up the Port, and put the Garrison to Flight. From thence he  
 ROME failed towards <sup>105</sup> *Lissos*, and burnt in Port thirty Ships, in which *Anthony* had transf-  
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 ISAURICUS,  
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§. LXVI. In the mean time, *Cæsar* was quite weary of his Inaction. He had posted himself between *Dyrrachium* and the Enemy's Camp, and thereby hindered at least, the carrying Provisions from the one to the other. But *Pompey* had other Resources besides the Magazines at that City. He brought Provisions by Sea from several Parts of *Greece* and *Asia*; whilst *Cæsar* had not such easy Supplies. As he made War in a barren and ruined Country, and the Fleet he had ordered to be made was not yet fitted out, he was forced to bring Corn by Land from *Epirus*, at a great Expence, and through many Dangers. *Pompey* contented himself with taking Advantage of the Situation of his Rival without fighting; and made it his Business to guard against his coming near him. To this end, he raised Forts on the summits of all the Hills in the Neighbourhood of his Camp, and in a manner made all the Mountains round him so many Citadels to secure him. And it must be confessed, that *Pompey* shewed himself to be a great Commander in nothing more, than in the Precautions he took to make himself inaccessible in a Post, where his numerous Army was sufficiently supplied with all the Conveniencies of Life. Any other but *Cæsar* would either have been forced to have left his Camp at *Dyrrachium* with Shame, or must have been starved by obstinately persisting in blocking up *Pompey*, in his new Entrenchments. But he would not give over his Enterprize. He carefully considered the Neighbourhood of the Place where he was making War, and formed a Design, which will appear so much beyond the Reach of Man, that Posterity will scarce be able to believe it. He proposed surrounding an Army much more numerous than his own, and shutting it up within a Tract of Ground, which tho' large enough to subsist the Cavalry for a few Days, was yet so little that they might be starved to Death there, at the long run; and the Steps he took in order to it, are as follow.

§. LXVII. The Country round *Pompey's* Camp being very mountainous, and the Valleys between the Mountains pretty narrow; he built Forts on every one of these steep Rocks, and drew impenetrable Lines cross every Valley. By this Means, he drew a kind of Circumvallation from the Sea quite round *Pompey's* Camp, which was so strong, that he could not break through it; and from thence drew the following Advantages. In the first place, The Enemy's Cavalry could no longer intercept his Convoys. In the second place, They would soon want Forage in the Ground to which he had confined them. And thirdly, *Pompey* would lose the Reputation of being a great General, among the People, by suffering himself to be shut in by his Enemy for fear of giving Battle. Indeed, he made some Efforts, at least to keep the Circumvallation at a greater distance, and get himself as much Ground as he could; and he gained some Advantages in small Actions. But at length, *Cæsar* finished his Work. In the mean Time, his Army often wanted Provisions, but their Constancy supported them. Rather than leave their Circumvallation, they contented themselves to live on Flesh only, without any Bread, or any Thing to supply the Place of it but a Root called *Chara*, which they soaked in Milk. So that the Want of Forage produced greater Mischief in *Pompey's* Camp, than the Want of Wheat did in *Cæsar's*. After they had consumed all the Pasturage within their Limits, the *Pompeianists* had nothing to give their Horses but dried Leaves, or chopped Branches of Trees; a poor Nourishment for Animals, which were expected to work as usual. So that they died in great Numbers, their Carcases which were heaped up in the Plain infected the Air; and this, with other Things, produced Distempers among the Soldiers. *Cæsar* had taken Care to turn the Streams of fresh Water which ran from the Mountains to the Ground where *Pompey* was; and by that Means, his Army was forced to drink standing and unwholsome Water. At the same Time, *Cæsar's* Soldiers were chearful under their Want of Bread, supporting themselves

that his Men might fight with the more Advantage, raised Towers on his Galleries; and made his Attack with such Success, that he became Master of the Port. And four of the Ships which there rode at Anchor he took, and burnt all the rest.

<sup>105</sup> Elated with his Success, young *Pompey* afterwards went and besieged *Lissos*, a City on the Confines of *Illyricum* and *Macedon*, now called *Alessio*. But after three Days, he was forced to give over the Enterprize, with some Loss.

with



with the Hopes of the approaching Harvest, which would furnish them with Plenty. They often threw some of their Bread-of-Roots from their Ramparts to their Enemies, and told them, *That they would live upon the Barks of Trees, rather than abandon their Post, or suffer them to escape* <sup>106</sup>.

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US ISAURI-  
CUS, Consuls.

§. LXVIII. At length, the Fear of Distempers and Death gave the *Pompeianists* Courage enough to try to break the Barriers that inclosed them, and they made six Attacks on *Cæsar's* Lines in one Day; but always with Loss. *Pompey's* favourite *Legion* was shamefully beaten and repulsed by the *German Squadrons* which *Cæsar* sent against it: And being tired at last of continuing shut up in an Inclosure, where both his Health and his Honour greatly suffered, *Pompey* undertook himself to attack one of *Cæsar's* Forts, for which he had a favourable Opportunity. *Cæsar* being gone to *Dyrrachium*, *Sylla* commanded in the Camp in his Absence, and the Castle attacked was guarded with only one *Cohort* of the sixth *Legion*. *Pompey* therefore advanced in Person towards it, at the Head of four *Legions*, which he led through Woods and Roads covered with Briars, to conceal his March. Upon their arrival, *Pompey* threw such a Shower of Darts into the Fort, as darkened the Sky, and covered the Ground; and then advanced to break open the Gate. But there a memorable Battle ensued, all the Honour of which was gained by one single *Centurion*, *M. Cassius Scæva*, a Soldier of Fortune, who had adhered to *Cæsar*, ever since the Wars in *Gaul*. This brave Man did such surprizing Things against *Pompey* and his four *Legions* in defence of the Fort, that the Historians and Poets are very lavish in his Praises. He withstood the Efforts of the Enemy, almost by himself; made a great Slaughter of them; and though he was wounded in the Head, had lost an Eye, and was run quite through the Body at the Shoulders, yet he maintained the Fight, till *Sylla* brought up two *Legions* from the Camp to his Relief. Then the Action grew more warm, and the *Pompeianists* were put to flight; and *Pompey* himself might probably have been either killed or taken Prisoner, if *Sylla* had pursued his Advantage. But tho' many blamed him, for not doing this, *Cæsar*, when he returned, defended him. He said, *Sylla had acted like a faithful Subaltern; whose Business it was, not to put an end to the War, but to obey his Orders, and leave the rest to his General*. In these six Actions, *Cæsar* lost but twenty Men, whereas *Pompey* had above 2000 of his *Legionaries* killed on the Spot. But in the Castle attacked by *Pompey*, every Soldier was wounded. It appeared, that there had been near 30000 Arrows shot into it; and *Cassius* shewed 230 Holes in his Shield: He therefore, and his whole *Cohort* were very honourably rewarded. He received a Present of 200000 *Sesterces*, and was made *Primi-Pilus*, or first Captain in his *Legion*; and the Soldiers were all allotted double Pay, and double Allowances of Provisions ever after.

Lucan. B. 6.  
Suetonius.  
Val. Maximus.

Cæsar. Bell. Civ.  
B. 3. c. 53.

Ibid.

Ibid.

§. LXIX. Nevertheless, *Cæsar* began to be tired with keeping his Enemy so long furrounded, without being able to bring on a general Action; and he drew up his Army in Battalia so near to *Pompey's* Camp, as to be barely out of the Reach of the Machines. *Pompey*, for his Character's sake, drew out his Army likewise; but so near his Lines, that they could all be covered by Darts thrown from his Ramparts, and did not fight. Then *Cæsar* to carry on the Disguise, of concealing his Ambition under the Appearance of a pacifick Disposition, sent one *Clodius*, a common Friend, to *Scipio*, *Pompey's* Father-in-Law, and *Cornelius Balbus*, to *Lentulus* the last Year's Consul, to renew, as he pretended, the Negotiations for a Peace, which had been so often proposed without Effect. The two Agents got access to *Scipio* and *Lentulus*, but not without Difficulty. The latter trafficked long with them, set a great Price upon his Vote for a Cessation of Arms, and we shall soon see him

Ibid. c. 56.

<sup>106</sup> Whilst the two Generals were disputing their Ground, *Cæsar's* ninth *Legion* seized an Eminence, from whence they might incommode the Enemy; and had already begun to fortify themselves, when *Pompey* ordered his Dartmen and some light-armed Troops to attack them. He likewise brought his Machines to the Foot of the Hill, as if he intended a Siege. His Soldiers flattered themselves, that not one of the *Legion* could escape; and *Pompey* was so confident, as to drop this Expression, *That he would consent to be thought Ignorant in the*

*Art of War, if he did not make these imprudent Legionaries repent of their Rashness*. But *Cæsar* frustrated these fine Expectations. He posted himself on the Declivity of the Hill, and so embarrassed the Avenues to it, that he facilitated the Retreat of his *Legion*. At the same time, his Troops, to make a Diversion, fell with Fury on the Besiegers, killed a great many of them, and forced the rest to save themselves by a precipitate Retreat. And this Expedition, according to *Cæsar's* own Account, cost him no more than five Men.



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*Ibid.* c. 60.  
*Dio Cass.*  
*B.* 41.  
*Lucan.* B. 6.

*Cæs. Bell. Civ.*  
*L.* 3. c. 63.

*Ibid.* c. 64.

*Ibid.* c. 66.

fall a Sacrifice to his Avarice, and destroy himself by his Obstinacy. The former seemed more pliant; but he afterwards hearkened to the Advice of *Favonius*, that Ape of *Cato*, who filled his Head with false Notions of the publick Good. So that the Proposal it self was never brought to *Pompey*; and the War was continued with the same Ardour.

*Pompey* was now wholly intent on breaking through the Toils that surrounded him, and was fortunately assisted in it by the following Means. There were in *Cæsar's* Camp two Brothers, *Allobroges* of the greatest Distinction, *Roscillus* and *Ægus*, whom *Cæsar* had greatly rewarded for their Attachment to him, and who were Generals of the Auxiliaries of their own Country. They, depending on *Cæsar's* Favour, oppressed their Troops, who accused them of defrauding them of their Pay, and of their Share of the Booty; and upon this, *Cæsar* privately reprimanded them. The two Chiefs, greatly offended at this Disgrace, took what Money and Horses they could with them, and deserted <sup>107</sup> to *Pompey*, and assisted him with their Advice. They had narrowly observed all *Cæsar's* Circumvallation, and knew the weak Parts of it; and they persuaded *Pompey*, to take Advantage of the free Use he had of the Sea, fill his Barks and Brigantines with Men, and go with them and attack that Part of *Cæsar's* Lines which was next the Sea. They knew that *Cæsar* had posted his ninth *Legion* there; but they assured *Pompey*, that they could surprize it, force the Lines, and open a Way for him to escape. The Advice being approved, *Pompey* immediately embarked his Archers, Slingers, and light-armed Infantry; and marched himself by Land at the Head of sixty *Cohorts*, which he drew out of the Castles in which they were dispersed. With this great Body of Troops, he attacked that Part of *Cæsar's* Trenches which was furthest from his great Camp, and consequently, least within reach of Relief. The ninth *Legion* was posted there to guard it; but the second Ditch and Rampart, which *Cæsar* had begun there, to guard against being surrounded by Ships, were not yet finished: (How could he finish Lines of near fifteen Miles in Circumference, in so short a Time!) and in this weak Part *Pompey* attacked them, under the Conduct of the two Deserters.

§. LXX. He had begun his March in the dead of the Night, did not appear here till break of Day, and then made the Attack both by Sea and Land at the same Time. The *Pompeianists* a-shore had brought scaling Ladders for the Ramparts, and Fascines to fill the Ditch; and *Cæsar's Legion* when thus surprized, having no other Arms to defend themselves, attacked the Enemy with a great Volley of Stones. But *Pompey* had provided against them likewise, by ordering his Men to cover their Helmets, with Twigs of Osier, which broke the Force of the Blows. Not that this first Attack was the most dangerous to the Enemy; that of the Soldiers who came by Sea, was much more decisive. They landed between the two Lines, attacked *Cæsar's* Soldiers in the Rear, and drove them from their Post. They fled with such Precipitation, that the Succours *Marcellinus* sent them from a neighbouring Post could not stop them; and being very closely pursued, they threw away their Arms to lighten them in their Flight. The *Ensign*, who carried the *Roman Eagle* at the Head of the routed *Legion*, was mortally wounded; but before he died, he had Presence of Mind enough, to put his *Eagle* into the Hands of the Cavalry of his Party, desiring them to deliver it safe to *Cæsar*, and thereby saved him a Disgrace which he had never yet suffered. In the mean Time, the *Pompeianists* pursued the vanquished with great Ardour, and made such a Slaughter of them, that only one *Centurion* of the first *Cohort* escaped.

And now, *Pompey's* Soldiers were breaking in upon the Posts *Cæsar* had fortified, like a Torrent; and were preparing to attack *Marcellinus* in the Fort he guarded. But upon *Mark Anthony's* coming to his Relief with 12 *Cohorts*, they desisted: And *Cæsar* himself, informed by lighting Fires as usual, of these Disorders, soon came up, and posted himself for the present on the Sea-shore. There, observing an old Camp which he had made within the Place where *Pompey* was inclosed, but after-

<sup>107</sup> They had formed a Design of murdering *Volsenus*, *Cæsar's* General of Horse; but that failing, they borrowed considerable Sums of Money, under

Pretence of discharging the Arrears due to their Soldiers, and carried that, and as many Horses as they could, to *Pompey's* Camp.



wards abandoned, and in which the Enemy had now posted a *Legion*; and being desirous of making some Reprizals on the Enemy, and of signalizing this unfortunate Day by some Exploit; he resolved, to reduce this Post, and take the *Legion*. But this Resolution was too hastily taken; and the Defeat that followed had very like to have finished the War in favour of *Pompey*, and made him Master of the World. *Cæsar* advanced secretly towards the old Camp in two Lines; forced the first Entrenchment, notwithstanding the brave Resistance made by *Titus Pulcio* who had deserted from him; and penetrated to the second, where the Enemy's *Legion* was posted. But then his Fortune changed on a sudden. His Right Wing was victorious; but his Left marched by Mistake to a Line which led from this old Camp to the River, instead of marching up to the Gate of the Camp it self. In the interim, *Pompey* came up with a *Legion*, and a large Body of Horse, and they turned the whole Face of Affairs. The *Legion* *Cæsar* attacked behind the Entrenchment took Courage, and made a Sally upon him. His Cavalry, now shut in by the Line that led to the River, and which they had passed, fled; and the Infantry of the Left Wing followed them. This caused Terror and the like Disorder in the Right Wing likewise, and *Cæsar* was in a manner deserted. In this extreme Distress, he seized the Standards the *Ensigns* bore, to stop them; but they left them in his Hands, and fled. One of them is said to have even had the Boldness to turn the Iron-Head of his Standard against *Cæsar*; but was immediately cut in pieces by the General's Guard. In short, it was very natural to expect, that both *Cæsar* and all his Army should perish, in the Confusions that followed upon such a Pannick; but *Pompey* himself was so surprized at it, that he was afraid of an Ambuscade, and that only saved his Enemy. His Precaution prevented him from pursuing the Fugitives closely; and by Means of that dilatoriness, *Cæsar* escaped.

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*Cæs. Ibid. c.*  
60.

*App. de Bell.*  
*Civ. B. 2.*

§. LXXI. *Pompey* had indeed gained the Victory; and *Cæsar* had lost 960 of his Foot, 400 of his Horse, 5 *Tribunes*, 32 *Centurions*, and as many *Colours*. But the Victor was too much <sup>108</sup> elated with this Victory, which he had in a manner gained without fighting. He fancied the War was in effect ended, and gave himself no Trouble about making the best Use of his Advantage. Had he attacked *Cæsar's* Camp in that Consternation, he might have ended it in a very glorious manner. But his Vanity was his Ruin. He imagined, That all his Rival's Army would voluntarily come over to him; and that the *Tribunes of the People*, who were the chief Support of it, would beg Pardon, and follow his Fortune. Whereas the Event was quite otherwise. *Cæsar*, by his Lenity, and an eloquent Speech suited to his present Circumstances, recovered the Affections of his Troops; and so great was their Repentance, that they themselves desired they might be decimated; or at least, that the *Ensigns* might be put to Death, who by the sudden Terror they infused into them, caused them to flee. But *Cæsar* would not grant their Request. He only made a few Examples, for Discipline sake; and this Moderation so charmed them, that they called out to him to lead them to Battle, and assured him, they would either conquer, or expiate their late Fault with their Blood. And *Cæsar's* Friends advised him to take immediate Advantage of the Good-will of his Troops. But the able General knew the Heart of Man too well, to imagine, that they could so easily pass from Fear to Valour. Indeed, he passed the Night but ill, after his Return to his Camp. The more accustomed he was to conquer, the greater was his Mortification and Grief at being vanquished. *Why*, said he, *should I have thought of surrounding Pompey on the Sea-shore, when he could be plentifully supplied with Provisions by Water, whilst my own Army wanted Necessaries in a barren Country? The Scheme had a specious Appearance, which deceived me; but Experience has convinced me, that I judged wrong. I could have drawn the Enemy after me, and carried the War into plentiful Countries: And should perhaps have had better Success in the Heart of Macedon, or in Thessaly. Let us then instantly be gone from this unfortunate Place, where I shall leave such melancholy Proofs of my Want of Consideration.* These Reflections affected him so much; that he decamped the next Day, and mar-

<sup>108</sup> After the Victory he caused himself to be proclaimed *Imperator*, and gave the Prisoners to *Labienus*, to dispose of them as he pleased. And

this Deserter from *Cæsar*, not content with exposing them to the Insults of the Army, had them inhumanly massacred.



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In *Pompey's* Army, some of his Officers were for pursuing and fighting *Cæsar*. They thought his Retreat had much the Air of a Flight; and from the suddenness of it, inferred both his own Consternation and that of his Troops. But *Pompey* did not yet care to hazard a Battle. He still hoped that *Cæsar's* Party would at last desert and come over to him. He indulged his Vanity, by considering himself as another *Agamemnon*, not only the Head of all the Nobility and Senate of *Rome*, but likewise the Generalissimo of the Kings and Republicks of *Asia* and *Greece*: And to protract the War, was to prolong the Honours in which he thus vainly plumed himself. Besides, he was countenanced in his Inaction by *Cato's* Example and Declarations. The Philosopher declared an utter Abhorrence to the least Effusion of *Roman* Blood. He is said to have wept, and thrown a Veil over his Head, after he had seen the Plain strewed with the Bodies of the *Legionaries* whom *Cæsar* had lost in the last Battle. So that *Pompey*, whether from a false Piety, or a real Love of Dominion, always found some Pretence or other for avoiding a decisive Action. Some of his Friends advised him, if he would do nothing else, to return to *Italy* at least, seize *Rome*, and resettle there the many Fugitives, whose Zeal for the publick Good had brought them after him. But he answered, *I will never see my Country again, till Cæsar has either voluntarily laid down his Arms, or Death has made him quit them. Why should I burden Italy with a heavy War? Tho' he boasts he has it in his Interest, he now flees before me; and I will follow him, and destroy his Army by Famine.*

*Cæf. de Bell.*  
*Civ. B. 3.*  
c. 73.

*Dio. Cassius*  
*B. 41.*

§. LXXII. In the mean time, *Cæsar* got the start of him, and made such quick Marches, that his Enemy, tho' he endeavoured it, could not overtake, or incommode him. He came first to *Apollonia*, and there dressed his wounded, payed his Troops, and left his sick. From thence he came once more to *Oricum*, and *Lyffos*, and made himself Master of those two maritime Places. His Views were, either to march to *Italy* by Land through *Illyricum*, in case *Pompey* should sail into *Italy*; or, if *Pompey* should attempt to besiege *Apollonia*, *Oricum*, and *Lyffos*, or should march against *Domitius Calvinus*, who commanded a Body of Troops in *Macedon*, then to fall on *Scipio* who was also encamped in *Macedon*. On the other hand, *Pompey's* Points in view, were to succour his Father-in-Law, in case he should be attacked; and not to depart from the Neighbourhood of the Seas, which supplied his Army with Provisions. And as each had his Schemes in the Conduct of the War, so likewise his ambitious Views after the end of it. *Pompey's* Design, was to retain as absolute an Authority over the Republick, after his Success, as he now had in the Army. *Cæsar* resolved utterly to abolish the Republick, and reign in *Rome* with the Splendor of a Monarch. So that the Authority of the People and of the Senate was in much the same Danger from both. The Slavery of the *Romans* depended on the Decision of a single Battle, and the Republican State only on the joint Lives of two Rivals; who were determined to destroy the Liberties of the People, even at the Expence of the Blood of those very Persons, whom they were resolved to enslave. And now, the Time of this famous Catastrophe was at Hand.

*Cæsar* had nothing more at Heart, than to draw *Pompey* into some Plain, and there fight a pitched Battle with him. He plainly saw the Superiority his Troops would then infallibly have, over the innumerable Army of his Rival. His *Legions* consisted only of Veterans; who were grown old, rather in his Service, than in that of the Republick, during the Wars in *Gaul*. His Lieutenant Generals had been well instructed by him in the Arts of attacking and defending, but more especially in that of finding out Expedients in Times of Danger. His auxiliary *Cohorts* were in a manner all *Gauls*, whose martial Ardour was almost irresistible in the first Onset; or *Germans*, whose Strength and Stature struck the boldest with Terror. Whereas *Pompey's* *Legionaries*, for the most part, had had no Experience; and his Auxiliaries were as effeminate as the eastern Nations from whence they came. Indeed, his Cavalry, if judged of by Numbers, was vastly superior to that of *Cæsar*; but it almost wholly consisted of young *Roman Knights*, who were enervated by Pleasure, and were more intent on their Looks and Dress, than on their military Labours, even in a Camp. For these Reasons, and from his long Experience in War, *Cæsar* promised him-



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himself a certain Victory, if he could come to a Battle in the open Field; and therefore he crossed *Epirus* and *Acarmania*, in order to go into the large and fruitful Plains of *Thessaly*. Indeed he suffered greatly in his March. *Pompey* having taken care to publish in all Places his Victory at *Dyrrachium*, the People were very backward in furnishing *Cæsar's* Army with Provisions. But he had at least the Satisfaction of receiving at *Æginium*<sup>109</sup>, that is, at the Entrance into *Thessaly*, a Reinforcement of the Army which *Domitius* commanded, and which had very accidentally escaped out of the Hands of the Enemy. The *Allobroges*, who had deserted to *Pompey* with *Roscillus* and *Ægus*, meeting with *Domitius's* Scouts, informed them of *Cæsar's* Departure and *Pompey's* Approach; and by that Means, *Domitius* gained about four Hours Notice, to march away with his Troops.

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*Cæs. lb. c. 79.*

§. LXXIII. On the other hand, *Pompey* being continually solicited by his Senators and Officers to leave the Neighbourhood of *Dyrrachium* and the Sea-shore, and pursue *Cæsar*, had at last resolved to march into *Thessaly* after him, if not get thither before him. But he left his Camp at *Dyrrachium* with regret, and did not lay aside all Thoughts of returning to it. For this Reason, he left a Garrison to defend that Post, from whence he hoped for new Succours and Provisions in case of Need. Here, likewise, as being an almost inaccessible Place, he left his oldest Senators, and all the People who were of little Use in a Battle. The Governor he nominated for this Port and Country was *Cato*; but he modestly desired, that the Honour of this Command might be given to *Cicero*, who was yet in the Camp with the Baggage. The Orator, who had formerly shewn so much Wisdom in the *Consulate*, and who so much excelled all others in the *Rostra*, was become insupportable in the Army. He had been always grumbling and discontented; and had put *Pompey* out of all Patience by his satyrical Jest. He might indeed possibly do this, to make his Return to *Cæsar* the more easy, if the latter should be victorious. But whatever were his Motives, he refused to command under *Pompey*, and after he had received many Threatnings and Incivilities from *Cn. Pompeius*, the General's Son, he retired from the Camp to the City of *Dyrrachium*. *Pompey* would likewise have left at *Dyrrachium* his Wife *Cornelia*, who had followed him into the *Levant*, if he had not already taken the Precaution to send her to *Mitylene* in the Island of *Lesbos*. After these Dispositions, he took the shortest Way over the Mountains<sup>110</sup> of *Candavia*, and arrived first at the fatal Place, which Providence had appointed for his Defeat, and for changing the *Roman* Republick into a Monarchy. He was on the Banks of the<sup>111</sup> *Peneus*, before *Cæsar* (who had been retarded by Want of Provisions) had reached the Frontiers of *Thessaly* with his fatigued Army. The first City in *Cæsar's* Way was<sup>112</sup> *Gomphi*, which had formerly been in his Interest; but the Affair of *Dyrrachium* had so much alienated the Inhabitants from him, that they shut their Gates against him. *Androsthene*s, the *Prætor* of all *Thessaly*, had declared for *Pompey*, and brought a Garrison into *Gomphi* to defend it against *Cæsar*, hoping for speedy Relief from the *Pompeianists*. But *Cæsar* attacked it with so much Vigour, that he took it in less than a Day; and by this brave Action, recovered his Reputation in the Country, and gave new Life, if I may so speak, to his starving Troops. When he had taken it, he gave it up to be plundered by his Soldiers; and then, their Wants being succeeded by Plenty, they forgot their past Labours. Tho' they ate and drank to excess, it restored Health and Vigour to Men emaciated with Hunger; and the *Germans*, who knew not the Strength of the *Greek* Wine, are said to have drank very freely, and to have entertained the *Romans* who were more sober than they, with some diverting Scenes in their Drunkenness. From *Gomphi*, *Cæsar* proceeded to<sup>113</sup> *Metropolis*, another considerable City in *Thessaly*; whose Inhabitants, when informed of the Fate of their Neighbours, became more tracta-

*App. de Bell.  
Civ. B. 2.  
Cæs. de Bell.  
Civ. B. 3.  
c. 70.*

<sup>109</sup> This City which *Strabo* places in *Illyricum*, stood on the Confines of *Epirus* and *Thessaly*.

<sup>110</sup> These Mountains lay between *Epirus* and *Macedon*.

<sup>111</sup> The *Peneus*, now called *Salampria* by the eastern People, crosses *Thessaly* from West to East, and falls into the Gulph of *Salonica*. See the Index.

<sup>112</sup> It stood in *Æstiotis*, a Canton of *Thessaly*, between the Springs of *The Pamisus*, and of *The Ion*.

<sup>113</sup> There were two Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*; and a third (which is here spoken of) on the western Side of the River *Epidanus* in *Thessaly*.



Year of ble. They surrendered to *Cæsar*, and all the other Cities of the Country followed  
 ROME their Example, except <sup>114</sup> *Larissa*; which *Scipio* made himself Master of, and there-  
 DCCV. by hindered its concurring with the rest of the *Theffalians*.

C. JULIUS  
 CÆSAR, & P.  
 SERVILIUS  
 I. AURICUS,  
 Consuls.

App. Bell. Civ.  
 B. 2.

§. LXXIV. And now, *Cæsar*, as soon as he was got into a Country of Plenty and well affected to him, thought himself already victorious. Whereas *Pompey* was not so sanguine of Success; and his Dilatoriness shewed his Distrusts. His Subalterns were forced to animate and rouse him out of his Thoughtfulness, which had sunk him into a kind of Stupefaction. They treated him with so little Respect, as to put ill Constructions on his Indolence, to his Face. Some reproached him, with taking Pleasure in prolonging the War, in order to perpetuate his Authority over the Roman Senate, and the foreign Kings under his Command. *Favonius*, who so much affected to imitate *Cato*, often told him, *That it was wholly his Fault, if they did not go soon, and eat Figs at Tusculum*. And *Afranius*, his old Lieutenant General in *Spain*, was still more severe upon him. He reproached him with having sold his Troops in *Spain* to *Cæsar*. *Why don't you go your self*, said he, *and try your Strength with this Legion-Merchant?* And all these Reflections, together with the Murmurs of his Soldiers, made him at last determine to finish the War by a general Action. Tho', whatever the Motives of his Inaction were, it is certain, that his Scheme of spinning out Time, and wearing out *Cæsar's* Veterans with Fatigues, was much wiser than that of his Subalterns. Their precipitate Ardour, and Impatience to return immediately to *Italy*, plunged both him and them into Destruction. His chief Commanders were so sure of Victory, That *Lentulus* <sup>115</sup> *Spinther* and *Scipio* had warm Disputes, which should succeed *Cæsar* in his Office of *Pontifex Maximus*. Others, who laid claim to the chief Dignities in the Republick, sent to *Rome* to hire such Houses as would be suitable to their Ranks. And others insisted on the Confiscation of all the Estates of *Cæsar* and his Friends, as soon as they should be killed in Battle. This Presumption was founded on the Number of their Infantry, which amounted to 45000 Men; and of their Cavalry, which consisted of 7000 young *Romans* of the greatest of the Nobility, all well mounted and finely provided. Whereas *Cæsar's* Army did not at most exceed 22000 Foot, and 1000 Horse. Indeed he expected a Reinforcement of two *Legions*, which *Cornificius* his *Quæstor* was to bring him from *Illyricum*; but they were yet got no further than the Neighbourhood of *Megara*, or *Athens*. And with this small Number of Men *Cæsar* was very impatient, to determine the Fate of the World by a general Battle.

§. LXXV. In *Phthiotis*, a Province of *Theffaly* near the Cities of *Pharfalia*, and <sup>116</sup> *Thebes*, which is called also *Philippi*, there was a Plain watered by *The Empeus*, a small River, which at a little distance falls into *The Peneus*; and thither *Pompey* came, and encamped on one Side of it, and *Cæsar* on the other. The Plain was large, and surrounded on all Sides by high Mountains; and it was not indeed without Reluctance, that *Pompey* came into this dangerous Situation. *Cæsar's* Impatience to fight, was his chief Reason for delaying it; and he was still convinced of the Wisdom of his Maxim, That it was better to destroy the Enemy's Army gradually by Fatigues and Want, than expose himself to the Hazard of sustaining the Efforts of an able General, who was in a manner reduced to Despair. In full Persuasion of this, which was no doubt his wisest Method of acting, he pitched his Camp on the declivity of an high Mountain, in a Place very steep and utterly inaccessible; and there his Father-in-Law *Scipio* joined him, with the *Legions* he had brought from *Cilicia*

<sup>114</sup> See the Index.

<sup>115</sup> *Cicero* adds in his 6th Letter to *Atticus*, B. 2, That *Lentulus Spinther* reserved for his Share, *Cæsar's* Gardens and House at *Baiæ*, and the House of *Hortensius*. Some settled the Consuls for several Years to come. Others demanded the Confiscation of the Estates of those Citizens of *Rome*, who had followed *Cæsar's* Fortune. And there was a great Dispute arose about the Choice of *Prætors*. The Relations of *Hirtius* insisted, That he could not be refused that Office without Injustice, tho' absent; because sent on a Deputation to the King of the *Par-*

*thians* in favour of *Pompey*. In a Word, they all entertained themselves with chimerical Hopes, and were more intent on enjoying the Fruits of Victory, than on gaining that Victory it self.

<sup>116</sup> *Thebes* in *Theffaly* stood on *The Malian Gulph*, which from the modern Name of that City is now called *The Gulph of Zeton*. According to *Polybius*, *Philip*, King of *Macedon* and the Father of *Perfes*, reduced the *Thebans* to Slavery, and after he had placed a Colony of *Macedonians* in the City, called it by his own Name. As for *Pharfalia*, we scarce find any Traces of it.



and Syria. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, who adhered to *Cæsar*, had in a manner kept *Scipio* at bay in *Macedon*, till he had himself come to join *Cæsar*; so that he could not reach *Pompey* before: And when he came, *Pompey* received him with all the Affection imaginable. But notwithstanding this Reinforcement, he was still irresolute; and unwilling to hazard all his Hopes on the Success of a single Action. His Council of War indeed had, in appearance, more Bravery; but in reality, less Penetration than himself. His Officers represented to him the Superiority of Numbers in his Infantry; and laid great stress on this, That his Cavalry, which was six times as strong as *Cæsar's*, would without Difficulty cut in pieces the Infantry which should be placed against them, and then surround the Enemy. But this Conjecture, how probable soever, yet did not satisfy *Pompey*. He was afraid of those old Soldiers, who had been educated under his Rival in the midst of Victories, and had struck Terror into, if not conquered, *Gaul*, *Germany*, and the *British* Islands. And then *Labiænus*, who was unfortunately in the Camp, in order to recover himself out of the Contempt into which he was sunk since he had abandoned *Cæsar*, had recourse to Flattery, which cost the abused General dear. He assured *Pompey*, That there were very few of those brave Men, whose Exploits were so famous, in the Enemy's Army; but That, on the contrary, the greatest Part of them had either died at *Brundisium* before *Cæsar* came into the *Levant*, or had perished with Hunger in their several Encampments and Marches, or had been killed in the glorious Action at *Dyrrachium*. And to crown all, he swore, *That if Pompey was not victorious, he would not return alive to the Camp.*

Year of  
ROME  
DCCV.  
P. SERVILI-  
US ISAURI-  
CUS, Consul.  
C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, &

*Cæs. Ibid.*  
c. 87.

§. LXXVI. This Uniformity of Sentiments among his Senators and Officers, had such an Effect on *Pompey*, that he gave into the Ardour of his Soldiers, who saw the Enemy near them, and desired leave to fight. He was in a manner forced to sacrifice his own better Judgment to the Sollicitations of the Multitude; and then, such Resolutions were taken in *Pompey's* Camp as were agreeable to *Cæsar*. Whilst, on the other hand, *Cæsar* was almost tired out with *Pompey's* Delays, and had almost exhausted all his Stratagems to draw *Pompey* into the Plain. He had often changed his Camp and made irregular Motions, to tempt his Rival to take Advantage of them and pursue him; and all in vain. But at the very Time that he was striking his Tents, and preparing to carry the War into another Country, *Pompey*, according to several of the Historians, made his Troops the following Speech, as preparatory to a Battle. *As it is your Ardour which has induced me to come to a Battle, contrary to my own Judgment, let me see you behave your selves with equal Bravery in it. As you surpass the Enemy in Numbers, do so as much in Courage. Look back with Pleasure on the glorious Battle of Dyrrachium; Maintain the Glory you there acquired; and suffer not the justest Cause to sink, under the desperate Attempts of one, who tyrannizes over the Republick. Remember every Moment, that Pompey leads you, You have the Authority of the Senate to support you, and the Gods to protect you.* This said, the Gates of the Camp were immediately opened, and the Army marched out. And during these Motions, an Expression escaped *Pompey*, which was afterwards much taken notice of, and shews the Ambition which he had so artfully concealed under the Appearance of a disinterested Zeal for the publick Good. *Let the Victory, said he, fall where it will, the Republick is lost.* What was this, but saying, That whether *Cæsar* or himself conquered, the World would from that Time be subject to one Man?

*Dio Cass. B.*  
41.  
*App. Bell. Civ.*  
B. 2.  
*Lucan. B. 7.*  
*App. Bell. Civ.*  
L. 2.

However, the Appearance of an Army drawn up in Battalia, and determined at last to end these long Disputes in one Action, was a very agreeable Sight to *Cæsar*, and flattered his Expectations. He was at that very Time decamping, had already sent three *Legions* before him to clear the Roads and procure Provisions for his Army, in their Retreat. But this unexpected Prospect of a Battle changed his Concern at his intended Departure into a sudden Joy. He recalled his three *Legions*, which were not gone far; levelled the Ramparts, and filled up the Ditches of his Camp; and said, with great Confidence to his Troops, *We shall lodge to Night in Pompey's Entrenchments.* Which he said, from a Dependence, not on the vain Assurances his *Augurs*<sup>117</sup> gave him, and the happy Presages of certain Victory which

were

<sup>117</sup> *Cæsar* had, some Days before, ordered a Sacrifice, to purify his Army, according to Custom; and



Year of were brought him from all Parts ; but on his own Abilities, and the invincible Valour of his old Soldiers : which were much more solid Principles to build on, than all the Arts of Divination. Then he harangued his Troops according to Custom, but with such an Air of Satisfaction, as was sufficient to have even inspired Cowards with Courage. *Fellow Soldiers*, said he, *the worst Part of our Labours is now past. To Day we are not to fight with Hunger and Want, but with Men ; nay, with those very Men, who left Italy because they could not stand before us, and who would deprive us of all the Honours that are due to us for a long Course of Victories, for ten Years together. If then I have shewn you any Favours, or you have any grateful or affectionate Sense of my Vigilance, or Benevolence, or Bounty, let it now have its proper Effect ; and remember your Promises at Dyrrachium. You there vowed, That you would conquer or die : And it is no difficult Matter for Veterans to conquer raw Soldiers, especially since they fight under a superannuated General, who, I know, is driven to a Battle contrary to his own Judgment. This I say of the Italians only ; for as to the Asiatics, give your selves no Concern about them. Their own Fears will disperse them. Exert therefore all your Valour against the Roman Legions and Italian Cohorts ; and to convince me that you remember your Promises, let me first see you level our Trenches : That so we may have no Recourse but to Victory, and That the Enemy may see we are determined to lodge in their Camp, by our destroying our own.*

§. LXXVII. This said, *Cæsar* instantly drew out his Troops into the Plain ; and, observing from an Eminence the Disposition of the Enemy, regulated his own by it. *Pompey* had posted himself <sup>118</sup> in his Left Wing, with the two *Legions* which he had formerly borrowed of *Cæsar*, and which were afterwards given him by a Decree of the Senate. This was the bravest and most faithful Part of his Army ; and he had therefore flanked them with his Slingers, Archers, and the 7000 *Roman Horse*, on whom his Party chiefly founded their Hopes of Victory. In his Right Wing, which was flanked by *The Enipeus*, he had posted the *Cohorts* which were come to him from *Spain*, and the *Asiatick Phalanxes*, which the eastern Kings had brought to his Assistance, under <sup>119</sup> the Command of *Afranius*. And in the Center, *Scipio* commanded the *Legions* he had brought from *Syria* and *Cilicia*, and the Reinforcements sent from several Nations of Barbarians of different Languages. The whole <sup>120</sup> Army was drawn up in three Lines, with very little Spaces between them.

In conformity to this, *Cæsar*, that he might himself oppose *Pompey*, and have him always in sight, posted himself in his Right Wing, the Command of which he gave to *Sylla* ; and there likewise placed the tenth *Legion*. *Mark Anthony* commanded the eighth and ninth *Legions*, in the Left : And one *Gneius Domitius*, surnamed *Calvinus*, a very different Person from him who was fighting under *Pompey's* Standards, commanded in the Center, and took up a large Tract of Ground between the Wings. This Army was also drawn up in three Lines, but with larger Spaces between the *Corps*, that they might cover the more Ground. The difference between the two Armies was, That the Numbers were double on the Side of *Pompey*, but Valour and Experience were greatly on the Side of *Cæsar* ; and what is thought to have been masterly in *Cæsar's* Conduct on this Occasion, was the Precaution he took, to guard against being surrounded and broken in Flank by that fine, but numerous Cavalry, from whom *Pompey* promised himself Success. Having only one Thousand Horse to oppose the Enemy's 7000, he supplied that Defect with a Body of choice Infantry whom he picked out of the *Legionaries* of his third Line, and formed into six *Cohorts*.

and the *Aruspex* foretold to him a compleat Victory from certain Signs which he said he had discovered in the Entrails of the Victim.

<sup>118</sup> *Cæsar* and *Appian* agree, that *Pompey* was in his left Wing ; but *Plutarch* places him in the Right.

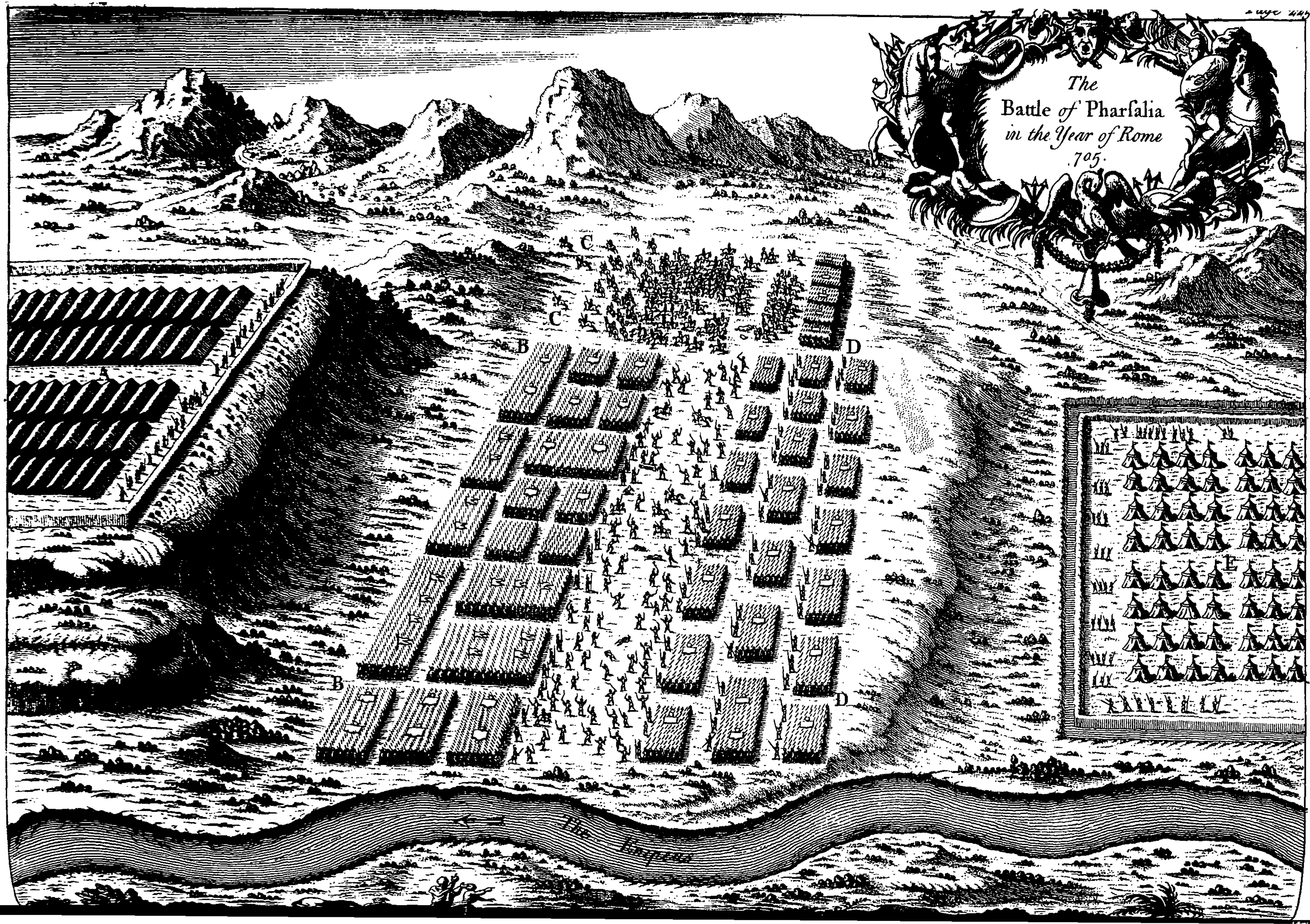
<sup>119</sup> Here again *Plutarch* differs from *Cæsar*. He gives *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus* the Command of the Left Wing, and says nothing of *Afranius*.

<sup>120</sup> Most of the Historians say, That *Pompey* had in his Army, 45000 Foot, 7000 Horse, 2000

Voluntiers, and 7 *Cohorts* which he left to guard his Camp. The best MSS. agree in this Particular with *Plutarch*. And all the Ancients agree, That in the opposite Army, there were no more than 22000 Foot, and 1000 Horse. But some Writers, according to *Appian*, magnified the Armies at Pleasure. They said, That there were 400000 Men under Arms, in the Plains of *Pharsalia* ; only one third Part of which, that is about 130000 Men, they reserved for *Cæsar*.



*The  
Battle of Pharsalia  
in the Year of Rome  
705.*





These he kept as a *Corps de reserve* behind his last Line; made them face from the Front of the Army towards one Side of the Plain, that they might be the more ready to meet the Enemy's Cavalry : And was himself so well pleased with this Disposition, that he declared before-hand, That the Victory would be begun by the six *Cohorts*, and commanded them not to stir, till he gave the Signal. He likewise ordered them to make more use of their Lances than of their Swords, and to aim only at the Faces of the Horsemen. So firmly was he persuaded, that the young *Roman* Nobles would be much more careful to preserve their Beauty, than to gain a Victory.

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DCCV.  
C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, & P.  
SERVILIUS  
ISAURICUS,  
Consuls.

§. LXXVIII. Thus was the whole Plain covered from *Pharsalia* to *The Enipeus*, by two Armies dressed in the same Cloaths, armed in the same manner, and bearing the same *Roman Eagles* for Ensigns. The first Lines were drawn up, at a greater distance than they could throw their Darts ; and each Army kept a mournful and extraordinary Silence ; which might possibly be the Consequence of the melancholy Reflections of both Parties. For what could be more affecting than to consider, That the Son had taken Arms against the Father, Brother against Brother, *Citizen* against *Citizen*, and Friend against Friend. However, at length the Trumpets sounded an Attack ; but not a Man stirred in *Pompey's* Army. His Orders were to keep their Ground, wait for the Enemy, and fight in close Order. And as for *Cæsar*, his Soldiers were first led on to the Attack by a brave Veteran named *Cra-*  
*stinus*, a Volunteer ; who cried out, *Follow me. We have but this Battle to fight,*  
*and we shall recover our General's Dignity, and our own Liberty.* *Cæsar*, who was  
passing through his *Legions*, heard him, and exhorted him to behave himself well ;  
and the Soldier as he was running, replied, *I will force you, Sir, to thank me to*  
*Day, either alive or dead.* This said, he ran forwards to the middle of the Space  
between the Armies, and there expected that the *Pompeianists* would have met  
him to begin the Action. But they still kept their Ground, for which *Cæsar*  
blames *Pompey*. He says, *He could not think he acted wisely in giving such Orders.*  
*Because, there is a natural Fire and Alacrity in the Mind, which is increased by the*  
*Desire of Fighting ; and which Generals ought not to check, but encourage in their*  
*Troops. For which Reason, the Ancients ordered their Instruments to sound, and a ge-*  
*neral Shout to be given at every Onset, in order thereby to terrify the Enemy, and encour-*  
*age their own Soldiers.*

*Cæf. Ibid. c.*

91.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid. c. 92.*

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

After *Crastinus* had taken Breath, he advanced up to the Enemy, followed by about 120 Men, and they begun the Attack with their Javelins, and then drew their Swords. The Onset was made with all the Ardour of *Romans* fighting with *Romans*. One of *Pompey's* Battalions was broken, and *Crastinus* was advancing further, when a Dart thrown by an unknown Hand, entered his Mouth, and came out at the hind Part of his Neck. This stopped him, and he fell ; and as he expired, he shewed his Joy to see the Battle begun, and the two first Lines engaged. But *Pompey* was not so much concerned at what passed among the Infantry. His Confidence was in his Cavalry, which he ordered to attack *Cæsar's* ; and the latter made no longer<sup>121</sup> Resistance, than was necessary for the coming up of the Body of Infantry which was to support them. Then these fine and proud Youths were surprized, to see they were to engage with old, ugly, tawney, and hideous Foot-Soldiers, whose bold Fronts, erect Countenances, and sparkling Eyes, seemed to foretell their Success ; and much more so, when they found, that instead of striking at their Legs or Thighs, they aimed only at their Faces. They thought it less Disgrace to flee, than to be disfigured all their Lives. The glittering of the Swords so near their Eyes dazzled them, and the Novelty of the Sight frightened them. In short, after a slight Engagement, they broke their Ranks, fled to the neighbouring Mountains for Refuge, and left the light-armed Infantry that accompanied them to the Mercy of the Enemy. Then these brave and chosen Men went and attacked the Wing which *Pompey* commanded in the Rear, whilst *Cæsar* charged it in Front ;

<sup>121</sup> *Cæsar* himself confesses, That his Cavalry gave way, and were in Danger of being cut in pieces, when the six *Cohorts* advanced to support them. *Plutarch* therefore must be mistaken when

he says, That these *Cohorts* attacked *Pompey's* Cavalry before they had Time to charge that of *Cæsar*. Probably, the Memoirs he consulted were not the most exact.



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and it gave way, and fled in Confusion. *Pompey* himself was so transported with Rage at this, that he forgot the Appellation of *The Great*, which he had merited by so many Victories. After this single Repulse, he left his Troops, retired to his Camp for Refuge, and there continued in his Tent, like one Thunder-struck, till the Enemy had totally defeated the rest of his Army.

In the midst of the Slaughter, *Cæsar* was moved at the Sight of so many Streams of *Roman* Blood; and he ordered his Soldiers to spare the Lives of their Countrymen. The Victors obeyed; but vented their Rage, which was heightened by the Heat of the Sun and the Desire of Revenge, on the oriental Forces. They had barely shewed themselves in the Battle, but fell Victims to it. In the mean Time, the rest of the *Asiatics* and *Romans* of *Pompey's* Army dispersed, and very few returned to his Camp. *Pompey* was still there, waiting for the News of a general Rout, which he had expected since his Retreat; but was much surprized to see himself invested in his Entrenchments. *Cæsar*, in order to compleat his Victory, prevailed on his Soldiers, notwithstanding their Fatigues, to undertake the new Work of besieging the Camp of the vanquished. As soon as *Pompey* was informed *Cæsar* was approaching at the Head of his *Legions*, *What!* said he, *Even in my Trenches!* And immediately, for fear of falling into his Rival's Hands alive, he laid aside the Marks of his Dignity, changed his Habit, went out at *The Decuman Gate*, and took the Road to *Larissa*, which had hitherto been in his Interest. The only *Roman* Troops he had left in his Camp were some sick old Men, together with five or six *Thracian Cohorts*, and some other Auxiliaries to guard it; and it is probable the *Thracians* <sup>122</sup> fled. However, *Cæsar* entered <sup>123</sup> the Camp, and took Possession of *Pompey's* Tent. He there found Tables spread, and Side-boards pompously adorned with Plenty of Plate, together <sup>124</sup> with other plain Marks of great Delicacy and great Confidence. And there he found the Box, in which *Pompey* kept his Letters; and with a Moderation and Magnanimity worthy of himself, burnt them, without reading one. *Why*, said he, *should I look into Intrigues which will only provoke me, and set Bounds to my Clemency? I had rather be ignorant of Crimes, than obliged to punish them.* In short, he fixed himself in *Pompey's* Camp; recalled thither his Troops, which were scattered abroad in pursuing the Enemy, towards the Evening; and made them spend the Night there, as he had promised.

§. LXXIX. The next Day, when the dead were numbered, it appeared that *Cæsar* had had scarce <sup>125</sup> 200 killed; but among them, were about 30 *Centurions*, old Soldiers and the Flower of his Army. These faithful Companions of his Victories were buried, by the General's Orders; and he did particular Honours to the Body of *Craſtinus*, who had begun the Battle. His Ashes were deposited in a Tomb, which *Cæsar* ordered to be erected to his Memory. On the other hand, *Pompey's* dead amounted to 15000 according to <sup>126</sup> some, or 25000 according to others; and

<sup>122</sup> *Cæsar* says, *Bell. Civ. B. 3. c. 95*, That the *Cohorts* appointed by *Pompey* to guard his Camp, made a vigorous Resistance, and were well supported by the Auxiliaries. But *Asinius Pollio* says, That most of those who were killed in the Attack of the Entrenchments were only Servants; which implies, that the *Cohorts* had either surrendered at Discretion, or abandoned the Camp upon the Approach of the Conqueror.

<sup>123</sup> *Cæsar* adds, That the *Cohorts* appointed to defend the Camp, fled to a neighbouring Mountain; and That, in order to compleat his Victory, he resolved to invest them. But before he had finished his Lines, the Want of Water obliged them to abandon that Post, and retire towards *Larissa*. *Cæsar*, after he had posted a Body of his Troops in the Camp, late *Pompey's*, now his own, pursued the Fugitives at the Head of the fourth *Legion*, resolving to cut them off in their March. Upon seeing the Enemy follow close after them; they fled for Refuge to an Hill, the Foot of which was watered by a little River; but did not long enjoy this Convenience. *Cæsar* diverted the Stream, by making Cuts into it;

and then these unfortunate Fugitives were forced to come down from the Mountain, throw down their Arms, and implore the Clemency of the Conqueror. This they all did, except some Senators who escaped in a dark Night; and they all experienced *Cæsar's* Generosity, who gave them a very favourable Reception. He was so very generous, as to forbid his Soldiers to offer them the least insult, and even to secure their Effects from Plunder.

<sup>124</sup> *Lentulus's* Tent, among others, was covered with Ivy and Leaves, for coolness. So great was the Confidence of *Pompey's* Party, as to make Preparations before-hand for Pleasures to be enjoyed after the Victory, which they thought certain.

<sup>125</sup> All the Historians agree, That *Cæsar* lost but 200 Men. Nevertheless, *Appian* speaks of some Writers, who made his Loss amount to 1200 of his *Legionaries*.

<sup>126</sup> According to *Appian* and *Plutarch*, *Asinius Pollio*, who was present in this Battle, reduced the Number of the Slain on *Pompey's* Side, in his *Memoirs*, to 6000. But he is contradicted by all his contemporary Authors.

among



among them were found the Bodies of ten <sup>127</sup> Senators and <sup>128</sup> forty *Knights*. Eight *Eagles*, and 180 *Colours* taken, were honourable Proofs of the Victor's Glory; and he is said to have taken 24000 Prisoners; among whom, all the *Roman Citizens* were set at Liberty. No Conqueror ever took more Pleasure than *Cæsar* in Acts of Grace. It is in vain to alledge, that this Moderation proceeded in a great Measure from Policy. Thus much at least must be allowed, That the Hero was endowed with a great Fund of good Nature and Humanity. This he shewed before, as well as after, the Battle of *Pharsalia*; and even when arrived at the greatest Honours, and invested with absolute Power. He had always had a particular Affection for young *Marcus* <sup>129</sup> *Brutus*, who had joined *Pompey*; and he now heard with Pleasure, that his Life had been spared in the Battle. Upon his first advances towards the Conqueror, the latter received him with Marks of the most tender Friendship. He did not then know, that this wild Republican would one Day become an Accomplice in his Murder.

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As for the <sup>130</sup> Presages, which, it is pretended, foretold *Cæsar's* Victory before the Battle, and the Prodigies which are said to have made it known in very distant Places on the Day it was fought, we think them not worthy of a Place here. This Event was of too great Importance not to be embellished with Fictions. Nevertheless, as *Pompey* survived yet his Losses, *Cæsar* could not think the Revolution compleat. He alone might prevent or suspend, the changing of the Republick into a Monarchy, and consequently, *Cæsar's* Sovereignty over the World, as long as he continued alive. His Party, tho' weakened, was not entirely destroyed. Besides the new Friends, which his Misfortunes themselves, and the Fear of *Cæsar's* turning Tyrant, might bring him; there were many Countries, and foreign Kings, and obstinate Republicans, which still adhered to him. His <sup>131</sup> Fleets were still Masters of the Sea. The Remains of his Army might unite again; and he might still, by the Help of new Levies from the foreign Kings, make another as formidable a Camp as the former; since *Egypt*, *Africa*, *Numidia*, *Pontus*, *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Galatia*, seemed to continue faithful to him. *Cæsar* therefore could not think his Work yet accomplished. In order to his being Sovereign of the World, it was necessary

<sup>127</sup> Among the ten Senators, *Cæsar* reckons *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, who fled out of the Camp to escape the Victor; but being exhausted with Fatigue, a Body of Horse came up to him, and left him dead on the Plain of *Pharsalia*.

<sup>128</sup> According to *Pollio*, as quoted by *Plutarch*, *Cæsar*, when he saw the Field of Battle covered with so many dead Bodies, cried out, with a deep Sigh; *It was their own doing, and they may thank themselves for their Misfortunes. They would, by their Obstinacy, reduce me to the sad Necessity of conquering them, in order to secure my self against them.*

<sup>129</sup> It has been already observed, That *Cæsar* was passionately in Love with *Servilia*, the Mother of *Marcus Brutus*. And *Plutarch* Remarks, That it is not at all strange, that he should have a great Affection for a Youth whom he thought his Son. She gave her self wholly up to *Cæsar*, according to that Historian, at the Time that she bore *Brutus*.

<sup>130</sup> The Historians have had recourse to *The Marvellous*, to adorn their Accounts of this finishing Stroke to the Republick. They say, some unlucky Presages, foretold *Pompey* of his Defeat, and the Triumphs of his Rival. Not to mention the pannick Fears which disturbed him in his Sleep; in the Night before the Battle, he dreamed that he was in *Rome* near the Amphitheatre he had built, and was from thence carried amidst the Acclamations of the People to the Temple of *Venus the Victorious*, where he saw some Trophies hung up. And some Circumstances of his Dream made him very uneasy. He imagined, that the Image of *Venus*, which he had adorned with his own Hands, shewed him, that he should soon, by his Defeat, raise the Glory of *Cæsar*, who pretended to be descended from that Goddess. And his Fears were much in-

creased, upon seeing a very bright Light rise out of *Cæsar's* Camp, and come and expire in his. To which *Cæsar* adds more incredible Prodigies, which the Contemporary Authors affirmed, in honour to their Hero. They say, That at *Elis*, a Statue of *Victory*, placed in the Temple of *Minerva* over against the Altar, turned it self about towards the Door, at the Time the Battle was fighting: That at *Antioch* and *Ptolemais*, the People were so alarmed with the military Shouts and Sounds of Trumpets which they heard at a distance, at the very Time of the Battle, that they ran to Arms, and mounted their Ramparts: That at *Pergamus*, the inmost and most secret Parts of the Temple, rung with the Noise of Drums: And That at *Tralles*, a City of *Lydia*, in another Temple of *Victory*, a Palm-Tree grew out of the Pavement, and in a few Days reached up to the Roof. And *Livy* and *Plutarch* enlarge still more on these pretended Miracles. According to them, One *Caius Cornelius*, who was very well skilled in the Art of Divination, and was accidentally watching the Flight of Birds in *Padua*, the Place of his Nativity; after several repeated Observations, foretold exactly the Time, Duration, and Success, of the Battle: And at last, cried out with a strong Voice, *Cæsar, the Victory is thine.* To which the same Writers add, That in order to assure the People of the Truth of the Fact, *Cornelius* obliged himself by Oath to renounce the *Augurate*, if the Event did not prove answerable to his Prediction.

<sup>131</sup> *Lælius*, who commanded one of them, had lately besieged *Vatinius*, *Cæsar's* Lieutenant, in the Port of *Brundisium*: And *Caius Cassius* had burnt above forty of the Enemy's Gallies in *The Straights of Messina*.

that



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CÆSAR, &  
P. SERVILI-  
US ISAURI-  
GUS, Consuls.

that he should be delivered from his Competitor, either by his Captivity or his Death; and the Time for the latter was much nearer at Hand, than *Cæsar* himself imagined. His Stars favoured him beyond his Hopes.

§. LXXX. *Pompey*, as has been observed, took the Rout to *Larissa* after his Defeat; but he did not tarry there so much as one whole Night. Before Day-break, he set out from thence, with his Friends *L. Lentulus* the Consul for the last Year, *P. Lentulus*, and the Senator *Favonius*. In the Evening he came to *Tempte*<sup>132</sup>, fatigued with a long Journey, and destitute of all the common Necessaries of Life. He there lay down by the River's side, and to quench his Thirst, drank the Water of it with more greediness than he had done the most exquisite Wines, which his Table had produced. And from thence he went to spend the Night in a Fisherman's Hutt. But how dreadful must this Night have been, not so much on account of the Inconveniencies of the Place, as of his own tormenting Reflections! *Have I lost in one Hour's Time, all the Glory I had acquired in thirty Years! Is this the Pompey who was honoured with so many Triumphs for his Conquests in Africa, Spain, and the East! Surely, this is not the Great Pompey, but the Sport of Fortune, and the lowest of Mankind!* These Thoughts would not suffer him to take any rest; and at break of Day he took Boat with the Lords that attended him, and went down *The Peneus* to the Sea. At the Mouth of the River there lay a Merchant Ship at Anchor, ready for sailing, which belonged to a Roman named *Petilius*, who only knew *Pompey* by Sight; and he went on board. *Petilius*, when he saw *Pompey*, suspected his Misfortunes, and was touched with them; and readily took on board King *Dejotarus* likewise, who came a little too late. And as the illustrious Roman had sent away his Attendants, and had only his four Friends with him, *Petilius* and *Favonius* did the meanest Offices for him, not scrupling even to serve him at Table, and help him to undress. The Ship pursued her Course, stopped only one Night at *Amphipolis*<sup>133</sup> (because *Cæsar* pursued her thither) and made one of the Ports of *Lestos*. *Cornelia*, *Pompey's* Wife, was with his Son *Sextus* at *Mitylene*, the Capital of this Island; and had heard no News from her Husband, since his Success near *Dyrrachium*, which had raised her Hopes of many other Victories. How great then must have been her Surprise, when a Messenger from *Pompey* informed her of his Defeat by his Tears, before he delivered the following Message! *Make haste, illustrious Lady, to go to your Lord, who is stripped of every Thing, and is on board a Ship not his own, without any Guard.*

At these Words, *Cornelia* fainted; and as soon as she came to her self, burst out into this Exclamation; *Under what unfortunate Stars was I born? I was robbed of Crassus by the Hands of a Barbarian; and Pompey is now the Sport of Fortune. It is I; it is my cruel Destiny, that has brought Calamities on the Families into which I have married!* Nevertheless, she had Courage enough, to order her Effects to be packed up, and her Domesticks to follow her; and came to the Port. The Sight of *Pompey* renewed her Grief; she fainted a second Time in his Arms; and as soon as she had recovered her Speech, she said, *Impute your Sufferings to none but Cornelia!* All<sup>134</sup> the *Mitylenians*, who ran to the Port to salute their old Protector, were Witnesses to this Interview; and the Magistrates invited him to rest himself a little in their City. But he answered, *I will, on no Account, enter it, lest I draw down upon you the Resentment of my Conqueror. Reserve your selves for his Clemency.* This said, he took his Wife on board, leaving his Son *Sextus* there for some Days longer; the Ship weighed Anchor, and he came with his Friends directly to *Cilicia*. There, by what Accident is not known, about twenty of the<sup>135</sup> Senators of his Party, and

<sup>132</sup> This was the Name of the Valley in *Thessaly*, which is so much celebrated by the Ancients, for its refreshing Breezes and beautiful Hills. See the Index.

<sup>133</sup> *Amphipolis* stood on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, between *Thrace* and *Macedon*. See the Index. It was here that *Pompey* proclaimed his Orders to all the *Greek* and *Roman* Youth, to repair to him; either perhaps the better to conceal his Flight, or to keep *Macedon* in his Interest. But upon Information that *Cæsar* was making great Mar-

ches that Way, he immediately weighed Anchor.

<sup>134</sup> *Cratippus* the Philosopher, who then lived at *Mitylene*, was one of the most earnest to pay his Homage to *Pompey*; and when *Pompey* saw this illustrious Fugitive, who was so famous for the Extent of his Knowledge, he could not refrain, in the Violence of his Grief, from accusing the Gods of Injustice, and starting Doubts injurious to Providence.

<sup>135</sup> *Plutarch* is the only Author who says, That 60 Senators rejoined *Pompey*.



seven or eight Ships of his Fleet, were got together : There King *Dejotarus* landed, and undertook to raise up all the East again, in favour of the vanquished ; and There *Sextus Pompeius* joined his Father. Soon after this, the little Squadron sailed for the <sup>136</sup> Island of *Rhodes*. But the Affection of the *Rhodians* for *Pompey* had changed with his Fortune, and they denied him entrance into their Ports.

§. LXXXI. This Refusal could not but be Matter of fresh Grief to a Heart already deeply wounded, and a sad Prognostick of the future ; and it made *Pompey* suspicious. He fancied that Snares were laid for him, on all the Coast of the *Asiatick* Sea ; and he was afraid to touch at any Sea-Port Town, which was at all considerable. He ordered the Fleet to be carried to a deserted Rock belonging to *Isauria*, called <sup>137</sup> *Syedra*, to take in fresh Water ; and there he discovered his Fears to the faithful Friends that had followed him, and communicated to them a Scheme which he had long had in his Thoughts.

*When thus abandoned, said he, by ungrateful Men, and suspected in a Country where I was long adored, Where shall I find Refuge, or Protection ? The Asiatick Kings in general, are either too cowardly, or too weak, or too inconstant. I dare not trust the Remains of my Fortune with them. Are not the Bithynians, Cappadocians, and even the Galatians, all Men of great Levity, and enervated by the Heat of their Climate ? I can find no Nation but the Parthians, that have Strength and Valour enough, to equal those of my Enemies, to hold out against Romans, and wipe off the Shame of my Defeat. And perhaps my Presence may soften them. I am known to them ; and, Barbarians as they are, they will either respect the Name of Pompey, or have Compassion on him in his Misfortunes. Let us then carry the War beyond The Euphrates ; and there assemble the scattered Remains of my Army and Senate. If the Republick does but subsist, of what Consequence is it, in what Climate it is preserved !* But this appeared to be the Project of a Man overwhelmed with Grief at his Disgrace, and blinded by his Fears. It was represented to him, That the *Parthians* were the most furious Enemies to the *Roman* Name ; That they had declared for a Neutrality, and would not espouse either Party ; That they were greatly rejoiced to see the Republick weakening it self by its own Forces ; and That it was dangerous to expose the young and beautiful *Cornelia* to the Brutalities of a dissolute Court. This last Motive affected him more than any political Views ; and he gave up the Design of seeking Protection among the Enemies, tho' much perplexed where to find Defenders among the Allies, of *Rome*. His only resource was *Africa*, which was still well affected and faithful to him. King *Juba* had given him undoubted Proofs of a sincere Attachment. But *Pompey* neglected them, and his first Misfortunes soon brought others upon him. He gave up *Africa*, and followed the Persuasions of *Theophanes* <sup>138</sup>, a *Greek*, who advised him to retire to *Egypt*.

§. LXXXII. *Ptolomy*, a young Prince of about thirteen Years of Age, then reigned at *Alexandria*. He was indebted to *Pompey* his Guardian, for his Crown, which this *Roman* had taken from his Sister *Cleopatra*, to put it upon his Head. And as the Benefaction was of late Date, *Pompey* expected to find his Pupil grateful. But Gratitude is not the Virtue of the Great ; and *Pompey* and his Friends were mistaken. Their little Squadron sailed for *Egypt*, and arrived safe off *Pelusium*. From the Sea, *Pompey* saw an Army drawn up in Battalia on the Shore ; from thence concluded, That the King was at War with his Sister, and that by giving him the Crown, he had raised a Civil War in the Kingdom ; and thought this a favourable Conjunction for him. He hoped to find the more ready Protection with the Monarch, as he might perhaps want his Assistance. And therefore he sent a Messenger to the King, desiring leave to land in his Dominions, and seek Protection and

<sup>136</sup> From *Cilicia*, *Pompey* sailed to *Cyprus* ; and was there informed, that the *Rhodians* had denied one of the *Lentuli* and his Attendants admittance into their Ports. He was likewise at the same Time informed, That *Antioch* the Capital of *Syria*, had declared for *Cæsar*, at the Instigation of the *Roman* Citizens who traded in that City ; and That the latter had seized the Citadel in the Conqueror's Name.

<sup>137</sup> *Stephens* The Geographer, and *Ptolomy*, give

this Name to one of the Cities of *Isauria*. *Strabo* calls it *Sidre* ; and *Eustathius* places it on the Borders of *Pamphilia*.

<sup>138</sup> This *Theophanes*, a learned Native of *Mitylene*, had a great Influence over *Pompey*, who honoured him with his Confidence, and with an Employment of Distinction in his Troops. And the *Greek*, in Gratitude, celebrated the Praises of his Benefactor, and wrote the History of his Conquests.

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CÆSAR, & P.  
SERVILIUS  
ISAURICUS,  
Consuls.



Year of  
ROME  
DCCV.

C. JULIUS  
CÆSAR, & P.  
SERVILIUS  
ISAURICUS,  
Consuls.

Safety under his Throne; and continued on board, waiting for the Answer, with this Caution, That he ordered the Boats that attended him to separate from him, for fear of giving any Umbrage to a suspicious People.

The King's Privy Council then consisted of three Persons, who had the Care of his Education during his Minority. One was *Photinus*, who had long governed the Finances; another *Achillus*, who was General of the Armies; and the third *Theodotus*, whose sole Employment was that of Præceptor to the King, and forming his Mind to Literature. The two former declared readily for receiving *Pompey*. They thought it would be a Reproach to the *Egyptian* Nation and King, to abandon him in his Distress, and thereby refuse Protection and Relief to one, who had been a Guardian, a Friend, and a zealous and constant Benefactor. But *Theodotus* was of a different Opinion; and being a Rhetorician by Profession, he employed all the Helps of his Art, to shew that it would be dangerous to *Egypt* to give *Pompey* a Retreat, and on the contrary, greatly advantageous to *Ptolomy*, to sacrifice him to the good Success of his Conqueror. And if it be true, as some affirm, that he maintained this cruel Paradox, only to display his Talent to the Prejudice of a great Man, and purely for the Sake of diverting himself at the Expence of so important a Life, it must be allowed, that never was Eloquence more shamefully abused. But whatever was his Design, his Advice prevailed. It was resolved, That in order to make his Court to *Cæsar*, and maintain himself on the Throne to the Exclusion of his Sister, the King should, under Pretence of Hospitality, draw *Pompey* to him, and have him murdered. And the Method taken for this barbarous Assassination, was as follows.

§. LXXXIII. The Ship which brought *Pompey* was still at Anchor in the Road, waiting for the Return of the Messenger, who, when he came, brought this Answer, That some Persons would immediately come to carry him on shore. *Pompey*, *Cornelia*, and the Senators that attended them, had Reason to expect, That *Ptolomy* would have come in Person, in one of his finest Galleys, to receive them, and conduct them to his Palace. But to their great Surprise, they saw only a single Bark advancing towards them, in which were but a few Men, and they, in appearance, of the common Rank. This a little alarmed *Pompey*, and those about him. But the Hero encouraged them, and quoted a Verse out of *Sophocles*, to this effect, *That when a Man delivers himself up to a Monarch, he must expect some diminution of his own Grandeur*. In the mean Time, the Bark came up to the Ship; and *Achillus* did the Honours of it, accompanied by *Septimius*, and *Salvius*, the former an Officer, the latter a private Soldier in the *Roman* Armies, and six or seven of the *Egyptian* Guards. *Achillas* and *Septimius* made Speeches to *Pompey*, one in *Greek*, the other in *Latin*; and when the Bark was come up, *Achillas* paid a profound Reverence to him, and offered him his Hand to help him into it. *Pompey*, after he had embraced *Cornelia*, very readily delivered himself up to *Ptolomy's* General, making no manner of doubt, but that he should be able, at his first Interview with the King, to obtain leave for his Wife, and Son, and the Senators that were with them, to come ashore. He went into the Bark, attended by only one Freedman, and one Slave, and placed himself in the Seat prepared for him. The Silence of his Conductors surprised him; but it was natural to impute it to Respect for his Person. However, in order to begin a Conversation with *Septimius*, *Pompey* told him, That he remembered him to be a brave Man, who had formerly served under him in the War with the Pyrates. But *Septimius* answered this Compliment with a nod only, and returned not one civil Word. In the mean Time, the Bark was rowed into the Port, out of the Reach of *Pompey's* Ship; and when he was leaning on his Freedman, and going to step ashore, the detestable *Septimius* stabbed him behind, and run him quite through the Body. <sup>139</sup> *Achillas* and *Salvius* added more Wounds to this, ordered him to be thrown dead on the Shore, and there his Head was cut off, in order to be embalmed, for a Present to *Cæsar*; and how far the *Romans* were from approving the Perfidiousness of the *Egyptians*, will be related, in the History of *The Life of the first Emperor*, which will follow this of the Republick, and in which an Account will be gi-

<sup>139</sup> When *Pompey* saw *Achillas* and *Salvius* falling on him with their drawn Swords, he covered his Head with one of the Lappets of his Robe, and received their Wounds, without discovering the least Sign of Weakness.



ven of the manner in which his Competitor's Head was received by *Cæſar*. At preſent we ſhall confine our ſelves to the great Man's Head-leſs Trunk, which was left unpierced on the Ground.

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P. SERVILI-  
US ISAURI-  
CUS, Conſuls.

*Cornelia* had kept her Eyes fixed on her Huſband, and when the Swords of the Aſſaſſins glittered about him, made no doubt of his being murdered. How can we then deſcribe her Grief? It is ſufficient to obſerve, That ſhe was an exemplary Pattern of Virtue and conjugal Affection, in that degenerate Age. And now, all *Ptolomy's* Fleet was under Sail, to purſue her and her Son *Sextus Pompeius*; and it would not have been poſſible for the virtuous Dame to have avoided Captivity at leaſt, if not the moſt cruel Outrages, if a favourable Wind had not then aroſe, to carry her from this fatal Shore. But her Ship was very happily carried out to Sea, and brought her to a Port in the Iſland of *Cyprus*. During her Flight, *Philip*, a faithful Freedman to *Pompey*, never left his Maſter's Body; but made a funeral Pile <sup>140</sup> as well as he could of the Wrecks of a Boat which he found there, burnt the Trunk upon it, and put the Aſhes in an Urn, which he buried on the Sea-ſhore. Such was the end of an Hero, who was always victorious as long as he contended with Foreigners, whether in *Africa*, *Spain*, or *Aſia*. The Deſire of being ſole Maſter of the Republick, rather than a Zeal for her Preſervation when on the brink of Ruin, was what embarked him in the Civil War; and he periſhed in it, through his own ill Conduct. Had he continued in his Camp at *Dyrrachium*, and near the Sea, of which he was Maſter, he might have forced his Rival to have gone from Province to Province in ſearch of Proviſions, and deſtroyed his Army, either by gradual Loſſes, or uſeleſs Conqueſts. By that Means, he might have become Maſter of the World, without deſerving the Imputation of Tyranny; or at leaſt, might have hindered his Competitor from being ſo. But he ſuffered himſelf to be drawn into *Theſſaly* by *Cæſar's* Artifices, purſued him inconfiderately, loſt his Advantage, and came to fight with a more able General than himſelf at *Pharſalia*. It is ſaid indeed, that his Army forced him to quit his firſt Camp. But is not his want of Authority over his Senate and Officers and Troops, juſt Matter of Blame, in a General who bore the Name of *The Great*? In a Word, this ill-judged Conduct ended at laſt in ſeeking his own Death on the Banks of *The Nile*; and it may be affirmed, That the *Roman* Republick ſunk with him, and was buried, if I may ſo ſpeak, under the ſame Heap of Sand with his Aſhes.

<sup>140</sup> Whiſt *Philip* was buſy in waſhing the Head-leſs Body of *Pompey*, and picking up ſome Wrecks of a Boat to make a Funeral-Pile, an old *Roman* paſſed by, who had borne Arms under *Pompey*, and afterwards ſetled in *Egypt*; and being moved with ſo affecting a Sight, he aſſiſted the Freedman in theſe pious Offices. *Lucius Lentulus* the Conſul for the Year 704, who had left the Iſland of *Cyprus*, was likewise then coaſting along the *Egyptian* Sea; and perceiving the Fire of the Funeral-Pile at a diſtance, he from ſome Secret Apprehenſions of *Pompey's* Misfor-

tune, rather than out of Curioſity, came a-ſhore. When *Philip* had told him that his Apprehenſions were too true, he ſighing ſaid, *Alas, has the great Pompey finiſhed his Deſtiny on theſe Shores!* and continuing immoveable, expreſſed his Grief by his Tears. Whiſt he was lamenting the unhappy Fate of an Hero who had triumphed over three Parts of the World, he was himſelf ſeized by *Ptolomy's* Guards, and they firſt threw him into a dark Priſon, and afterwards put him to Death.

*The End of the* HISTORY of the REPUBLICK.



THE

# FASTI CONSULARES:

OR,

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

CONTINUED.

|                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 389. <i>Consulship.</i><br><i>Year 690.</i>                    | <b>M.</b> TULLIUS CICE-<br>RO.<br>C. ANTONIUS.                                                                                                                                                                           | L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS, tri-<br>umphs over <i>Pontus</i> , <i>Cappa-</i><br><i>docia</i> , and the Kings <i>Mithri-</i><br><i>dates</i> and <i>Tigranes</i> .                                                                                        |
| <i>Quæstor.</i>                                                | T. FADIUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Prætors at</i><br><i>Rome.</i>                              | Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CE-<br>LER.<br>Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS.<br>C. SULPICIUS GALLUS.<br>L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.<br>C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.<br>P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SU-<br>RA, a second Time.<br>L. AFRANIUS NEPOS.<br>C. POMPTINIUS. | 390. <i>Consulship.</i><br><i>Year 691.</i><br><i>Prætors.</i><br>D. JUNIUS SILANUS.<br>L. LICINIUS MURENA.<br>C. JULIUS CÆSAR.<br>Q. TULLIUS CICERO.<br>C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.<br>M. ATIUS BALBUS.<br>M. VALERIUS MESSALA.<br>M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS. |
| <i>Curule Ædiles,</i>                                          | L. JULIUS CÆSAR.<br>P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<br>SPINTHER.                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Tribunes of the</i><br><i>People.</i><br>Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NE-<br>POS.<br>L. CALPURNIUS BESTEA.<br>M. PORCIUS CATO.<br>Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS.                                                                                                  |
| <i>Tribunes of the</i><br><i>People.</i>                       | P. SERVILIUS RULLUS.<br>L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.<br>T. ATIUS LABIENUS.<br>T. AMPIUS BALBUS.                                                                                                                                 | <i>Quæstors.</i><br>P. SEXTILIUS NEPOS.<br>M. CURIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Pro-Consul a-</i><br><i>gainst Mithri-</i><br><i>dates.</i> | CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <i>Pro-Consul in</i><br><i>Pontus.</i><br>CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>Pro-Consul in</i><br><i>Apulia.</i>                         | L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CRE-<br>TICUS.                                                                                                                                                                                      | <i>Pro-Consul in</i><br><i>Cisalpine Gaul.</i><br>C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <i>Pro-Consul in</i><br><i>Asia.</i>                           | P. ORBIUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <i>Pro-Consul in</i><br><i>Illyricum.</i><br>C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Pro-Quæstors</i><br><i>in Pontus.</i>                       | P. PLAUTIUS HYPSEUS.<br>M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.                                                                                                                                                                              | <i>Pro-Consul in</i><br><i>Transalpine</i><br><i>Gaul.</i><br>C. POMPTINIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                 |



|                                                            |                                                                                                                       |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Pro-Consul in</i> C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.<br>Further Spain. |                                                                                                                       |                                             | POMPEY triumphs for his<br>Conquests of the chief Coun-<br>tries of <i>Asia</i> , and the King<br><i>Mithridates</i> , and <i>Tigranes</i> .                                       |
| <i>Pro-Consul in</i> Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS.<br>Africa.         |                                                                                                                       |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Pro-Consul in</i> L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.<br>Asia.         |                                                                                                                       | 392. <i>Consulship.</i><br><i>Year</i> 693. | L. AFRANIUS NEPOS.<br>Q. CÆCILIUS METEL-<br>LUS.                                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Quæstor in</i> P. SEXTIUS NEPOS.<br>Macedon.            |                                                                                                                       | <i>Prætors at</i><br>Rome.                  | P. CORNELIUS SPINTHER.<br>Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NE-<br>POS.                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Quæstor in</i> T. FABIUS GALLUS.<br>Cisalpine<br>Gaul.  | Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS,<br>triumphs for the Island of<br><i>Crete</i> .                                                 | <i>Ædiles.</i>                              | M. TERENTIUS VARRO.<br>C. LICINIUS MURENA.                                                                                                                                         |
| 391. <i>Consulship.</i><br><i>Year</i> 692.                | M. PUPIUS PISO.<br>M. VALERIUS MESSALA<br>NIGER.                                                                      | <i>Tribunes of the</i><br><i>People.</i>    | L. FLAVIUS NEPOS.<br>C. HERENNIUS NEPOS.<br>M. LOLLIVS PALICANUS.<br>Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS.<br>M. SERVILIUS GEMINUS.<br>T. POSTUMIUS NEPOS.                                            |
| <i>Censors.</i>                                            | Unknown.                                                                                                              | <i>Pro-Prætor in</i>                        | C. OCTAVIUS RUFUS.<br>Macedon.                                                                                                                                                     |
| THE SIXTY NINTH LUSTRUM.                                   |                                                                                                                       |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Prætors at</i><br>Rome.                                 | C. OCTAVIUS RUFUS, the Fa-<br>ther of the Emperor <i>Au-</i><br><i>gustus</i> .<br>L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSO-<br>NINUS. | <i>Pro-Prætor in</i>                        | Q. TULLIUS CICERO.<br>Asia.                                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Curule Ædile.</i>                                       | DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.                                                                                                   | <i>Pro-Prætor in</i>                        | C. PONTINIUS.<br>Narbonne<br>Gaul.                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Tribunes of the</i><br><i>People.</i>                   | Q. FUFIVS CALENUS.<br>C. CORNUTUS.<br>M. AUFIDIUS LURCO.                                                              | <i>Præfident in</i><br>Syria.               | M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.                                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Pro-Consul in</i>                                       | C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.<br>Macedon.                                                                                        | <i>Quæstor in</i><br>Macedon.               | M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Pro-Prætor in</i>                                       | C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.<br>Sicily.                                                                                        | 393. <i>Consulship.</i><br><i>Year</i> 694. | C. JULIUS CÆSAR.<br>M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Pro-Prætor in</i>                                       | C. JULIUS CÆSAR.<br>Further Spain.                                                                                    | <i>Prætors at</i><br>Rome.                  | LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES.<br>Q. FUFIVS CALENUS.<br>Q. CLAUDIUS FLAMINIUS.<br>T. VETTIUS.<br>L. APULEIUS NEPOS.<br>L. PISO CÆSONINUS.                                                 |
| <i>Pro-Prætor in</i>                                       | Q. TULLIUS CICERO.<br>Asia.                                                                                           | <i>Tribunes of the</i><br><i>People.</i>    | P. VATINIUS NEPOS.<br>C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.<br>CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS.<br>Q. ANCHÆRIUS NEPOS.<br>C. FANNIUS STRABO.<br>Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS PI-<br>US SCIPIO.<br>C. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS. |
| <i>Præfident in</i><br>Syria.                              | M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.                                                                                                   |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Præfident in</i><br>Narbonne-<br>Gaul.                  | C. PONTINIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                   |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Pro-Quæstor in</i>                                      | P. SESTIUS.<br>Macedon.                                                                                               |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |



# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

3

|                                        |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Quæstor at Rome.</i>                | CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS.                                                                                                                                                | <i>Pro-Consul in Transalpine Gaul and Illyricum.</i> | C. JULIUS CÆSAR.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Pro-Consul in Cisalpine Gaul.</i>   | L. AFRANIUS.                                                                                                                                                           | <i>Prætor in Africa.</i>                             | T. VETTIUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Pro-Consul in Transalpine Gaul.</i> | Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CÆLER.                                                                                                                                            | <i>Prætor in Macedon.</i>                            | L. APULEIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Prætor in Hither Spain.</i>         | P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.                                                                                                                                        | <i>Prætor in Syria.</i>                              | CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Prætor in Syria.</i>                | L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.                                                                                                                                                  | <i>Pro-Prætor in Sicily.</i>                         | C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Prætor in Sicily.</i>               | C. VIRGILIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Pro-Prætor in Cyprus.</i>                         | M. PORCIUS CATO.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Pro-Prætor in Asia.</i>             | Q. TULLIUS CICERO.                                                                                                                                                     | <i>Quæstor in Cyprus.</i>                            | M. CANIDIUS CRASSUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Pro-Prætor in Macedon.</i>          | C. OCTAVIUS RUFUS.                                                                                                                                                     | <i>395. Consulship. Year 696.</i>                    | P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER.<br>Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Quæstor in Campania.</i>            | Q. CÆCILIUS BASSUS.                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Prætors at Rome.</i>                              | L. CÆCILIUS RUFUS.<br>APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.<br>M. CALIDIUS NEPOS.<br>C. CORNUTUS.                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Pro-Quæstor in Macedon.</i>         | L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.                                                                                                                                                     | <i>Tribunes of the People.</i>                       | T. ANNIUS MILO PAPIANUS.<br>P. SEXTIUS NEPOS.<br>C. CESTILIUS NEPOS.<br>M. CISPIUS LÆVUS.<br>T. FADIUS GALLUS.<br>M. CURIUS NEPOS.<br>Q. FABRICIUS NEPOS.<br>C. MESSIUS NEPOS.<br>SEX. ATILIIUS SERRANUS.<br>N. QUINCTIUS GRACCHUS. |
| <i>394. Consulship. Year 695.</i>      | L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.<br>A. GABINIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                    | <i>Pro-Consul in Transalpine Gaul and Illyricum.</i> | C. JULIUS CÆSAR.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Prætors.</i>                        | L. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.<br>C. MEMMIUS GEMELLUS.<br>L. FLAVIUS NEPOS.<br>L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS.<br>P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS.<br>T. AMPIUS BALBUS.<br>M. TERENTIUS VARRO. | <i>Pro-Consul in Macedon.</i>                        | L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>Curule Ædiles.</i>                  | M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.<br>P. PLAUTIUS HYPSEUS.                                                                                                                            | <i>Pro-Consul in Syria.</i>                          | A. GABINIUS NEPOS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Plebeian Ædiles.</i>                | L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA.<br>M. LOLLIVS PALICANUS.                                                                                                                         | <i>Prætor in Bithynia and Pontus.</i>                | C. MEMMIUS GEMELLUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Tribunes of the People.</i>         | P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.<br>L. ANTISTIVS NEPOS.<br>P. ÆLIUS LIGVS.<br>CN. MANLIUS NEPOS.<br>L. NOVIUS NEPOS.<br>Q. TERENTIUS CULEO.                                        |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

*Prætor*



*Prætor in Ci-* T. AMPIUS BALBUS.  
licia.

*Pro-Prætor* M. PORCIUS CATO.  
*in Cyprus.*

396.*Consulship.* CN. CORNELIUS LENTU-  
Year 697. LUS MARCELLINUS.  
L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.

*Prætors at* C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.  
*Rome.* T. POSTUMIUS NEPOS.  
Q. ANCHARIUS NEPOS.  
CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS.  
M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

*Curule Ædiles.* P. CLODIUS PULCHER.  
M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

*Tribunes of the* C. PORCIUS CATO.  
*People.* SEX. NONNIUS SUFFENAS.  
L. PROCILIUS NEPOS.  
A. PLAUTIUS SYLVANUS.  
L. RACILIUS NEPOS.  
C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.  
L. CANINIUS GALLUS.  
ANTISTHIUS SEVERUS.  
P. RUTILIUS LUPUS.  
CN. PLANCIUS NEPOS.

*Pro-Consul in* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.  
*the Gauls.*

*Pro-Consul in* L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONI-  
Macedon. NUS.

*Pro-Consul in* A. GABINIUS NEPOS.  
Syria.

*Pro-Consul in* Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NE-  
Hither Spain. POS.

*Pro-Consul in* P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS  
Cilicia and SPINTHER.  
Cyprus.

*Prætor in Sar-* APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.  
dinia.

*Prætor in* Q. VALERIUS ORCA.  
Africa.

397.*Consulship.* CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS,  
Year 698. the second Time.  
M. LICINIUS CRASSUS, the  
second Time.

*Censors.* M. VALERIUS MESSALA NIGER.  
M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

## THE SEVENTIETH LUSTRUM.

*Prætors at* P. VATINIUS NEPOS.  
*Rome.* C. COSCONIUS NEPOS.  
C. FANNIUS STRABO.  
C. FANNIUS NEPOS.

*Curule Ædiles.* L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.  
L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS.

*Plebeian Æ-* C. MESSIUS NEPOS.  
*dile.*

*Tribunes of the* C. TREBONIUS ASPER.  
*People.* C. ATTEIUS CAPITO.  
P. AQUILLIUS GALLUS.  
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CRE-  
TICUS.

*Pro-Consul in* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.  
*the Gauls.*

*Pro-Consul in* A. GABINIUS NEPOS.  
Syria.

*Pro-Consul in* Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NE-  
Hither Spain. POS.

*Pro-Consul in* P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS  
Cilicia and Cy- SPINTHER.  
prus.

*Pro-Consul in* Q. ANCHARIUS.  
Macedon.

*Pro-Consul in* M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.  
Sardinia.

*Prætor in Asia.* C. CLODIUS PULCHER.

*Quæstors.* L. ROSCIUS NEPOS.  
C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO.

398.*Consulship.* L. DOMITIUS ÆNOBAR-  
Year 699. BUS.  
APP. CLAUDIUS PUL-  
CHER.

*Prætors.* T. ANNIUS MILO PAPIANUS.  
C. ALBIUS NEPOS.  
M. PORCIUS CATO.  
CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS.  
P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURI-  
CUS.  
SER. SULPICIUS GALBA.

*Curule Ædiles.* CN. PLAUCIUS NEPOS.  
A. PLAUTIUS SYLVANUS.  
*Plebeian*



# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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*Plebeian Æ-* Q. PEDIUS NEPOS.  
*dile.*

*Tribunes of the* C. MEMMIUS NEPOS.  
*People.* D. LÆLIUS BALBUS.  
TERENTIUS VARRO.  
Q. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

*Quæstors.* FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SYLLA.  
A. HIRTIUS NEPOS.

*Pro-Consul in* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.  
*the Gauls.*

*Pro-Consul in* CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS.  
*Spain.*

*Pro-Consul in* M. LICINIUS CRASSUS.  
*Syria.*

*Pro-Consul in* P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS  
*Cilicia and Cy-* SPINTHER.  
*prus.*

*Pro-Prætor in* C. CLODIUS PULCHER.  
*Asia.*

*Quæstors.* M. LICINIUS CRASSUS.  
Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS.  
C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.  
L. CORNELIUS BALBUS.  
C. LÆLIUS NEPOS.  
M. TULLIUS NEPOS.  
C. SESTIUS GALLUS.

C. PONTINIUS NEPOS, triumphs  
over the *Allobroges*.

399. *Consulship.* CN. DOMITIUS CALVI-  
*Year 700.* NUS.  
M. VALERIUS MESSALA.

*Prætors at* L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.  
*Rome.* P. SEXTIUS NEPOS.  
VOCONIUS NEPOS.

*Ædiles.* M. FAVONIUS NEPOS.  
M. JUVENTIUS LATERENSIS.

*Tribunes of the* Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS.  
*People.* C. LUCCEIUS HIRRUS.  
P. LICINIUS CRASSUS JUNIA-  
NUS.  
M. CÆLIUS VICINIANUS.

*Pro-Consul in* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.  
*the Gauls.*

*Pro-Consul in* CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS.  
*Spain.*

*Pro-Consul in* M. LICINIUS CRASSUS.  
*Syria.*

*Pro-Consul in* APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.  
*Cilicia and Cy-*  
*prus.*

400. *Consulship.* CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS  
*Year 701.* alone, the third time. Seven  
Months after, he associated  
with himself  
C. CÆCILIUS METELLUS  
SCIPIO.

*Prætors at* A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.  
*Rome.* L. FABIUS NEPOS.  
FAVONIUS NEPOS.  
M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS.

*Tribunes of the* Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS.  
*People.* T. MUNATIUS PLANCUS BUR-  
SA.  
C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS.  
M. CÆLIUS RUFUS.  
MANILIUS CANINIANUS.  
M. VIBULLIUS RUFUS.  
L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS.

*Pro-Consul in* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.  
*the Gauls.*

*Pro-Consul in* Under *Pompey's Orders*,  
*Spain.* L. AFRANIUS.  
M. PETREIUS.

*Pro-Consul in* APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.  
*Cilicia and Cy-*  
*prus.*

*Prætor in* L. CANINIUS GALLUS.  
*Achaia.*

*Quæstor in* M. ANTONIUS NEPOS.  
*the Gauls.*

401. *Consulship.* SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS.  
*Year 702.* M. CLAUDIUS MARCEL-  
LUS.

*Prætors at* A. PLAUTIUS SYLVANUS.  
*Rome.* M. JUVENTIUS LATERENSIS.  
M. FAVONIUS.  
C. ATTEIUS CAPITO.

*Pro-Prætor in* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.  
*the Gauls.*

*Pro-Prætor in* CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS.  
*Spain.*  
B

*Pro-*



*Pro-Prætor in M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.*  
Syria.

*Pro-Prætor in M. TULLIUS CICERO.*  
Cilicia and Cyprus.

*Pro-Prætor in Q. MINUTIUS THERMUS.*  
Asia.

*Pro-Prætor in P. ATIUS VARRO.*  
Africa.

*Quæstors in CN. VOLUSIUS SATURNINUS.*  
*Cilicia and Cyprus.* L. MESSINIUS RUFUS.

*Quæstor in CN. SALLUSTIUS NEPOS.*  
Syria.

*Pro-Quæstor in M. ANTONIUS NEPOS.*  
the Gauls.

*Pro-Quæstor C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.*  
in Syria.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS  
SPINTHER triumphs for Cilicia.

402. *Consulship.* L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS.  
Year 703. C. CLAUDIUS MARCEL-  
LUS.

*Censors.* APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER.  
L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONIUS.

#### THE SEVENTY FIRST LUSTRUM.

*Prætors at Rome.* C. TITIUS RUFUS.  
C. CURTIUS PEDUCEIANUS.  
M. PORCIUS CATO, the Second  
Time.  
M. LIVIUS DRUSUS.

*Curule Ædiles.* M. CÆLIUS RUFUS.  
M. OCTAVIUS NEPOS.

*Tribunes of the People.* S. SCRIBONIUS CURIO.  
C. FURNIUS NEPOS.

*Pro-Consul in the Gauls.* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

*Pro-Consul in Spain.* CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS.

*Pro-Consul in Syria.* M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS.

*Pro-Consul in Cilicia and Cyprus.* M. TULLIUS CICERO.

*Pro-Prætor in Sicily.* FURFANIUS NEPOS.

*Pro-Prætor in Africa.* C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS.

*Quæstor in Cilicia.* C. CÆLIUS CALDUS.

*Quæstor in Syria.* L. MARIUS NEPOS.

*Quæstor in Macedonia.* T. ANTIUSTIUS.

*Pro-Quæstor in Cilicia.* L. MESSINIUS RUFUS.

*Pro-Quæstor in Asia.* C. ANTONIUS NEPOS.

403. *Consulship.* C. CLAUDIUS MARCEL-  
Year 704. LUS.  
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS.

*Dictator.* C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

*Prætors.* M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS.  
L. ROSCIUS NEPOS.  
C. ALLIENIUS NEPOS.  
C. SOSIUS NEPOS.  
L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.  
P. RUTILIUS LUPUS.  
C. COPONIUS NEPOS.  
SEX. PEDUCEIUS NEPOS.

*Tribunes of the People.* M. ANTONIUS NEPOS.  
Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS.  
C. CASSIUS LONGINUS.  
L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS.  
L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS.  
A. HIRTIUS NEPOS.  
C. LÆLIUS NEPOS.

*Pro-Consul in Syria.* Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS SCIPIO.

*Pro-Prætor in Sicily.* M. PORCIUS CATO.

*Pro-Prætor in Sardinia.* M. AURELIUS COTTA.



# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. 7

*Pro-Prætor in* L. ÆLIUS TUBERO,  
Africa.

*Pro-Prætor in* P. SESTIUS NEPOS,  
Cilicia and Cyprus.

*Pro-Prætor in* CALVISIUS SABINUS,  
Bithynia and Pontus.

404. *Consulship.* C. JULIUS CÆSAR, the second time.  
Year 705.

P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURICUS.

*Prætors.*

C. TREBONIUS NEPOS.

M. CÆLIUS RUFUS.

Q. PEDIUS.

P. SULPICIUS GALBA.

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS.

*The Battle of Pharsalia.*

The End of the FASTI CONSULARES.



THE



## A GENERAL

## INDEX

To the SIX VOLUMES of the



## HISTORY of the ROMAN REPUBLICK,

Wherein all the SIXTEEN INDEXES of the Original are digested  
into One, with Additions.

V. Volume.      P. Page.      N. Note.      Col. Column.

**A**, (The Letter) among the *Romans* stood for the *Prænomen* of **AULUS**.

**ABAS**, a River of *Albania* which falls into *The Caspian Sea*, V. 5. P. 571. N. 39.

**ABANTIAS**, See *Eubæa*.

**ABBA**, or **OBBA**, or perhaps **THABBA**, a City of *Africa* near *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 521. N. 39.

**ABDERA**, anciently one of the most famous Cities of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 497. N. 65.

**ABELOX**, a *Spanish* Officer, who had gone over to the *Carthaginians*, changes Sides, and delivers up to the *Romans* all the young Nobility, who had been given for Hostages to *Hannibal*, before his Departure out of *Italy*, V. 3. P. 110.

**ABGARUS**, or **ARIAMNES**, a King, or Chief among the *Arabians*, betrays *Crassus* who placed an entire Confidence in him, V. 6. P. 140. N. 38; the Reproaches the brave *Quæstor Cassius* cast on *Crassus*, on that account, *Ibid.* P. 141. The Traitor draws on *Crassus* to a sure Defeat, *Ib.* P. 142; and is the chief Cause of the Rout of the *Roman Army*, *Ib.* P. 143.

**ABNOBA**, a Mountain near which *The Danube* rises, V. 5. P. 208. N. 14.

**ABORIGINES**, (*The*) thought the first Inhabitants of *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6. Their Antiquity uncertain, *Ib.* P. 6. N. 27.

**ABSINTHUS**, the Name *Stephens* gives to the City of *Ænos*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.

**ABYDOS**, a great City of *Asia Minor*, which stood in *Phrygia*, near *The Thracian Bos-*

*phorus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 39. V. 5. P. 429. N. 106: It is now known by the Name of one of *The Dardanelles*, V. 4. P. 199. N. 8. V. 5. P. 429. N. 106.

**ACADEMICKS**, what sort of Philosophers so called, V. 4. P. 548. N. 23.

**ACADEMIES**, (*Military*) instituted at *Rome* by *P. Rutilius Rufus*, V. 5. P. 257. N. 12. *Ib.* P. 261. N. 20.

**ACADEMY**, (*The*) the Place near *Albens*, where the Philosophers held their Schools, V. 5. P. 404. N. 48.

**ACARNANI**, the People of *Acarnania*, swear to make War in the severest manner with the *Ætolians*, who had drawn several Nations into a League against them, V. 3. P. 319; engage *Philip of Macedon* to join them, and with him, drive the *Ætolians* into the Heart of their Provinces, *Ib.*; engage *Philip* to make War with the *Athenians*, V. 4. P. 12.; surrender to the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 85, 86. N. 2.

**ACARNANIA**, a Country to the South of *Epirus*, between the River *Achelous* to the East, and the Gulph of *Ambracia* to the West, V. 3. P. 313. N. 2; it was formerly a Canton of old *Epirus*, *Ib.* P. 484. N. 76.

**ACCA LAURENTIA**, Nurse to *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, V. 1. P. 16. Her Memory was perpetuated at *Rome* by a solemn Festival, *Ib.* P. 17. N. 67.

**ACCA LAURENTIA**, another Person of that Name who was also called *Tarentia*, or *Tarutia*, ought not to be confounded with

O O O



- with the former, V. 1. P. 16. N. 67. She was honoured at *Rome* with the Appellation of, *The Goddess of Flowers*, *Ib.*
- ACCENSI, (*The*) according to *Livy* were a Century of Drums and Trumpets, V. 1. P. 147. N. 29. The different Opinions of Authors concerning the Meaning of this Appellation, *Ib.*
- ACCENSI, were light-armed Soldiers, who fought with Slings, V. 2. P. 167. N. 64.
- ACCIIUS, or ATTIIUS (*Lucius*) the Poet; his Life and Character, V. 5. P. 47. N. 97. A List of his Dramatick Pieces, *Ib.* P. 49. N. Col. 1.
- ACCIIUS, a skilful Orator against whom *Cicero* defended *Cluentius*, V. 5. P. 49. N. 97. Col. 2.
- ACCUA, a City, which probably stood near *Luceria*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 32.
- ACCUSED, (*The*) among the *Romans*, how they procured the Favour of their Judges, V. 1. P. 375. N. 70.
- ACERRINAM, (*Coloniā*) a Remark on the Text of *Livy*, which formerly had these Words, but now it has *Terinam* instead of *Acerinam*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 82.
- ACERRA, a *Municipium* to which the *Prætor Papirius* gave the Right of *Citizenship*, V. 2. P. 196. N. 38.
- ACERRÆ, an ancient and one of the chief Cities of *Insubria*, V. 3. P. 35. N. 79.
- ACERRÆ, an ancient City of *Campania*, which still retains its Name, V. 3. P. 155. N. 90. It is plundered and burnt by *Hannibal*, *Ib.* P. 155. See also V. 5. P. 342. N. 130.
- ACESILENA, a little Province of *Armenia*, V. 5. P. 561. N. 22.
- ACHÆUM, a Port not far from old *Troy*, near Cape *Sigæum*, V. 4. P. 199.
- ACHAIA, was formerly of a greater and a less extent, at different Times, V. 3. P. 23. N. 52. Its Quarrels with *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 297. *Rome* decrees that the latter Republick shall be for ever subject to the former. *Ib.* P. 301. *Perfes* labours to bring the *Achaian* Republick into his Interest. *Ib.* P. 357. But the *Achaians* favour the *Roman* Interest more and more, *Ib.* P. 432. Divisions arise in *Achaia*, *Ib.* P. 515. Which oblige *Rome* to treat the People with Rigour, *Ib.* The Senate sends Deputies thither, P. 523. *Scipio Nasica* has Interest enough to get the *Achaian* Lords whom *Rome* had banished into *Italy*, sent home into their own Country, *Ib.* P. 575. An account of the Troubles that arose in this Republick, *Ib.* P. 632; and at last produced its Destruction, *Ib.* P. 645.
- ACHAIANS, or ACHÆANS, the People who gave their Name to *Achaia*, a Country in *Peloponnesus*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 40; their Country is now called *Clarence*, *Ib.* P. 395. N. 35; they join with *Philip of Macedon* against the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 396; gain some Advantages over the *Elæans* and *Ætolians*, *Ib.* P. 405, N. 85; hold a general Diet of their Nation, V. 4. P. 52; make a Treaty with *Rome* and her Allies; *Ib.* P. 55; together with them besiege *Corinth*, *Ib.* P. 56; are obliged to raise the Siege, *Ib.* P. 57; still adhere to *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 117; determine to make War with the Tyrant *Nabis*, *Ib.* P. 154; refuse to enter into an Alliance with *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 164.
- ACHAICUS, (*Lucius Mummius*) Vid. *Mummius*.
- ACHANTHUS, a City which belonged to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 109.
- ACHELOUS, the River which divides *Arcania* from *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 2.
- ACHERON, (*The*) in *Epirus*, the River which gave rise to so many poetical Fictions, V. 2. P. 75.
- ACHERUSIA, (*Palus*) one of the three Lakes, which are near *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.
- ACHILLAS, a Lord of *Ptolomy's* Court prevails on his Brother to get *Pompey*, who desired a Retreat in *Egypt*, assassinated, V. 6. P. 230.
- ACHORRÆ, a City of *Æstiotis*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 31.
- ACIDINUS, (*Lucius Manlius*) Vid. *Manlius*.
- ACILIAN, (*The*) a *Plebeian* Family in *Rome*, V. 4. P. 169. N. 204.
- ACILIUS-BALBUS, (*Manius*) is created *Consul* for the Year 603, V. 4. P. 575; erects a Temple to *Piety*, and why, *Ib.* P. 576.
- ACILIUS-BALBUS, (*Manius*) probably the Son of the former, is chosen *Consul* for the Year 639, V. 5. P. 188. N. 58.
- ACILIUS-GLABRIO, (*Manius*) is made one of the *Decemviri* who were Guardians of the *Sybilline* Books, V. 4. P. 20. N. 47; promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 562, *Ib.* P. 169. *Greece* falls to his Lot, *Ib.* He sets out for that Province, *Ib.* P. 171; arrives there, P. 173; makes some Conquests in *Theffaly*, *Ib.* P. 174, which he subdues to *Rome*, *Ib.* He attacks *Antiochus* in the Pass of *Thermopylae*, *Ib.* P. 176. The Battle he fought there described, *Ib.* P. 177; and the Losses on both Sides enumerated, *Ib.* P. 178. He subdues *Bootia*, *Ib.* then *Eubœa*, *Ib.* takes *Heraclea* by Force, *Ib.* P. 179, 180; then *Lamia*, *Ib.* P. 180. The *Ætolians* demand a Peace, *Ib.* P. 181. He besieges *Naupactus* the Bulwark of that Nation, *Ib.* P. 182; the Consequences of that Siege, *Ib.* P. 184; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 190; returns into *Ætolia*, where he takes *Lamin* by Assault, *Ib.* P. 195; and besieges *Amphissa*, *Ib.* P. 195.
- ACILIUS-GLABRIO, (*Manius*) is created *Consul* for the Year 599, and makes War in *Gaul* without Success, V. 4. P. 553.



- ACILIUS-GLABRIO, (*Manius*) is created *Consul* for the Year 686, V. 5. P. 545, and sent into *Asia* to succeed *Lucullus*, *Ib.* P. 554.
- ACILIUS-LIGUS, (*Publius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 581, V. 4. P. 365; the Senate endeavour to mortify him, and why, *Ib.*
- ACILIUS, a private Soldier in *Cæsar's* Troops behaves himself with great Bravery in a Sea-fight near *Marfeilles*, V. 6. P. 196.
- ACILIUS, (*Manius*) persuades the Senators that it is necessary to put a strong *Roman* Garrison in *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 386.
- ACILIUS, (*Manius*) is sent by the *Roman* Senate to the King and Queen of *Egypt*, V. 3. P. 356.
- ACIRIS, (*The*) a River near *Tarentum*, now called *Agri* by the *Italians*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 79.
- ACISILENE, a little Province in *Armenia*, V. 5. P. 561. N. 22.
- ACRA, or ACRÆ, (City) its Situation, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36.
- ACRADINA, a Quarter of the great City of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 225.
- ACRAGAS, a River of *Sicily*, which ran near the City of *Agrigentum*, V. 3. P. 253. N. 20.
- ACRÆPHIA, a City of *Bæotia* between the Rivers *Asopus* and *Ismenus* V. 4. P. 92. N. 22.
- ACROCORINTHUS, the Citadel of *Corinth*, so called from the height of its Situation, V. 4. P. 496. N. 59, & P. 644. N. 63.
- ACRON, King of *Cenina*, V. 1. P. 34; ravages the Country about *Rome*, *Ib.* P. *Ib.* is killed by *Romulus*, *Ib.* P. 35.
- ACROPOLIS, a City of *Iberia Asiatica*, V. 5. P. 571. N. 36.
- ACROTATUS, the Son of *Areus*, in love with *Chelonis* the Wife of *Cleonimes* King of *Lacedæmon*, V. 2. P. 490.
- ACTION, a City and Promontory in *Acar-nania*, V. 4. P. 4. N. 13.
- ACTIUS CLAUSUS. vid. *Appius Claudius*.
- ACTUS, a Piece of Ground of six Foot square, V. 5. P. 13. N. 28.
- ADÆNA, a City of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 100.
- ADDA, (*The*) anciently *Addua*, a River which rises in one of the *Alpes*, V. 3. P. 32. N. 71.
- ADDUS, ADDIDA, a City situated on a Mountain near *Jerusalem*, V. 5. P. 68. N. 21.
- ADHERBAL, the *Carthaginian* General, orders a Fleet to the Relief of *Lilybæum* besieged by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 599, and beats the *Romans* at Sea, *Ib.* P. 603; is himself beaten at Sea by *Lælius*, V. 3. P. 445.
- ADHERBAL, the Son of *Micipsa* King of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 199; and his Successor in the Throne, *Ib.* Is deprived of almost all his Dominions by *Jugurtha*, *Ib.* P. 201; has Recourse to the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.* makes a Speech to the *Conscript Fathers*, *Ib.* which *Jugurtha* prevents their having a due Regard to, by his Money, *Ib.* P. 202: *Adherbal* is forced to be content with the most barren Part of *Numidia*, *Ib.* and even there *Jugurtha* comes to attack him with a great Army, *Ib.* P. 203; and besieges him in his capital City, *Ib.* *Adherbal* writes a Letter of Complaint to the Senate, *Ib.* P. 204; the Effect of that Letter, *Ib.* *Jugurtha* obliges *Adherbal* to surrender upon Terms, and contrary to the Faith of the Treaty has him cruelly murdered, *Ib.* P. 205.
- ADIABENI, who, V. 5. P. 534. N. 53.
- ADIS, a City of *Africa* whose Situation is at present unknown, V. 2. P. 575. N. 9.
- ADOPTION, the Forms necessary to be observed to make an *Adoption* regular and valid, according to the *Roman* Laws, V. 6. P. 74. N. 56.
- ADOREA, a Present of Corn given to the *Roman* Soldiers who had distinguished themselves in Battle, V. 1. P. 217. N. 69.
- ADOUR, (*The*) *Aturus*; there were two Rivers of this Name in *Gascogne*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 20.
- ADRANUM, its Situation, and the Nature of its Mastiffs, V. 2. P. 541. N. 31.
- ADRAMYTTEUM, or ADRAMITTUM, or ADRAMYTTEUM, an ancient City of *Asia Minor*, bordering on *Mysia*, and *Troas*, V. 4. P. 205, N. 20. *Ib.* P. 604. N. 14. V. 5. P. 397. N. 20.
- ADRASTIA, the Name both of a Plain and a Mountain over against *Cyzicus* in *Propontis*, V. 5. P. 499. N. 93.
- ADRIA, one of the most considerable Cities of old *Cisalpine* and *Transpadane* Gaul, situated on the Shore of the *Adriatick* Sea, but falsely thought to have given Name to it, V. 2. P. 381. N. 66. V. 3. P. 94.
- ADRIANUS, (*Caius Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- ADRUMETUM, a City of *Africa*, V. 3. P. 548. N. 104.
- ADVATICI, an ancient People of *Gaul*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
- ADULTERY, an Husband who surprized his Wife in *Adultery* had Power, according to the *Roman* Law, to punish her with Death, V. 1. P. 470; and might do the same if he caught her drunk, *Ib.* P. 470.
- ÆACIDÆ, the Descendants of *Æacus* King of *Ægina*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 30.
- ÆBURA, the ancient Geographers mention three Cities of this Name, V. 4. P. 323. N. 82.
- ÆBUTII, two *Tribunes* of this Name, get an Edict passed, whereby they shorten the Proceedings prescribed by the Laws of the XII Tables, in civil Causes, V. 3. P. 15.
- ÆBUTIVUS, a young *Roman*, is informed by his Mistress of the monstrous Crimes committed at *Rome* in the *Bacchanalia*, and informs



- forms the *Consul Postumius* of it, V. 4. P. 274, 275. The *Consul* upon this, first destroyed the abominable Society, and then procured an honourable Reward, for both the Informers, *Ib.* P. 279.
- ÆBUTIVS ELVA, (*Marcus*) made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, V. 4. P. 439.
- ÆDILES, Magistrates appointed to assist the *Tribunes of the People*, V. 1. P. 289; their Creation, *Ib.* The Etymology of their Name, *Ib.* N. 46.
- ÆDILES, (*Curule*) established, V. 2. p. 77. Their Privileges and Functions, *Ib.* N. 51. They at first could only be chosen out of the Nobility, but this was afterwards altered, *Ib.* No Man could with Honour decline this Office, *Ib.* P. 78. N. 51. It afterwards became one of the most considerable Offices in *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 80.
- ÆDUI, what Part of *Gaul* was possessed by these ancient People, V. 5. P. 174. N. 15. Tho' so constantly attached to the *Romans*, they at last shake off the Yoke, V. 6. P. 160; but *Cæsar* by his Address and Bravery brought them back to their Duty, *Ib.* P. 165.
- ÆGADES, two Islands in the *African Sea*, now known by the Names of *Maretimo* and *Levenzo*, V. 3. P. 131. N. 34.
- ÆGE, or ÆCÆ, or *Ancæ*, a City of *Apulia*, at the Foot of the *Apennines*, V. 3. P. 95, N. 41. *Ib.* P. 223. N. 31.
- ÆGELEON, a City on the western Coast of the Island of *Negropont*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 115.
- ÆGIALIS, the Name of *Achaia* before the *Achæans* conquered it, V. 3. P. 20. N. 40.
- ÆGIMURUS, an Island in the *African Sea*, now called *Galita*, or *Galata*, V. 2. P. 613. N. 60. It took its Name from the Goats it bred in great Numbers, V. 3. P. 500. N. 125; and lays near the Coasts of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 4. P. 597. N. 6.
- ÆGINA, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, V. 3. P. 401. N. 64, was anciently called *Oenone* and *Myrmidonia*; now *Eugia*, *Lefina*, and *Lalona*, V. 4. P. 12. N. 27.
- ÆGINIUM, a City in *Stymphalia*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 78.
- ÆGINIUM, a City on the Confines of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 43.
- ÆGINIUM, a City in *Æstiotis*, a Canton of *Theffaly* on the south Borders of *Pelagonia Tripolitica*, V. 4. P. 494. N. 51.
- ÆGITHALUS, a Promontory in the most western Parts of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 607. N. 46.
- ÆGITNA, an ancient City of *Liguria Transalpina*, V. 4. P. 553. N. 35.
- ÆGIUM, a City of the *Achæans*, where they held their Assemblies, V. 3. P. 428; it stood between *Patra* and *Sicyon*, V. 4. P. 163. N. 190. *Ib.* P. 248. N. 107; is now called *Vostiza*, *Ib.* P. 637. N. 49.
- ÆGUS, a *Gaul*, deserted from *Cæsar's* Camp, and was the Cause of his being routed at *Dyrrhacium*, V. 6. P. 218.
- ÆGUSA, (Island) called by the *Latins* *Capraria*, and *Apponiana*, V. 2. P. 599. N. 40.
- ÆLIAN, (Law), was designed to suppress the Factions which were too common in *Rome* at Elections, V. 4. P. 551. N. 20.
- ÆLIUS PÆTUS, made General of Horse to *Q. Fabius Ambustus*, V. 2. P. 241.
- ÆLIUS PÆTUS, (*Publius*), is created *Consul* for the first Time, V. 2. P. 183; and *Augur*, *Ib.* P. 316.
- ÆLIUS PÆTUS, (*Publius*) promoted to the *Augurship*, V. 3. P. 407. N. 89; is chosen General of Horse by *Servilius Neptunus* the *Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 562; and advanced to the *Consulate*, *Ib.* P. 563. His Prudence, *Ib.* p. 564; is put at the Head of two *Legions* to guard *Italy*, *Ib.* marches against the *Boii*, V. 4. P. 2. *Oppius* one of his Officers, is routed and killed, *Ib.* *Pætus* in Revenge for this, ravages their Country, *Ib.* and forces the *Ingauni* to enter into an Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.* The Senate give him leave to chuse what Commander he pleases to go with a Fleet to *Macedon*, and he nominates *Lærinus*, *Ib.* P. 3. *Pætus* presides in the *Comitia* for electing *Consuls*, *Ib.* Is chosen one of the *Decemviri* for distributing the Lands given to *Scipio's* victorious Soldiers, *Ib.* N. 9; and is honoured with the *Censorship*, *Ib.* P. 21.
- ÆLIUS PÆTUS, (*Quintus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 586, V. 4. P. 480; has *Cisalpine Gaul* for his Province, *Ib.* P. 481.
- ÆLIUS PÆTUS CATUS, (*Sextus*) ranked among the famous *Civilians* by *Cicero*, V. 4. P. 41. N. 3. His Character, *Ib.* P. 42; stands Candidate for the *Consulship*, and after some Opposition from two *Tribunes of the People*, is elected, *Ib.* The Tranquillity of the *Gauls* to whom he was sent to make War, prevents his gaining any Glory in his *Consulship*; and he returns to *Rome* to preside in the *Comitia*, *Ib.* P. 59, 60.
- ÆLIUS PÆTUS TUBERO, See *Pætus*.
- ÆLIUS TUBERO, (*Publius*) *Plebeian Ædile*, abdicates, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.
- ÆLIUS TUBERO, (*Quintus*) Grandson to *Paulus Æmilius*, and Nephew to *Scipio* by the Mother's side, pronounces *Scipio's* funeral Oration, V. 5. P. 140; a short Account of his Life and Virtues, *Ib.* N. 56.
- ÆMILIA, a *Vestal*, breaks her Vows, V. 5. P. 190; and is therefore buried alive, *Ib.* P. 192.
- ÆMILIAN, (Family) *Plutarch* contradicts himself with regard to the Origin of it, V. 4. P. 436. N. 1.
- ÆMILIAN, (Way). See *Way*.
- ÆMILIANUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- ÆMILIANUS, (*Publius Cornelius Scipio*). See *Scipio*.



- ÆMILIUS, Conjectures concerning the Etymology of the Word, V. 1. P. 351. N. 30.
- ÆMILIUS, the Roman Ambassador, finds King *Philip* at the Siege of *Abydos*, and haughtily commands him to declare for Peace or War, and *Philip*, shocked at this Treatment, sends him away with a Declaration of War, V. 4. P. 15, 16.
- ÆMILIUS-BARBULA, (*Lucius*) is created *Consul* for the Year 472, V. 2. P. 424; comes with an Army into the Territory of *Tarentum*, and there beats the *Tarentini*, *Ib.* P. 425; puts his Troops into Winter-Quarters in *Apulia*, *Ib.* P. 428; makes use of a Stratagem to avoid being attacked in his Retreat, *Ib.* P. 429; is created a *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; receives the Honours of a *Triumph* for having beaten the *Salentini*, *Ib.* P. 447.
- ÆMILIUS-BARBULA, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul*, V. 3. P. 18; enters upon his Office, *Ib.* P. 19. The *Illyrican War* began in his Administration, *Ib.* P. 20, &c.
- ÆMILIUS-BARBULA, (*Quintus*) is chosen *Consul* a first Time, V. 2. P. 256; a second Time, *Ib.* P. 273; sets out from *Rome* to make War with the *Hetrurians*, 274; gains a bloody Victory over them, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 275.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Caius*) chosen *Military Tribune*, and defeats the *Volsinienses*, V. 2. P. 10.
- ÆMILIUS CERRETANUS, (*Quintus*) an Error in most Copies of *Livy* concerning this Name, V. 2. P. 226. N. 98.
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) chosen *Consul* the first Time, V. 3. P. 16, in the Year 521; takes a great Booty from the *Sardinians*, which is afterwards taken from him by the *Corficans*, *Ib.* P. 17; is chosen *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 533, *Ib.* P. 42; beats the *Carthaginian Fleet* near *Lilybæum*, *Ib.* P. 57; vows Great Games to *Jupiter*, *Ib.* P. 93; is chosen *Prætor* at *Rome* to hear the Causes between Citizens and Foreigners, *Ib.* P. 241, and afterwards commands an Army at *Luceria*, *Ib.*; is chosen one of the *Decemviri* who had the Care of the *Sybilline Books*, *Ib.* P. 327. N. 45; is one of the Deputies sent to *Ptolomy Epiphanes King of Egypt*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 7; is chosen *Censor*, *Ib.* P. 332; at the Request of the Senate and People is reconciled to his Colleague *Fulvius Nobilior*, to whom he had long been an open Enemy, *Ib.* P. 333; is made *Prince of the Senate* by *Fulvius*, *Ib.*; is rigidly severe on a young Roman Knight, *Ib.*; makes a very proper Use of the publick Money assigned for embellishing the City, *Ib.*
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) promoted to the *Consulate* in the Year 566, V. 4. P. 256; is sent with his Colleague into *Liguria*, *Ib.*; which he greatly helped to subdue by his Arms and the *Military Ways* he made there, *Ib.* P. 257; he does Justice to the *Carnomani*, who had been oppressed by a Roman *Prætor*, *Ib.* P. 258; made *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 578, and merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* 352; distinguishes himself a little by his Arms in his *Pro-Consulate*, *Ib.* P. 354; is chosen *Prince of the Senate*, *Ib.* P. 355.
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) advanced to the *Consulship* in the Year 595, V. 4. P. 540.
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) promoted to the *Consulship* in the Year 627, V. 5. P. 145.
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) promoted to the *Consulate* in the Year 675, and has *Transalpine Gaul* for his Province, V. 5. P. 472. His Character, *Ib.* P. 473; his Quarrels with his Colleague, P. 474; forms a Scheme for a new Civil War, P. 475; draws near to *Rome* with an Army, and is defeated by *Pompey*, *Ib.*; and a second Time by his Colleague *Lutatius Catulus*, P. 476; the Senate declare him an Enemy to the Republick, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 477.
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) is made Governour of *Rome* by *Cæsar*, during the Civil Wars between him and *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 194; nominates *Cæsar Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 205.
- ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA, (*Marcus*) famous for his Eloquence, V. 5. P. 57; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 616, *Ib.* opposes *The Cassian Law*, *Ib.* P. 61; *Cassius*, the Author of the Law revenges himself, and gets him fined, *Ib.* N. 122. After the Defeat of *Hostilius* before *Numantia*, *Æmilius* is sent to succeed him, *Ib.* P. 74; he takes the Command of the Army in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.* P. 76; his first Design is to inure his Troops to Discipline, and with this View, he declares War with the *Vaccæi*, *Ib.* P. 77. The Senate signify to him a Decree of theirs to oblige him to put a stop to Hostilities which he had begun with these People, *Ib.*; nevertheless he besieges *Palantia*, probably the Capital of the *Vaccæi*, *Ib.* but is forced to raise the Siege in Disorder, *Ib.* P. 78.
- ÆMILIUS LIVIANUS, (*Mamercus*) is created *Consul*, V. 5. P. 476.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Lucius*) created *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 257; invests *Saticula*, and beats the *Samnites* who came to its Relief, *Ib.*
- ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 269, V. 1. P. 337; is defeated by the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; and blocked up in his Camp by their Army, *Ib.* P. 338; but he repulses them with Vigour, and forces them to retire with Loss, *Ib.*; is made *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 275, P. 351; and ordered to lead an Army against the



- Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 352 ; whom he defeats, and forces to desire a Peace of the Senate, *Ib.* ; He is refused the Honours of a *Triumph*, for which he revenges himself on the Senate, P. 353 ; is raised to the *Consulate* a third Time, in the Year 280, *Ib.* P. 364.
- ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time, in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 35 ; a second Time in the Year 367, *Ib.* P. 36 ; a third Time in the Year 371, *Ib.* P. 50 ; a fourth Time in the Year 372, *Ib.* P. 51 ; a fifth Time in the Year 377, *Ib.* P. 60 ; is chosen *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 387, *Ib.* P. 76. Some Authors by Mistake call him *Marcus Æmilius*, *Ib.* N. 47 ; is made *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 390. *Ib.* P. 87.
- ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS, (*Lucius*) is created *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 412, V. 2. P. 151 ; plunders the Territory of the *Samnites*, and obliges them to send Ambassadors to sue for Peace, *Ib.* P. 152 ; is made *Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 191 ; *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 424, *Ib.* P. 199 ; takes *Privernum*, and from thence has the Surname of *Privernas*, *Ib.* P. 200 ; and *Triumphs*, *Ib.* P. 201.
- ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Manius*) created *Consul* in the Year 343, V. 1. P. 554. Some Authors by Mistake call him *Marcus*, *Ib.* N. 4 ; is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 348, *Ib.* P. 562 ; a second Time, in the Year 350, *Ib.* P. 564 ; and a third Time, in the Year 352, *Ib.* P. 570.
- ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, (*Tiberius*) chosen *Consul* in the Year 414, V. 2. P. 171 ; besieges *Pedum*, *Ib.* ; before he reduces it, demands the Honours of a *Triumph*, which are refused him, *Ib.* ; and he revenges himself on the *Patricians*, *Ib.* P. 172.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Mamercus*) created *Military Tribune* in the Year 315, V. 1. P. 521 ; *Dictator* in the Year 316, *Ib.* P. 522 ; gains a signal Victory over the *Fidenates*, *Falisci*, and *Veientes* together, *Ib.* P. 523 ; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 524 ; makes an Offering to *Jupiter* of a Crown of Gold of a Pound weight, *Ib.* ; is made *Dictator* a second Time, in the Year 319, *Ib.* P. 327 ; makes a Law which limits the Office of *Censor* to eighteen Months, *Ib.* ; for which the *Censors* degrade him, *Ib.* ; nevertheless he is created *Dictator* a third Time, in the Year 327, *Ib.* P. 535 ; harangues the *Romans* to stir them up to revenge the Murder of their Countrymen, who had been massacred at *Fidenæ*, *Ib.* ; routs the perfidious *Fidenates* and the *Veientes*, their Confederates, *Ib.* P. 536 ; takes *Fidenæ*, after taking and plundering the Camp of the *Veientes*, *Ib.* P. 537 ; and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- ÆMILIUS, (*Marcus*) made *Military Tribune* in the Year 362, V. 2. P. 1.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Marcus*) Brother to the *Prætor*, *Lucius Æmilius Regillus*, dies at *Samos*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
- ÆMILIUS-NUMIDA (*Marcus*) one of the *Decemviri* who had the Care of the *Sybilline Books*, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.
- ÆMILIUS PAPUS, nominated *Dictator* in the Year 432, V. 2. P. 241.
- ÆMILIUS PAPUS, made *Prætor* of *Sicily* in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458.
- ÆMILIUS PAPUS (*Marcus*) the *Maximus Curius*, dies in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86.
- ÆMILIUS PAPUS, (*Publius*) made *Consul* in the Year 528, V. 3. P. 26 ; has the Conduct of the War with the *Gauls*, *Ib.* ; whom he defeats in a bloody Battle, in which *Attilius* loses his Life, *Ib.* ; P. 29, 30 ; is Honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 30 ; and made one of the Governors of the publick Treasury, *Ib.* P. 135 ; whom *Livy* calls *Triumviri Menfarii*, *Ib.* N. 48.
- ÆMILIUS PAPUS, (*Quintus*) chosen *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 471, V. 2. P. 416 ; his Embassy to *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.* P. 447 ; chosen *Consul* a second Time, in the Year 475, *Ib.* P. 463 ; compleats the Reduction of *Hetruria*, *Ib.* P. 468 ; chosen *Censor*, and signalizes his Office, by the Reform, he and his Colleague made in the Senate, *Ib.* P. 486, 487.
- ÆMILIUS PAULUS, made *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, V. 4. P. 170.
- ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Lucius*) is created *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 534, and undertakes the War with *Demetrius of Pharos*, V. 3. P. 43 ; makes himself Master of *Dimalum*, *Ib.* ; then of *Pharos*, *Ib.* P. 44, and forces *Demetrius* to retire to *Macedon*, *Ib.* ; enters *Rome* in *Triumph*, *Ib.* ; is accused by his Enemies of applying the Spoils taken from *Demetrius* to his own private Use, and is acquitted, *Ib.* ; proscribes the Worship of *Isis* and *Osiris*, and demolishes their Temples with his own Hands, *Ib.* P. 45. The Nobility make him *Consul* a second Time in the Year 537, *Ib.* P. 115 ; he harangues the People in a solid manner before he sets out for the Army, *Ib.* P. 117 ; the Discourse the great *Fabius* made him on this Occasion, *Ib.* ; *Æmilius* arrives in the Camp ; *Ib.* P. 118 ; gains an inconsiderable Advantage over *Hannibal*, *Ib.* P. 119 ; advises his Colleague not to follow that General in his Retreat, but in vain, *Ib.* P. 120 ; goes to *Rome* to take Advice of the Senate, and at his return harangues his Troops, *Ib.* P. 121 ; which immediately decamp to fight *Hannibal*, *Ib.* ; *Æmilius* is obliged, in spite of himself, to encamp in a disadvantageous Place, *Ib.* P. 122 ; a Description of the Battle of *Cannæ*, *Ib.* P. 124 ; in which *Æmilius* loses his Life, *Ibid.* P. 125.



ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Lucius*) commonly called *Æmilius Paulus*, defeats the *Lusitani* in a pitched Battle, V. 4. P. 245; is created *Consul* the first Time, in the Year 571, after having been refused that Honour three Times, *Ib.* P. 308; makes War in *Liguria*, *Ib.* P. 316; *Rome* continues him in the Command there after his *Consulship*, *Ib.* P. 320; the *Ingauni* come suddenly and besiege him in his Camp with an Army of 40000 Men, *Ib.* P. 321; he sends for Succours to the Senate, *Ib.* P. 322; but they moving slowly, he resolves to fall on the Enemy, *Ib.*; routs them, *Ib.* P. 323, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* He was of a *Patrician* Family, *Ib.* P. 436; promised in his Youth to be the great Man he was, *Ib.*; divorced from his Wife, and why, *Ib.* P. 437; educated his Children carefully, *Ib.*; wisely provided for them, *Ib.*; is with difficulty prevailed on to stand again for the *Consulship*, *Ib.*; is promoted to that Dignity a second Time, in the Year 585, *Ib.* P. 438; is charged with the Care of the War with *Macedon*, *Ib.*; an odd Accident happens to him as he returns home from the *Comitium*, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the People to thank them for electing him *Consul*, *Ib.*; sends three Men of Understanding to *Macedon*, to examine into several Particulars, and make their Report to him before he would enter upon the War there, *Ib.* P. 439; the Senate shew him great Marks of Confidence, *Ib.*; the Messengers he sent make their Report to the Senate, *Ib.* P. 440; *Æmilius* takes his Measures accordingly, *Ib.*; embarks at *Brundisium*, *Ib.*; arrives in *Thessaly*, *Ib.* P. 447; enters upon Action against *Perfes*, *Ib.* P. 450; harangues his Troops, *Ib.*; reforms some Abuses in the *Roman* Armies, *Ib.* P. 451; resolves to penetrate into *Macedon*, *Ib.* P. 453; takes his Measures in order to it, *Ib.*; executes them happily, *Ib.* P. 454; arrives near *Pythium*, *Ib.* P. 455; takes Possession of it, goes to meet the *Macedonian* Army, but wisely refuses to fight, *Ib.* P. 456; his Answer to his Son-in-Law *Scipio Nasica*, *Ib.* P. 457; he informs his chief Officers of the Reasons that obliged him to delay a Battle, *Ib.* P. 458; fights the Enemy, in a pitched Battle near the City of *Pydna*, *Ib.* P. 459; beats them, *Ib.* P. 462; the Consequences of this Victory, *Ib.* P. 464, 465; the Conqueror sends his Son *Fabius* with the News to *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 465; makes himself Master of *Polla*, and carries there some Days, *Ib.* P. 466; there receives the Congratulations of the People of *Greece* on his Victory, *Ib.* P. 467; *Perfes* sends an Embassy to him, *Ib.* P. 468; and at length surrenders to *Octavius*, whom the *Consul* had ordered to invest the Place of his Retreat, *Ib.* P. 469; is conducted to *Amphipolis* with his

eldest Son *Philip*, *Ib.* P. 471; *Æmilius* receives him in his Camp, *Ib.*; and after some private Discourse, takes occasion from the Misfortunes of this unhappy Prince to shew his Children the Vanity of all human Affairs, *Ib.* P. 472. The News of his Victory is conveyed to *Rome* in an extraordinary manner, *Ib.* P. 474; *Plutarch* makes it miraculous, but *Livy* gives a more rational Account of it, *Ib.* P. 475; however, the Victory is celebrated at *Rome* in the most solemn manner, *Ib.*; *Æmilius* continues in *Macedon* in quality of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.* P. 480; visits the finest Parts of *Greece*, *Ib.* P. 494, 496; places his Statue at *Delphi* on a Pillar which *Perfes* had erected for his own, *Ib.* P. 494; returns to *Amphipolis*, to settle the Affairs of *Macedon*, in conjunction with the ten Commissioners sent him by the Senate, *Ib.* P. 497; his Regulations, *Ib.* P. 497, 498; celebrates *The Great Games* in a very magnificent manner before he leaves *Macedon*, *Ib.* P. 500; receives Orders to sack *Epirus*, *Ib.* P. 501; puts them in Execution, *Ib.* P. 502; arrives at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 504; was like to have been affronted there, *Ib.* P. 505, 507; is decreed the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 508; loses two of his Children, *Ib.* P. 509; his Answer to *Perfes* who intreated him to spare him the Shame of appearing publicly before all the *Romans* as a Captive, *Ib.* P. 509; his *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he harangues the People after the manner of the Triumphant Victors, *Ib.* P. 512; is created *Censor*, *Ib.* P. 520; falls sick, *Ib.* P. 521; dies, *Ib.* P. 538; is greatly lamented at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 538, 539.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Lucius*) a great Partizan of *Pompey's*, is raised to the *Consulate* in the Year 703, V. 6. P. 177; *Cæsar* finds Means to gain him, *Ib.* P. 178; with the Money given him, the *Consul* builds *The Basilica of Paulus*, *Ib.* P. 178.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Marcus*) chosen *Consul* in the Year 451, V. 2. P. 305; some Authors ascribe to him an Expedition into *Lucania*, *Ib.* P. 306, 307; he is made General of Horse, *Ib.* P. 310.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, (*Marcus*) chosen *Consul* in the Year 498, V. 2. P. 574; beats the *Carthaginians* at Sea, *Ib.* P. 581; is overtaken by so violent a Storm, that almost his whole Fleet, with the inestimable Booty they had taken, is lost, *Ib.* P. 582; is made *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; distinguishes himself in *Sicily*, *Ib.* P. 583; and *Triumphs* at his Return, *Ib.* P. 584; Medals of his *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 17; the Republick erected a *Columna Rostrata* to his Memory, *Ib.* N. 19.

ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, (*Lucius*) arrives at *Samos*, where he takes the Command of the *Roman* Fleet designed against *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 202; undertakes some Expeditions of little Importance, *Ib.* P. 203; returns



- returns to *Samos* to watch the Motions of *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 204; inclines to hearken to the Proposals of Peace made by *Antiochus*, but is forced to reject them, *Ib.* P. 205; marches to the Relief of *Colophon* besieged by *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 210; takes a Convoy of Corn designed for the Syrian Army in his March, *Ib.*; fights and beats the Syrian Fleet, *Ib.* P. 211; besieges and takes *Phocæa*, which is plundered by the Soldiers, *Ib.* P. 212; receives a considerable Overthrow from the *Lusitanians*, *Ib.* P. 223; but nevertheless is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 229.
- ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor Romanus*, in the Year 535, V. 3. P. 78.
- ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* in the Year 638, V. 5. P. 185; his Extraction, *Ib.* N. 51; his Talents for Literature, *Ib.* N. 52; the Grandeur with which he supports his Dignities, *Ib.* P. 186; subdues the *Carni*, *Ib.* P. 187; makes the Roads good from *Rome* to the *Alpes*, *Ib.*; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* P. 188. When *President of the Senate*, at first shews some Disinterestedness in the Affair of *Jugurtha*, *Ib.* P. 202; is put at the Head of the Commissioners whom the Senate sends into *Numidia* to settle the Differences between *Jugurtha* and his Brother *Adherbal*, *Ib.* P. 204; is suspected of having been corrupted by *Jugurtha's* Money, *Ib.* P. 205; the *Consul Calpurnius*, takes him for his Lieutenant General in the *Numidian War*, *Ib.* P. 206; they there sell the Interests of *Rome* by Consent, to *Jugurtha*, *Ib.* P. 207; a *Tribune of the People*, as mercenary as themselves, extricates them out of their Confusion at the Examination *Jugurtha* was to undergo before the People, *Ib.* P. 211; *Æmilius* finds Means to get himself put at the Head of a Commission, who were to take Informations against those who had been corrupted by *Jugurtha's* Money, *Ib.* P. 214; and among others, condemns that *Calpurnius* who had been his own Accomplice in his avaritious Schemes, *Ib.*; is made *Censor*, and refuses to resign upon the Death of his Colleague, as the Laws required, *Ib.* 221; but is at last forced by a *Tribune of the People*, who threatens to imprison him, *Ib.* P. 222; *Æmilius* gains the *Consulship* in the Year 646, by Craft, against a Competitor whom he accused of unlawful Canvassings, P. 229; is cited before the People, by a *Tribune of the People*, and fined, P. 263; the Cause of his Condemnation, P. 264; shews great firmness in the Accusation brought against him by *Quintus Varus*, P. 334.
- ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, (*Marcus*) marries *Mucia*, who had been divorced by *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 41. N. 72; is left in *Syria* by *Pompey*, when he left it, at the Head of two Legions, and in Quality of Governour, *Ib.* P. 44; returns to *Rome*, is made *Ædile*, and builds the most magnificent Theatre *Rome* had ever seen, *Ib.* P. 95.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Tiberius*) not *Titus*, V. 1. P. 374. N. 68; was the Son of *L. Æmilius Mamercinus*, *Ib.*; gives the *Sabines* Battle with dubious Success, P. 377.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Tiberius*) surnamed *Mamercus*, is made *Consul* in the Year 286, Vol. 1. P. 381; appears to be entirely devoted to the People, *Ib.*; is charged with the Command of an Army against the *Sabines*, *Ib.* P. 382; does nothing remarkable in that Expedition, *Ib.*; is created *Military Tribune* in the Year 315, *Ib.* P. 521; and then *Dictator*, *Ib.* P. 522.
- ÆMILIUS, (*Titus*) *Prætor*, and Relation of *Æmilius Privernas*, presents to the Senate the Ambassadors from *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 153.
- ÆNARIA, now *Ischia*, called by *Homer* *Inarime*, an Island over against *The Promontory of Misene*, V. 2. P. 205, N. 58; the *Greeks* still call it *Pythecusæ*, *Ib.* and V. 5. P. 370. N. 34.
- ÆNARIUM, a Wood consecrated to *Jupiter*, where the *Achæans* generally held their Assemblies, V. 3. P. 398. N. 59.
- ÆNEAS, leaves *Troy*, and carries his Gods with him, Vol. 1. P. 3; commits the Care of his eldest Son to the *Dascylites*, *Ib.*; for several Historians give him two Sons, *Ib.* N. 4; builds a City of his own Name in *Thrace*, P. 4; comes into *Italy*, *Ib.*; makes a Treaty with *Latinus*, P. 9; makes War with *Turnus*, routs him, and makes himself Master of *Latium*, P. 10; maintains a bloody War with *Mezentius*, P. 11; drowns himself in *The Numicius*, P. 12; is revered as a God, *Ib.* P. 12; his Posterity is continued in the *Julian* Family, P. 53. N. 2.
- ÆNEA, a City formerly belonging to *Thrace*, and afterwards to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 73.
- ÆNEIA, a City built by *Æneas*, in *Thrace*, V. 1. P. 4; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 8.
- ÆNIA, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 430. N. 97.
- ÆNOBARBUS, Vide *Domitius*.
- ÆNOS, a City of *Thrace* on the *Ægean Sea*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 8; V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.
- ÆNUM, a City of *Thrace* on the Coasts of the *Ægean Sea*, near the Mouth of the *Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 483. N. 15.
- ÆOLIA, the Name often given to *Boeotia* by the ancient *Greeks*, V. 4. P. 178. N. 23.
- ÆPULO, King of *Istria*, shuts himself up in *Negastium*, which the *Romans* besieged; and when the latter takes the City, slays, and kills himself with his own Sword, V. 4. P. 347.
- ÆQUI, or *Equicoli*, or *Eques*, a People of *Italy*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 51; are much given to Robbery, and make IncurSIONS on the



the Territory of the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 272, N. 22; are routed by *Titus Veturius*, who takes and plunders their Camp, and forces them to surrender up to the *Latins* the Cities they had taken from them, P. 275; they declare against the *Romans* again, P. 329; and at the Approach of their Army retire to their Cities, P. 330; take *Hostena* by Assault, P. 341; *Quinctius* with an Army ravages their Lands, P. 372; an unforeseen Accident hinders the *Romans* from seizing their Camp, P. 376; they draw near to *Rome* with a very large Army, P. 377; are forced to retire, and hide behind their Trenches, *Ib.*; are defeated, P. 379. N. 77; at the approach of an Army commanded by the *Consul Fabius*, send to demand Peace of him, who grants it, upon Condition, That they shall for the future be for ever subject to the Republick, P. 383; some of them join with the *Exiles* of *Antium*, and ravage the Lands of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; they refuse to give up the Offenders to the *Romans*, and prepare to make War with them, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Senate proclaim War with them, P. 384; *Fabius* endeavours to gain them by gentle Methods, but in vain, *Ib.*; they fight a bloody Battle with the *Romans*, in which the *Æqui* get the Advantage, P. 385; ravage the Lands of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; are in their Turns entirely defeated by the *Consul Fabius*, *Ib.*; make a League with the *Volsci*, P. 386; beat the *Consul Furius*, and besiege him in his Camp, *Ib.*; are repulsed in an Attack, P. 387; put two *Roman* Cohorts, and the *Consul* who commanded them, to the Sword, *Ib.*; a Part of their Army is defeated, upon its return from an Irruption which they had made on the Lands of the *Romans*, P. 388; the rest are obliged to retire into their Cities, *Ib.*; they take Advantage of a violent Plague which ravaged *Rome*, to lay waste the Lands of the Allies of the Republick, P. 389, and to alarm *Rome* itself, *Ib.*; then they retire, and turn their Arms against *Tusculum*, P. 390; ravage the Territories of *Præneste* and *Gabii*, P. 391; are defeated a first Time by the *Consul Lucretius*, and a second Time by the two *Consuls* together, *Ib.*; they surprize the City of *Tusculum*, P. 408; which is retaken by the *Consul Fabius*, P. 409; who makes a terrible Slaughter of them in the Plain of *Columa*, *Ib.*; they demand Peace of the *Romans*, and obtain it, P. 410; afterwards put at the Head of them one of their most powerful Lords, who, contrary to the Faith of their Treaties, plunders the Lands of the *Latins*, P. 412; for this, the *Consul Minucius* is ordered to punish them, *Ib.*; but they block him up in his Camp, P. 413; are in their Turns blocked up themselves by the *Dictator Cincinnatus*, P. 415; and forced to have recourse to the Clemency of the Conqueror, *Ib.*;  
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who makes them pass under the Yoke, *Ib.* After this, they revolt again, seize *Corbio*, which they had given up to the *Romans*, P. 417; and sack *Ortona*, *Ib.*; the *Consul Horatius* gains a Victory over them, and retakes *Ortona* and *Corbio*, P. 420; nevertheless they enter the Territory of the *Tusculans*, and threaten *Tusculum* with a Siege, P. 427; but are routed by an Army of *Romans*, who come to the Relief of their Allies, P. 428; yet after all, they again ravage the District of the *Tusculans*, P. 470; the *Decemvir Cornelius* marches against them at the Head of an Army, P. 476; they attack him and take his Camp, P. 478; then they join the *Volsci*, P. 493, and the *Consul Valerius* takes the Field, and defeats them, P. 494; after some Time they ravage the Territory of *Rome*, P. 501, and are beaten by a *Roman* Army, who take and plunder their Camp, P. 503; once more they enter into an Alliance with the *Volsci*, to make a last Effort against the *Romans*, P. 529; are utterly defeated, P. 530; demand an Alliance with the Republick, P. 532; obtain a Truce for eight Years, *Ib.*; which is prolonged for three Years more, P. 536; they break the Truce, and are put to Flight by *Numerius Fabius*, P. 542; the *Laricani* quit the *Romans* to enter into an Alliance with them, P. 546; with these new Allies they ravage the Territory of *Tusculum*, *Ib.*; gain a Victory over the *Romans*, P. 547; and lose a more considerable Battle themselves, *Ib.*; insomuch that they dare not relieve *Bola* which is besieged by the *Romans*, P. 549; but they retake it the next Year, P. 550; the *Romans* subdue it again, *Ib.*; then the *Æqui* enter the Country of the *Latins* and *Hernici* in Arms, P. 556; take the Fort of *Carventum*, *Ib.*; invest the *Roman* Colony settled at *Labicum*, P. 577; desire Peace of the *Romans* and obtain it, P. 587; break the Peace and are defeated twice, P. 591; make themselves Masters of *Vitellia*, P. 592; and lose two more Battles with the *Romans*, *Ib.* and P. 593; their last Efforts against the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 298, 306, 317.

ÆQUIMELIUM, the Ground on which had stood the House of the ambitious *Mælius*, V. 1. P. 520; it lay between the *Capitol* and *Velabrum*, *Ib.* N. 33.

ÆRARIOS REFERRI, (*inter*) what it meant, V. 1. P. 527. N. 54.

ÆRARIUM, or *The Publick Treasury*, why so called, V. 1. P. 206. N. 39; it was at first under the Care of the Kings and the *Consuls*, *Ib.*; *Poplicola* removed it from his own House to the Temple of *Saturn*, P. 206; and appoints two new Officers, under the Name of *Quæstors*, to take care of it, *Ib.*

ÆROPUS, a Branch of the famous *Pindus*, a Mountain in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 45. N. 20.

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Æs



**ÆS CURIONIUM.** See *Curionium*.  
**ÆS GRAVE, ÆS RUDE,** what these Expressions mean, and wherein they differ, V. 1. P. 545. N. 85.  
**ÆSAPUS, (The)** or *Æsepus*, a River of *Propontis*, V. 5. P. 499. N. 92.  
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**ÆSCULAPIUS,** was worshipped at *Epidaurus* under the Figure of a Serpent, V. 2. P. 372. N. 45. P. 373, 374. N. 50, St. *Austin's* Words concerning the Weakness of this pretended God, *Ib.* P. 478. He was much revered at *Carthage*, *Ib.* P. 526. N. 11; why he is sometimes stiled *Deus Pergameus*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 36; his Transmigration from *Epidaurus* to *Rome*, V. 2. P. 372. N. 45; his Temple is burnt to Ashes by the *Roman* Deserters, who retired to it at the taking of *Byrsa*, the Citadel of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 628.  
**ÆSCULAPIUS, (the Island of)** took its Name from the God, V. 2. P. 375; he had a Temple there, *Ib.* N. 53.  
**ÆSIS, (The)** a River which divides *Umbria* from *Picenum*, V. 2. P. 499. N. 72; and V. 5. P. 441. N. 128.  
**ÆSTIOTIS,** one of the five Provinces of the Country anciently called *Theffaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.  
**ÆSTRÆA,** the ancient Name both of a Canton and City in *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 82.  
**ÆSTRÆUM,** a City of *Pæonia*, V. 4. P. 320. N. 79.  
**ÆSULA,** a City situated on an Eminence between *Tibur* and *Præneste*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 62.  
**ÆTEONIUS, (Aulus)** surnamed by some Authors *Fontinalis*, is made *Consul* in the Year 299, V. 1. P. 428; Differences about his true Name, *Ib.* N. 77; is made *Tribune*, *Ib.* P. 498.  
**ÆTOLIA,** its Situation, V. 3. P. 20. N. 39; a Country in *Achaia*, at the further Part of *Epirus*, called now *The Despotat*, or *Little Greece*, *Ib.* P. 313. N. 1.  
**ÆTOLIANS,** the *Pro-Prætor Lævinus* undertakes to bring them into the *Roman* Party, V. 3. P. 313; harangues their Diet in order thereto, *Ib.* P. 314; they approve of the Proposal, *Ib.*; endeavour to gain over several other Nations, *Ib.* P. 315; *Chlæneas*, one of their Orators, harangues the Senate of *Lacedæmon* in order to that End, *Ib.* P. 315, 316; the Treaty is concluded, *Ib.* P. 318. The *Acar-nani* enraged at this League, enter *Ætolia* with *Philip of Macedon*, and drive the *Ætoli-ans* into the Heart of their Dominions, *Ib.* P. 319; being assisted by the *Romans*, the *Ætoli-ans* enter again upon Action, and take the City of *Anticyra*, *Ib.*; make a Treaty of Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 394; make War with the *Achæans*, *Ib.* P. 394. N. 35; give the supreme Magistracy in their Republick to *Attalus* King of *Per-*

*gamus*, *Ib.*; seize the Pass of *Thermopylae*, to hinder *Philip of Macedon* from entering *Greece*, *Ib.* P. 396. N. 42; are twice beaten by that Prince, *Ib.* P. 397; send Deputies to a general Diet of the People of *Greece*, *Ib.* P. 401; one of their Orators harangues the Diet, *Ib.*; they prevent the Success of the Scheme of a Peace, for which the Diet was held, *Ib.*; *Philip* forces them to come to a Reconciliation with him, *Ib.* P. 483.

The *Romans*, *Athenians*, and King *Philip*, all send Ambassadors to the *Ætolian* Diet, each hoping to draw them into their Party, V. 4. P. 25; *Damocritus* their chief Magistrate artfully prevents their declaring for either, *Ib.* P. 27; but at last they espouse the Interests of the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 33; enter *Macedon*, take several Cities there, and are surprized by *Philip*, who makes a great Slaughter of them, *Ib.* P. 34; are for the most Part for inlisting under *Ptolomy's* Standards, but *Damocritus* prevents it, *Ib.* P. 35. N. 35; raise the Siege of *Thaumacia* which was besieged by *Philip*, *Ib.* P. 39; ravage *Theffaly*, *Ib.* P. 47, 48; contribute greatly towards the Victory which *Flamininus* gains over *Philip* in the Plain of *Cynocephala*, *Ib.* P. 72; take occasion from thence to assume all the Glory of it to themselves, *Ib.*; declaim against *Flamininus* for the Peace *Philip* drew him into, *Ib.* P. 76; seem inclined to quit their Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 77; set the Minds of their People against them, *Ib.* P. 91, 93, 114; the Transactions of a Diet called by *Flamininus*, *Ib.* P. 116; refuse to furnish their Contingent for the War with *Nabis*, *Ib.* P. 117; begin to stir up new Enemies against the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 145; assemble a Diet, *Ib.* P. 157; in which they resolve on War with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 158; seize *Demetrius*, *Ib.* P. 159; and *Lacedæmon*, *Ib.*; fail in an Attempt on *Chalcis*, *Ib.* P. 160; receive *Antiochus* among them, *Ib.* P. 162; support him ill in the War into which they had entered, *Ib.* P. 174; send an Embassy to the *Consul Acilius*, *Ib.* P. 181; then determine to continue the War, *Ib.*; but send to desire a Peace with *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 184; which is first refused, *Ib.* P. 192, 195; and afterwards granted them, *Ib.* P. 196; They drive *Philip* from *Atthania*, *Ib.* P. 122; their Ambassadors spread a Report in *Rome*, That the two *Scipio's* were taken Prisoners and their Army defeated by *Antiochus*, *Ib.* P. 224; but this false Report, which was designed only to facilitate the Peace, did not prevent the *Conscrip Fathers* refusing to grant it, *Ib.*; the *Ætoli-ans* are attacked by the *Romans* on one Side, and *Per-ses* on the other, in their own Country, *Ib.* P. 231; and being on the brink of Ruin desire a Peace, *Ib.* P. 232; their Ambassadors are taken Prisoners by a Par-  
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- ty of *Acar-nanians*, but the *Consul Fulvius* demands them, and has them delivered back, *Ib.* P. 233; the *Athenians* speak in favour of the *Ætolians* in the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.* P. 234; the Senate grants them a Peace, and the Conditions of it, *Ib.*; they threaten a general Revolt, *Ib.* P. 422; several of their Senators are punished with Death by the President *Bæbius*, for having openly embraced the Cause of *Perfes*, *Ib.* P. 494, 496.
- ÆTNA, its Situation, heighth, compass, and the wonderful Things the Poets say of it, V. 2. P. 541. N. 30; makes very terrible Eruptions, V. 5. P. 146. N. 71; P. 173. N. 10.
- AFRANIUS NEPOS, (*Lucius*) one of *Pompey's* chief Officers, V. 6. P. 46; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 693, by *Pompey's* Interest, P. 46; enters upon his Office, P. 56; his Character, *Ib.*; is sent by *Pompey* into *Spain* to govern it in his stead, P. 127; signalizes himself in *Pompey's* Party during the Civil War, P. 194, 197, 198; is intimidated by *Cæsar's* Presence, P. 198; nevertheless engages him and comes off with Honour, *Ib.* decamps, and is pursued in his March by *Cæsar*, P. 200; who surrounds and shuts him up in the narrow Passes of the Mountains, *Ib.*; he is ready to surrender to *Cæsar*, P. 201; but his Colleague *Petreius* forces him to take a new Oath of Fidelity to *Pompey*, *Ib.*; nevertheless they both deliver up themselves and their Army to *Cæsar*, P. 202.
- AFRANIUS, (*Titus*) one of the Chiefs of the Allies, who made War with the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 337; invests the Army of *Pompeius*, P. 341; but his Army is defeated, and he perishes in the Battle, P. 344.
- AFRICA PROPRIA, its Extent and Boundaries, V. 5. P. 199. N. 5.
- AFRICANUS, (*P. Cornelius Scipio*), See *Scipio*.
- AGARIAN, (*Scythians*) their Situation, V. 5. P. 555. N. 6.
- AGASSA, or *Agassæ*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 428. N. 96. P. 494. N. 51.
- AGATHOCLEA, a famous Courtesan with whom King *Ptolomy Philopator* fell in love, V. 3. P. 356. N. 77.
- AGATHOCLES, King of *Syracuse*, being ready to be driven out of his Kingdom by the *Carthaginians*, carries the War to *Carthage*, where he makes great Conquests, V. 2. P. 529, 530; returns to *Sicily*, and drives his Enemies from thence, P. 530; goes again into *Africa*, and after a Defeat, gives up his Army to the Mercy of the *Carthaginians*, and flees to *Syracuse*, where he soon after dies, *Ib.* and P. 427. N. 47.
- AGATHYRNA, one of the most ancient Cities of *Sicily*, and which is thought to have stood between *Alæsa* and *Tyndaris*, V. 3. P. 354. N. 70.
- AGE, what that of military Service according to the *Roman Law*, V. 5. P. 155. N. 87.
- AGENDICUM, is generally thought to have been the City of *Sens*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 83.
- AGESIMBROTUS, Admiral of the *Rhodian* Fleet, joins *Attalus* and the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 37, 50; assists at an Interview between *Philip* and *Flamininus*, *Ib.* P. 61.
- AGESIPOLIS, the lawful Sovereign of *Lacedæmon*, which Kingdom was usurped by the Tyrant *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 119.
- AGGER, what, V. 2. P. 190. N. 22.
- AGIS, is put at the Head of their State by the *Tarentini*, V. 2. P. 425; and deposed by *Cyneas*, P. 427.
- AGONALIS, (Mount) See *Quirinalis*.
- ACONENSES, (*Salii*) See *Salii*.
- AGRA, a little City near *Athens*, V. 4. P. 11. N. Col. 1.
- AGRÆI, a People who lived near the *Acar-nani*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 76.
- AGRARIAN, (Law) ordered the Distribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 423; was also called *The Cassian Law* from the *Consul Cassius* who had got it passed, and whom it cost his Life. See *Cassian*, *Cassius*, and *Lician*; caused great Troubles from the Moment it was enacted, V. 1. P. 425, 548, 552; *Cæsar* undertakes to get it approved by the Senate and Commons, and partly by Address, and partly by Violence, succeeds, V. 6. P. 66, 69, 70.
- AGRAVONITÆ, a People of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 45.
- AGRIANE, a River which rises in Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Hebrus*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 127; it gave Name to the *Agrianes*, an ancient People of *Thrace*, between Mount *Hæmus* and Mount *Rhodope*, *Ib.*
- AGRIANES, an ancient People of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 493. N. 45; V. 4. P. 86. N. 4; *Ib.* P. 387. N. 15.
- AGRICULTURE, greatly encouraged at *Rome*, by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 69.
- AGRIGENTUM, now *Gergenti*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 473. N. 8; is besieged, *Ib.* P. 546, 548; taken and plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.* P. 550; retaken from the *Romans* by the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.* P. 582; taken again from the *Carthaginians* by *Valerius Levinus*, V. 3. P. 353.
- AGRIPPA, ninth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
- AGRIPPA-CURTIUS PHILO. See *Curtius* (*Caius*).
- AGRIPPA-FURIUS-FUSUS. See *Furius*.
- AGRIPPA, (*Menenius*) surnamed *Lanatus* by *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, is made *Consul* in the Year 250, V. 1. P. 229; releases his Colleague *Postumius*, who had suffered himself to be invested by the *Sabine* Army, P. 231; contributes greatly towards gaining the Battle which the *Romans* fought with the *Sabines* near *Eretum*, P. 233; is honoured



- noured with a *Triumph*, P. 234; shews the Senate the Necessity of coming to a Compromise with the two Rebel Armies that were retired to *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 280; is sent by the Senate to them, P. 284; makes them a Speech, P. 286; convinces them all, P. 287; his Death and Character, P. 293; the Senate and People contend who shall do him most Honour at his Obsequies, *Ib.*; he was of *Plebeian* Extraction, P. 286, N. 39.
- AGRIPPA, (*Menenius*) created *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 545; a second Time, in the Year 336, P. 548.
- AGRON, King of *Illyricum*, transported with an important Victory which his Troops had gained, gives his Officers a great Entertainment, and drinks so much, that he kills himself, V. 3. P. 19. N. 36.
- AGYLA, See *Cære*.
- AGYRTES, a Name which the Ancients sometimes give to the *Galli* the Priests of *Cybele*, V. 3. P. 479. N. 61. Col. 1.
- AHALA, (*Caius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- AHENOBARBUS. See *Ænobarbus*.
- AISNE, (*The*) in *Latin Axona*, a River which falls into *The Oise*, a little below *Compiègne*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 151.
- AJUS-LOCUTIUS, what sort of God, and why the *Romans* erected a Temple and Altar to him, V. 2. P. 11. N. 53.
- AIX, in *Provence*, founded by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 158.
- ALABANDA, one of the most considerable and richest Cities in *Caria*, on the Banks of *The Meander*, a little Way from *Magnesia*, V. 4. P. 235; N. 79; P. 489. N. 21.
- ALÆSA, an ancient City of *Sicily*, surrenders to the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 541; *Solinus* relates a wonderful, or rather fabulous, Effect of a Fountain near it, *Ib.* N. 33.
- ALANDER, (*The*) a River which *Livy* places in that Part of *Galatia* which belonged to the *Tolistoboi*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 98.
- ALBA, the fourth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
- ALBA, (City of) founded by *Ascanius*, V. 1. P. 13; why so called, *Ib.*; had the Surname of *Longa*, and why, *Ib.*; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 60; is suffered by *Romulus* to erect it self into a Republick, but reserves to himself the Power of nominating a supreme Magistrate for it, annually, P. 50; disputes with *Rome* the Right of nominating a Successor to *Romulus*, P. 53; but the Difference is compromised, P. 54; the Succession of the Kings of *Alba*, P. 13, 14; this City is destroyed by the Order of *Servius Tullius*, P. 89; there were formerly two Cities of this Name in old *Latium*, V. 2. P. 305. N. 37.
- ALBA, another City in the Country of the *Marfi*, V. 1. P. 13. N. 60.
- ALBA, (The Lake of) its Situation, and remarkable Effects, V. 1. P. 576. N. 44; it produces an extraordinary Inundation, which the *Romans* take for a Prodigy, P. 576; tho' it was only a natural Effect, *Ib.* N. 45; a pretended Prophecy concerning it, with respect to the Siege of *Veii*, P. 576; its real Effects, P. 579.
- ALBA, (Mount of) was near *Alba Longa*, V. 1. P. 13, and abounded with excellent Wines, *Ib.*; the *Latins* hold a Diet at the Foot of this Mountain, P. 112; it formerly vomited out Flames, P. 576. N. 45.
- ALBA FUCENTIA, or ALBA FUCENTIS, a City in the Country of the *Marfi*, to which the *Romans* send a Colony, V. 2. P. 305. N. 37; and making it a strong Hold, keep their Prisoners of War there, V. 3. P. 534. N. 61; it stood in that District which is now called *The Further Abruzzo*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 91.
- ALBANA, a publick Place in *Capua*, where all the loose and debauched People met in great Numbers, V. 3. P. 157. N. 103.
- ALBANI, what Part of *Asia* they inhabited, V. 5. P. 534. N. 54; P. 567. N. 27.
- ALBANUS, (*The*) a River which falls into *The Caspian Sea*, and gave Name to the neighbouring Country of *Albania*, V. 5. P. 567. N. 27.
- ALBICI, the People of *Riez* in *Provence*, V. 6. P. 195. N. 66.
- ALBIDIUS, (*Quintus*) Cato's Jest upon him, V. 2. P. 202. N. 50.
- ALBIETUM, is taken by *Coriolanus* from the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 321; its Situation is not certainly known, *Ib.* N. 117.
- ALBINGAUNUM, or ALBIUM INGAUNUM, a little City on the Coasts of the *Ligurian Sea*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 27; P. 537. N. 81.
- ALBINIUS, a *Plebeian*, who paid great Honours to the *Vestals*, whom he met fleeing to *Cære*, after the Defeat of the *Romans* by *Brennus*, V. 2. P. 17.
- ALBINIUS, (*Lucius*) was Lieutenant-General at the Battle of *Pydna*, V. 4. P. 461.
- ALBINIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Plebeian*, is created *Military Tribune* in the Year 375, V. 2. P. 58.
- ALBINOVANUS, one of the *Roman* Generals who opposed *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437; leaves the Party he at first embraced, but in so Criminal a manner, as makes his Name infamous, P. 447.
- ALBINUS, one of the Generals who opposed *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437.
- ALBINUS, (*Aulus - Posthumius*). See *Posthumius*.
- ALBINUS, (*Lucius Posthumius*). See *Posthumius*.
- ALBINUS, (*Spurius Posthumius*). See *Posthumius*.
- ALBIUM INTEMELIUM, now *Vintimille*, was the Capital of the Country inhabited by the *Intemelii*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 28.



- ALBIUS-CARINAS, (*Caius*) one of the Lieutenant Generals who serves against *Sylla*, opposed *Pompey's* March, who wanted to join *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 441; is beaten by *Cæcilius Metellus*, P. 443; and then by *Pompey* and *Crassus*, P. 446; endeavours to make himself Master of *Rome*, but in vain, P. 449; is defeated by *Crassus*, P. 450; and taken and put to Death by *Sylla's* Orders, *Ib.*
- ALBUCIUS, (*Titus*) a *Prætor*, who by his foolish Vanity made himself the Jest of the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 271.
- ALBULA, the first Name given to the River afterwards called *The Tiber*, V. 1. P. 14.
- ALCÆUS, a Poet contemporary with *Sappho*, V. 4. P. 76; *Plutarch* speaks of another Poet of this Name, who is known only by a Distich which he made against *Philip* after the Battle of *Cynocephalæ*, *Ib.* N. 109.
- ALCEA, a City which is commonly placed in *New Castille*, V. 4. P. 335. N. 103.
- ALCHANDO, an *Arabian* Prince, insinuates himself into the Confidence of *Crassus*, and then betrays him, V. 6. P. 140.
- ALCON, a *Saguntine*, shews great Zeal to prevent the Ruin of *Saguntum*, when hard pressed by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 50.
- ALEA, or ALLIA, a City of *Bæotia*, V. 5. P. 421. N. 85.
- ALERIA, a City in *Corfica*, V. 2. P. 561. N. 70.
- ALESIA, a City in *Gaul*, its Situation according to *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 162. N. 89; is besieged by him with great Skill, and at last taken, tho' an Army of 300000 Men came to its Relief, P. 162, 165.
- ALESTES, (*The*) a River of *Portugal*, now *Rio di Braga*, V. 5. P. 72. N. 45.
- ALETES, a Name given in Honour to the Man who first discovered Silver Mines in the Mountains near *New Carthage* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 345. N. 61.
- ALETRIUM, or ALATRIUM, an ancient City about six Miles from *Anagnia*, V. 2. P. 294. N. 12.
- ALEX, (*The*) a River which waters Part of *Further Calabria*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea, V. 3. P. 470. N. 39; the Ancients gave it several Names, *Ib.*
- ALEXAMENES, an *Ætolian* General, kills the Tyrant *Nabis*, and is himself killed soon after, V. 4. P. 158, 160.
- ALEXANDER, King of *Epirus*, Uncle to *Alexander the Great*, comes into *Italy*, and makes some Conquests there, V. 2. P. 155; enters into an Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 156; makes a Descent at *Pæstum*, P. 194; forms a Scheme for subduing the West, *Ib.*; married his own Niece, the Sister of *Alexander the Great*, *Ib.*; a Parallel drawn between the Uncle and the Nephew, *Ib.*; the *Epirot* after some Success leaves *Italy*, P. 195; returns thither, and there loses his Life, P. 213; his Body is treated with great Inhumanity, P. 215. N. 85.
- ALEXANDER, the Son of *Pyrrhus*, goes with him on an Expedition into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 430; and there is killed at *Locri*, P. 481.
- ALEXANDER, the false King of *Macedon*, is vanquished by the *Prætor Metellus*, V. 4. P. 612.
- ALEXANDER, the Son of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, is a Competitor with *Demetrius Soter*, and disputes with him the Kingdom of *Syria*, V. 4. P. 560; the Senate of *Rome* support his Pretensions, P. 561; appears in *Syria* with a formidable Army, P. 562; *Jonathan Maccabæus* declares in his Favour, *Ib.*; *Alexander* gives *Demetrius* Battle, and deprives him both of Life and Kingdom, *Ib.*
- ALEXANDER, the younger Son of *Phyſcon*, King of *Egypt*, his Adventures, V. 5. P. 309. N. 31.
- ALEXANDER, the Son of *Ptolomy-Lathurus's* Brother, after several Adventures, V. 5. P. 463. N. 21, marries his Mother-in-Law, P. 463; gets her assassinated, and is himself assassinated by his own Subjects, after a Reign of only nineteen Days, *Ib.* N. 23.
- ALEXANDER: the Son of *Aristobulus*, troubles *Judæa*, V. 6. P. 100; is defeated by *Gabinus*, *Ib.*; who at the Request of *Alexander's* Mother grants him his Life and Liberty, P. 101.
- ALEXANDER-BALA, invades the Throne of *Demetrius Soter*, V. 5. P. 2; *Jonathan* the High-Priest of the *Jews*, undertakes the Defence of *Alexander*, against the Successor of *Demetrius*, *Ib.* N. 2; *Alexander* testifies his Gratitude to *Jonathan*, *Ib.*; *Ptolomy* takes from *Alexander* his Wife *Cleopatra*, and gives her to *Demetrius Nicator*, P. 3. N. 5; defeats *Alexander*, P. 4. N. Col. 1.; and his Head is cut off, *Ib.*; *Josephus's* Account of this Revolution, P. 4, 5. N. 5; *Alexander Bala* reigned about six Years, P. 5. N. Col. 2; there is a Medal which has his Head upon it, P. 6. N. 6. The Books of *The Maccabees* give a much more favourable Account of *Alexander Bala* than other Authors, P. 4, 5. N. 5.
- ALEXANDRIA, in *Troas*, a City built by *Alexander the Great*, V. 4. P. 161. N. 184.
- ALEXANDRIUM, one of the strongest Places in *Judæa*, V. 6. P. 100. N. 139.
- ALFATENA, or NUCERIA, a City of *Campania* beyond Mount *Vesuvius*, V. 2. P. 290.
- ALFIUS, (*Marius*) one of the chief Magistrates of *Campania*, makes War with the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 173; endeavours to surprise *Cumæ* by Artifice, *Ib.*; is himself surprized and killed, P. 176.
- ALGIDAM, a little City in the Country of the *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 384. N. 5; nothing now remains of it but an Inn, which the  
Italians



- Italians* call *L'Osteria del L' Aglio*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 53.
- ALIA, was the Name formerly given to *Theffalonica*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 6.
- ALIENA, a City whose Situation is at present unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 43.
- ALIMENTUS, (*Lucius Cincius*). See *Cincius*.
- ALIPHERA, a City of *Arcadia* on the Confines of *Elis*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 147; is said to have stood on the Banks of *The Alpheus*, V. 4. P. 44. N. 15.
- ALLABUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, now called *Cataro*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 49.
- ALLADIUS, the tenth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14; has different Names in different Authors, *Ib.* N. 61; hastens his Fate by his Impiety, *Ib.*
- ALLIA, See *Alea*.
- ALLIA, (*The*) a little Rivulet 60 *Stadia* from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 14; its Head and Course, *Ib.* N. 59; becomes famous for the Defeat of the *Romans*, *Ib.*
- ALLIENUS, the *Ædile*, accuses the *Consul Veturius*, V. 1. P. 429.
- ALLIER, (*The*). See *Elaver*.
- ALLIES, (*The War of the*) what gave occasion to it, V. 5. P. 329. The *Allies*, disappointed in the Hopes the *Tribune Livius Drusus* had given them, of making them equal to the *Citizens of Rome*, form a Design of assassinating the two *Consuls*, P. 333; they come, to the Number of 10000, to surprize *Rome*, P. 335; but *Cn. Domitius* gains their Leader, and prevails on them to turn back, *Ib.*; nevertheless, this only delays the Evil. The *Allies* assemble, and choose a Place of Arms, P. 336; then appoint Generals, P. 337; and settle a Form of Government very like that of *Rome*, *Ib.*; send a solemn Deputation to *Rome* before they take the Field, P. 338; but the Deputies are ill received, and then the *Allies* begin Hostilities in a barbarous manner, *Ib.*; their General *Vettius Cato*, gains a Victory over the *Consul Rutilius*, and the latter is also killed, P. 340; the *Pro-Consul Servilius* is likewise brought to the same Fate, by the Artifices of one of the Generals of the *Allies*, P. 341; they also gain other Advantages over the *Romans*, P. 342, 343; the *Umbri* join them, P. 344; *Julius Cæsar* makes a Law in favour of the People of *Italy*, P. 345; which draws off many People from the *Allies*, P. 350; so that they gradually sunk into Ruin, P. 353; resolve to send an Embassy to *Mitridates*, who was then 44 or 45 Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 158; but the *Roman Generals* will not give them Time to reap any Advantage from this Embassy, *Ib.*; the Victories of *Sylla*, and the *Consul Pompeius*, put an End to the War, 353, 356, 362, 363.
- ALLIPÆ, a City on the Banks of *The Vulturnus*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 65; and on the Confines of *Samnium* and *Campania*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 54; now *Alifi* in *Terra di Lavoro*, P. 303. N. 45.
- ALLOBROGES, a People of *Narbonne-Gaul*, V. 3. P. 65. N. 33; why called *Gessata*, V. 5. P. 157. N. 94; the Extent of their Country, *Ib.*; and V. 6. P. 21; their Ambassadors at *Rome* are strongly solicited by *Catiline's* Friends to join in his Conspiracy, P. 22, 23; but they discover the Secret privately, and extricate themselves out of the Difficulty by a pretended surprize upon the Road, P. 24.
- ALLUCIUS, the *Celtiberian* Prince, who was betrothed to that exceeding beautiful Woman, whom *Scipio* very generously gave up to him, on account of her Contract with him, V. 3. P. 352; and this true Heroism so affects him, that he comes over to the *Romans*, *Ib.*
- ALMANA, a City on the Banks of *The Axis*, thought *Albanopolis* in *Albania*, by *Turnebius*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 17.
- ALMON, (*The*) a little River which falls into *The Tiber*, and is now called *The Accia*, or *Aqua d' Accia*, V. 3. P. 482. N. Col. 1.
- ALOPECONESUS, or *The Island of Foxes*, lay over against the *Island of Samos*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.
- ALORCUS, a *Spanish* Soldier, in *Hannibal's* Pay, who would fain have persuaded the *Saguntini* to submit to the very hard Terms *Hannibal* offered them, in order to save their City from being plundered, V. 3. P. 50.
- ALPES, (*The*) why so called, V. 2. P. 1. N. 2; which called *The Maritime Alpes*, and why, P. 2. N. 6; which *The Greek Alpes*, and why so called, *Ib.* N. 8; which *The Alpes Penninæ*, P. 8. N. 44; a Relation of *Hannibal's* famous Passage over *The Alpes*, V. 3. P. 65, 68; *The Alpes Noricæ*, what, V. 5. P. 282. N. 67. The Ancients seem to have been ignorant of this Name, which is used only by Authors of the middle Age, *Ib.*
- ALPHEUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of the *Eliaus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5; is one of the largest Rivers in *Peloponnesus*, and made famous by the Fictions of the Poets, V. 5. P. 24. N. 67.
- ALSIMUM, an ancient City on the Coasts of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, V. 3. P. 409. N. 101.
- ALTHÆA, the Capital of the *Occhades*, its Situation, V. 3. P. 40. N. 94.
- ALTINIUS, (*Dusus*) a Burgher of *Arpi*, being angry with *Hannibal*, to whom he had delivered up his native City, offers the *Romans* to put it again into their Hands, V. 3. P. 242; the Conduct of the two *Fabii*, on this critical Occasion, P. 242, 243.
- AMANUS, (Mount) vulgarly *Monte-Negro*, one of the Mouths of *Mount Taurus*, V. 6. P. 170. N. 15.



- AMARYLLIS, a mysterious Name given to the City of *Rome*, and why, V. 1. P. 121. N. 60.
- AMARYNTHIS, a Surname given to *Diana*, by the *Eretrians*, from a Quarter of their City called *Amarynthæ*, where she was worshipped, V. 4. P. 160. N. 182.
- AMATHUS, a strong Place beyond *Jordan*, which belonged to *The Tribe of Gad*. The *Greeks* called it *Thermæ*, and why, V. 6. P. 101. N. 143.
- AMAZONS, what Judgment is to be formed of what several Writers have said of the pretended Empire of these warlike Women, V. 5. P. 572. N. 44.
- AMBARRI, a People of *Gaul*, who lived near *The Saone*, V. 6. P. 163. N. 93.
- AMBARVALIA, a Festival at *Rome*, the chief Design of which was to obtain of the Gods plentiful Harvests, V. 5. P. 11, 12. N. 25.
- AMBASSADORS, it was customary at *Rome* to erect Statues to the Memories of the Ambassadors who had been put to Death in the Places whither they were sent, V. 3. P. 21. The *Fidenates* murdered those whom the *Romans* sent to them, V. 1. P. 522; and Statues were erected to their Memories at *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 40.
- AMBIBARI, a People of *Neustria*, V. 6. P. 163. N. 93.
- AMBIBARI, AMBIVARETI, AMBIALITES, and AMBIBIATES, whether the Names of four different Nations, or of one only, V. 6. P. 163. N. 90.
- AMBIGATUS, King of *Berry*, engages his two Nephews, to go and settle, one in *Germany*, and the other in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 4.
- AMBIORIX, one of the Sovereigns of the *Belgæ*, revolts from the *Romans*, and gives *Cæsar* and his Lieutenants a great deal of Trouble, V. 6. P. 135, 136; his Diffimulation and Treachery, P. 135; is routed, P. 136. The *Treviri* put him at the Head of them, P. 147; but he is again defeated, *Ib.*; flees before *Cæsar*, P. 148; who to make him the more odious to his Subjects, lays all his Country waste, P. 174.
- AMERA, there are said to have been two Rivers of this Name in *Westphalia*; which perhaps gave Name to *The Ambrones*, who entered into an Alliance with the *Cimbri*, and were conquered by *Marius*, V. 5. P. 279. N. 59.
- AMBRACIA, formerly one of the most considerable Cities in *Epirus*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 14; it gave Name to the Gulph now called *The Gulph of Larta*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 38; P. 230. N. 67.
- AMBRONES, a People of *Germany*, enter into an Alliance with the *Cimbri*, and are destroyed by *Marius*, V. 5. P. 279; why so called, *Ib.* N. 59; their Country, P. 258. N. 13. See *Ambra*.
- AMBRYCUS, a City near *Bæotia*. V. 4. P. 52. N. 48.
- AMBUSTUS, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- AMERIA, or AMELIA, was thought by the *Romans* one of the most ancient Cities in *Umbria*, V. 5. P. 271. N. 39.
- AMERICA, is thought to have been known to the *Carthaginians*, V. 2. P. 527. N. 13.
- AMERIOLA, a City of *Latium*, conquered by *Tarquin the First*, V. 1. P. 112. N. 32.
- AMESTRIS, or AMASTRIS, a considerable City in *Paphlagonia*, in *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 392. N. 1; now *Famastro*, P. 518. N. 19.
- AMINANDER, King of the *Albamanes*, a People of *Epirus*, chosen a Mediator between *Philip of Macedon* and the *Ætolians*, V. 3. P. 398; offers the *Romans* his Service, V. 4. P. 24; makes an irruption into *Macedon*, P. 33; but is forced to leave it, by the Stupidity of the *Ætolians*, who refuse to follow his wife Advice, P. 34; assists at an Interview between *Philip* and the *Pro Consul Flamininus*, P. 61; is sent to *Rome* by the Allies of the *Romans*, P. 66; who restore to him all the Places which *Philip* had taken from him, P. 95; enters into the League which *Antiochus* and the *Ætolians* had made against the *Romans*, P. 164; which costs him dear, P. 173; *Philip* drove him out of his Dominions, P. 222; but his Subjects recall him, and force *Philip* to leave the Kingdom to their lawful Sovereign, P. 223; prevails on the *Ambracians* to surrender their City to the *Romans*, who besieged it, P. 233.
- AMISOS, one of the most considerable Cities of *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 513. N. 8.
- AMITERNUM, there were formerly two Cities of this Name, one, the Ruins of which the Natives now call *Amiterno Rovinata*, V. 2. P. 358. N. 16; another in *Salinia*, near the Country of the *Vestini*, not far from *San Vittorino*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 2; the Inhabitants of *Amiternum* were very zealous for *Scipio*, P. 404. N. 21.
- AMMONIUS, a Favourite of *Ptolomy Philometor*, whose Treason and Death are related by *Josephus*, V. 5. P. 4, 5. N. 5.
- AMNESTY, *M. Junius Brutus* and *Publius Valerius Poplicola* grant a general Amnesty to all those who had embraced the Party of the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 201.
- AMNIUS, (*The*) or AMMIUS, rises in one of the Borders of *Bithynia*, V. 5. P. 394. N. 6.
- AMPHIARAUS, one of those Heroes whom the *Greeks* ranked among their Gods, V. 4. P. 495. N. 56.
- AMPHIARAUS, a Fountain in which no one was permitted to wash, the Water of it being reserved for the Mysteries of the pretended God of that Name, V. 4. P. 495. N. 56.

AMPHICTION,



- AMPHICTION, settled at *Delphi* a general Diet of all the Nations of *Greece*, V. 1. P. 152; whether he was the Inventor or only the Restorer of that Diet, *Ib.* N. 41; he was the third King of *Athens*, and established them 1519 Years before the Christian *Æra*, V. 4. P. 27. N. 63.
- AMPHICTIONES, the Name given to the Deputies of the chief Cities of *Greece*, who met to provide for the Safety and Peace of the whole Nation, V. 3. P. 427. N. Col. 2; so called from *Amphiſtion*, who established these Diets, V. 4. P. 27. N. 63; they bound themselves by a strict Oath to take Care of the Publick, V. 5. P. 402. N. 41.
- AMPHILOCHI, or AMPHILOCHIANS, a People of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 77.
- AMPHIPOLIS, a City so called, because the River *Strymon* ran quite round it, V. 4. P. 444. N. 23; it stood between *Thrace* and *Macedon*, V. 6. P. 228. N. 133.
- AMPHISSA, a City of *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 195. N. 52.
- AMPHISSA, one of the most considerable Cities of *Locris*, on the Banks of a little River of the same Name, V. 4. P. 640. N. 52.
- AMPSAGA, (*The*) a River which divides the Kingdom of *Tunis* from *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, V. 3. P. 526. N. 52; *Pliny* bounds *Numidia* by it, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.
- AMULIUS, the younger Son of *Procas*, the twelfth King of *Alba*, deprives *Numitor* his elder Brother of the Crown, V. 1. P. 15; causes his Nephew *Egestus* to be slain, and forces *Rhea Sylvia* his Niece, to become a *Vestal*, *Ib.*; is slain in his own Palace by *Romulus* his great Nephew, P. 19.
- AMUSITUS, a Chief of the *Ausetani*, quits the Capital of his Country when besieged by *Scipio*, and by his Retreat causes it to be surrendered up to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 87.
- AMYCLÆ, a City a little below *Lacedæmon*, V. 3. P. 120. N. 103.
- ANAGNIA, the Capital of the Territory of the *Hernici*, V. 2. P. 446. N. 78; it still retains its old Name, and is the *Campana di Roma*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 51.
- ANAGNINUM COMPITUM, the Cross-Way where *The Lavican* and *The Latin Ways* met, V. 3. P. 356. N. 86.
- ANAITIS, or NAIS, a Goddess who was worshipped by the *Armenians*, according to *Strabo*, V. 5. P. 130. N. 28.
- ANANI, (*The*), or ANAMARI, *Gauls*, come and settle about *Placentia*, V. 2. P. 8. N. 43.
- ANAPUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, now called *Alfeo* by the *Sicilians*, V. 3. P. 234. N. 47.
- ANAS, (*The*) a River in *Spain*, now *The Guadiana*, V. 3. P. 47. N. 109; and P. 286. N. 23; V. 5. P. 482. N. 55.
- ANATORIA, the Name given by *Caſſaldus* to the ancient City of *Tanagra*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.
- ANAXILA, an ancient Tyrant of *Rhegi-um*, V. 2. P. 470. N. 6.
- ANCHISES, comes with his Son *Æneas* into *Latium*, V. 1. P. 11. N. 53; dies there, and his Tomb becomes famous, P. 11.
- ANCILIA, the Shields which *Numa* hung up in the Temple of *Mars*, V. 1. P. 64; why so called, *Ib.* N. 42.
- ANCUS MARCIUS, the Son of *Marcus* and *Pompilia*, and Grandson of *Numa* by the Mother's Side, V. 1. P. 73; is thought by some to have murdered *Tullus*, P. 96; why called *Ancus*, P. 97. N. 2; is elected King of *Rome*, P. 97; seems inclined to follow *Numa's* Steps, P. 98; transcribes *Numa's* Laws on Planks of Oak, *Ib.*; is at first thought slothful by Strangers, *Ib.*; declares War with the *Latins*, 99; surprizes the Cities of *Politorium*, *Tellena*, and *Ticana*, P. 100; takes *Politorium* a second Time and demolishes it, *Ib.*; then *Ticana*, which he destroys with Fire and Sword, P. 201; routs the *Latins*, *Ib.*; carries a great Number of them to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he probably receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 9; surrounds Mount *Janiculus* with Walls, P. 102; builds a wooden Bridge over *The Tyber*, *Ib.*; builds a Prison in the middle of *Rome*, *Ib.*; fortifies the City with a wide Ditch, *Ib.*; surprizes the *Fidenates*, who secretly made War with the *Romans*, P. 103; takes *Fidenæ* by ſap, *Ib.*; orders some of the Inhabitants to be whipped, *Ib.*; and keeps the rest in awe by a strong Garrison, *Ib.*; seizes the Camp of the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; builds the Port of *Ostia*, P. 104; enlarges the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*, *Ib.*; digs Salt-Pits on the Sea-Shore, *Ib.*; gains two Battles over the *Veientes*, P. 105; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 18; takes *Velitræ* from the *Volſci*, *Ib.*; and makes the Inhabitants Allies to *Rome*, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; dies, *Ib.*; variety of Opinions concerning his Death, *Ib.*; the length of his Reign, and his Character, P. 106; how far he extended the Limits of the *Roman State* *Ib.*; N. 20; leaves two Sons at his Death, P. 106; from whom sprung two illustrious Families, *Ib.* N. 22; a Medal of *Ancus Marcus*, *Ib.*; why he is called *Sacrificus* by *Ovid*, V. 2. P. 424. N. 44.
- ANCUS MARCIUS's two Sons cause the Suspicion of the Assassination of *Navius* the *Augur* to fall on old *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 130; make seditious Speeches to the People on that Occasion, P. 131; their Calumny is discovered, and *Tarquin* pardons it, *Ib.*; after which they cause that Prince to be assassinated, *Ib.*; and then flee into voluntary Banishment to the *Volſci*, P. 133; their Memory is attainted, *Ib.*; *Servius*, *Tarquin's*



- Tarquin's* Successor, interdicts them *Fire and Water* throughout all the Territory of *Rome*, P. 138.
- ANCUS PUBLICIUS, a General of the *Latines*, Native of the City of *Cora*, V. 1. P. 94.
- ANCILII, two Brothers who were killed by their Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267.
- ANCYRA, a City near the *Deuriopes* and *Pænesti*, V. 4. P. 420. N. 80.
- ANDA, a City which *Appian* only mentions, V. 3. P. 520. N. 37.
- ANDRONODORUS, one of the greatest Lords in *Syracuse*, marries the eldest Daughter of King *Hiero*, V. 3. P. 209; and by the King's Will is made Guardian to young *Hieronimus*, Successor to *Hiero*, *Ib.*; declares his Ward to be of Age, P. 210; declares for the *Carthaginians*, P. 211; endeavours to support the Monarchy in *Syracuse*, after the Death of his Ward, P. 225; fortifies himself in *Ortigia*, P. 226; has a Conference with the Heads of the Republican Party, *Ib.*; pretends to grant their Desires, P. 227; is chosen one of the Heads of the new Government, *Ib.*; forms fresh Intrigues for re-establishing the Monarchy, P. 228; which being discovered, he is assassinated, P. 229.
- ANDRINOPLE, See *Uscudama*.
- ANDRISCUS, pretends to be the Son of *Perfes*, and Heir to his Dominions, V. 4. P. 562, 575; the *Macedonians* place him on the Throne, P. 604; he takes the Name of *Philip*, P. 605; *Rome* is alarmed at his Usurpation, and endeavours to stop his Progress, *Ib.*; to that End sends an Army against him, *Ib.*; *Andriscus* defeats it, P. 606; is beaten himself by *Metellus*, P. 612; who takes him, and sends him to *Rome*, *Ib.*
- ANDRONICUS, (*L. Livius*) the *Latine* Poet, who first reformed the *Roman Stage*, V. 2. P. 85, and P. 624. N. 82.
- ANDROS, one of the Islands of the *Archipelago*, formerly called *Caurus*, and *Antandros*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
- ANDROSTHENES, Governor of *Corinth* for King *Philip*, V. 4. P. 57; leaves the City, and at the Head of an Army ravages *Achaia*, P. 75; is defeated by *Nicerates*, P. 76.
- ANEROESTUS, a King of *Transalpine Gaul*, V. 3. P. 27.
- ANGEÆ, a City of *Theffaly*, whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 48. N. 26.
- ANGUSTICLAVIUM, See *Laticlavium*.
- ANICIUS, (*Quintus*) a Native of *Præneste*, is chosen *Curule Ædile*, V. 2. P. 302.
- ANICIUS GALLUS (*Lucius*) is charged with the Command of the Fleet which is to act against *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 439; arrives in *Greece*, P. 446; takes upon him the Command of the Fleet, P. 447; signals himself first against *Gentius*, P. 448; whom he defeats, and takes Prisoner, P. 449; then makes himself Master of all *Vol. VI.*
- Illyricum*, and finishes his Expedition in 20 or 30 Days, P. 450; informs the Senate of his Victory, P. 475; is continued in the Government of *Illyricum*, in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 480; what he does in that Office, P. 492; arrives at *Rome*, P. 504; where he triumphs, P. 513; and is promoted to the *Consulate*, in the Year 593, P. 536.
- ANIO (*The*), now *The Teverone*, V. 1. P. 221; rises in the Mountains of the *Trebia*, *Ib.* N. 77; forms a Cascade near the *Tiber*, *Ib.* whose Height is much diminished by Time, *Ib.* N. 80.
- ANIO NOVUS, ANIO VETUS, Aqueducts which convey'd Water to *Rome*, V. 2. P. 495. N. 61.
- ANITORGIS, a City whose Situation is now not known, V. 3. P. 286. N. 24.
- ANNIUS (*The*), or *Aous*, a River which rises at the Foot of Mount *Pisidus*, V. 6. P. 213. N. 98.
- ANNA PERENNA, See *Perenna*.
- ANNAL (*Law*), what, and by whom made, V. 4. P. 42. N. 6, 7.
- ANNIUS, (*Lucius*) President of the *Latine* Diets, and Administrator of the War, V. 2. P. 156; is cited to appear at *Rome*, to give an Account of the Preparations the *Latines* make for War, *Ib.*; assembles on this Account a general Diet, in which he speaks like a Man determined not to shew any Regard to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; arrives at *Rome*, where he demands of the Senate, that one of the *Consuls* be always chosen out of his Nation, P. 157; the *Consul Manlius* gives him an haughty Answer, at which he goes out of the Assembly in such a Rage that he gets a violent Fall, which kills him, P. 158.
- ANNIUS, (*Quintus*) one of *Catiline's* Fellow-Conspirators, V. 6. P. 3.
- ANNIUS LUSCUS, (*Titus*) is created *Consul* for the Year 600, and *Cisalpine Gaul* falls to him by Lot for his Province, V. 4. P. 556; disputes with *Sempronius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 107. N. 77; is created *Consul* again for the Year 625, P. 144.
- ANNIUS-MILO, (*Titus*) Tribune of the People, V. 6. P. 96; contends earnestly for recalling *Cicero* from his Banishment, P. 98; canvasses for the *Consulship*, P. 149; quarrels with the Tribune *Claudius*, P. 150; kills *Claudius*, *Ib.*; the Consequences of that Murder, *Ib.*; *Milo* had sworn the Death of *Claudius* four Years before, P. 150. N. 66; after a long Trial *Milo* is condemned to be banished for the Murder, and for having used unlawful Means to get the *Consulship*, P. 153; he retires to *Marseilles*, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome*, where he declares for *Pompey* against *Cæsar*, P. 212. N. 95; and dies miserably there, *Ib.*
- ANOLYMPIAD, what it signified among the *Greeks*, V. 3. P. 427. N. 142. C. 2.



- ANTANDRUS, was the Name formerly given to the Island of *Andros*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
- ANTEMNE, See *Crustumia*.
- ANTEMNÆ, an ancient City of *Latium*, sides with the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 208.
- ANTHEDON, an ancient City of *Bæotia*, V. 5. P. 420. N. 83.
- ANTHEMUSTA, one of the Cantons of *Mesopotamia* next to *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 39.
- ANTIA, was the Name of the City of *Antium*, V. 1. P. 289. N. 49; a Mistake of the Abridger of *Stephens* concerning it, *Ib.*
- ANTIAS-VALERIUS, See *Valerius*.
- ANTIATES, young *Coriolanus*, defeats the Army they send to the Relief of *Corioli*, V. 1. P. 290; and ravages their Territory, P. 296; they take some *Sicilian* Ships which were come to bring Corn to *Rome*, and are forced to release them, P. 303; *Coriolanus*, when banished from *Rome*, retires to them, P. 312; and they give him the Command of the choicest of their Troops, P. 316; the *Volsi* draw them off from their Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 557; they join the *Latines* and *Hernici* against the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 38; are defeated, *Id. Ib.*; a Design is formed to besiege their City, but not put in Execution, P. 39; they quit the Alliance of the *Latines*, P. 61; and engage the *Volsi* to make War with the Republick, P. 151; both they and the *Volsi* are defeated by the Consul *Plantius*, P. 152; they again take Arms against the *Romans*, P. 171; the Dictator *Papyrius Crassus* pillages their Country, *Ib.*; *Antium* is punished after the Conquest of *Latium*, P. 176.
- ANTICYRA, a Name common to two Cities and an Island. The first bordered on *Thesfaly*, the Island was near it, and the other stood in *Phocis*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 31; the former is besieged and taken by the *Ætoliens*, *Ib.*
- ANTICYRA, a City on *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 52.
- ANTIGENES, a *Sicilian* Lord, Master of the famous *Eunus*, who put himself at the Head of the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 117.
- ANTIGONIA, a City of *Cbaonia*, whose Situation is not exactly known, V. 4. P. 45. N. 17; the Ancients mention five Cities of this Name, V. 6. P. 166. N. 1.
- ANTIGONUS, King of *Macedon*, is almost entirely deprived of his Dominions by *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 490; and obliged to retire into the Forests, *Ib.* N. 40.
- ANTIGONUS, gains the Favour of *Philip*, V. 4. P. 337; discovers to him the Treachery of his Son *Perfes*, P. 338; *Philip* resolves to make him his Successor, *Ib.*; but *Perfes* prevents *Antigonus*, and causes him to be killed, P. 339.
- ANTILLIUS the *Lictor's* Death proves fatal to *Caius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 169.
- ANTIOCH, a City of *Caria*, situated on the Banks of *The Meander*, V. 4. P. 88. N. 11.
- ANTIOCHIS, the Mother of King *Attalus*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 85.
- ANTIOCHUS, the Son of *Alexander Bala*, is put under the Guardianship of *Tryphon*, V. 5. P. 65; who establishes him on his Father's Throne, P. 67. A Medal of this Prince, P. 68. N. 24.
- ANTIOCHUS, was the Appellation assumed by the rebellious Slave *Eunus* in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 119.
- ANTIOCHUS, the third of the Name, surnamed *The Great*, takes Advantage of the Infancy of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, to take from him *Judæa*, which the *Romans* afterwards restore to him, V. 4. P. 6. N. 11; P. 97; makes a private Treaty with *Philip* against the *Romans*, P. 42; enters the Territories of *Attalus* with an Army, *Ib.*; and withdraws his Troops from thence at the Desire of the *Romans*, P. 43; prepares to go into *Europe*, P. 77, 87; on which Occasion the *Rhodiens* signalize their Zeal for the Interests of *Rome*, P. 88. N. 14; the *Romans* summon him to evacuate all the Places he held from the *Greeks* and *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, P. 95; *Antiochus's* Character, P. 96, 97; he goes into *Thrace*, P. 98; where he rebuilds the City of *Lyfismachia*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* oppose this, but in vain, *Ib.*; he sets out for *Egypt*, P. 99; his Fleet is shipwreck'd at the Mouth of the River *Sarus*, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* takes Refuge in his Dominions, P. 116; *Antiochus* sends Deputies to *Flamininus*, to propose an Alliance to him, P. 117; and sends to *Rome* with the same Design, P. 134; what passed in the Senate on that Occasion, P. 135; he makes private Preparations for a War with the *Romans*, P. 146; reduces several Nations, P. 147; marries his three Daughters, *Ib.*; has an Interview with the Ambassadors *Rome* sent to him, P. 149; holds a Council to know whether he shall make War with the *Romans*, P. 151; at last resolves to declare War with them, P. 152; chuses *Greece* for the Seat of the War, P. 162; lands at *Demetrias*, marches beyond *Lamia*, and is there received by the *Ætoliens* with great Demonstrations of Joy, *Ib.*; endeavours to draw the *Achæans* into his Measures, but in vain, P. 163; nor does he succeed better with the *Bæotians*, P. 164; gains a slight Advantage over a Body of *Romans*, and seizes *Chalcis*, P. 165; then all *Eubæa*, P. 166; takes *Pheræ*, P. 166. N. 195; and *Scotussa*, P. 167; returns to *Chalcis*, where he falls in Love with a *Chalcidian* Woman, *Ib.*; and marries her, *Ib.*; the *Romans* declare War with him in Form, P. 169; he is wholly taken up for some Time with his new Amours, P. 172; but at length leaves it to take the Field, *Ib.*; suffers such Disadvantages



advantages as make him repent of having entered into the War, P. 174; the *Ætolians* don't perform the Promises they had made him, *Ib.*; he seizes the Pass of *Thermopylae*, P. 175; is there attacked by the *Romans*, P. 176; vanquished, P. 177; and forced to take Refuge in *Chalcis*, P. 178; from thence he returns into *Asia*, *Ib.*; sends Money to the *Ætolians*, to enable them to continue the War with the *Romans*, P. 180; and prepares to renew it himself, P. 182; the *Romans* are ready to enter into his Dominions, P. 198; *Antiochus* sends *Hannibal* to *Phœnicia*, *Ib.*; sends for Land Forces from all Parts of *Asia*, *Ib.*; gains over the *Gallo Greeks*, or *Gallatians* to his Interest, *Ib.*; his Fleet defeats that of the *Rhodians*, P. 201; he enters the Dominions of *Eumeus*, as Ally of the *Romans*, P. 204; the Approach of the two *Scipio's* makes him propose a Peace to the *Prætor Æmilius*, *Ib.*; one of *Antiochus's* Fleets is defeated by that of the *Rhodians*, P. 207; he besieges *Colophon* in *Ionia*, P. 209; loses a Sea-Fight with the *Romans*, P. 211; and raises the Siege of *Colophon*, P. 212; the Son of *Scipio Africanus*, who had been taken at Sea, is put into his Hands, P. 213; he is alarmed at the Arrival of the *Scipio's* in *Asia*, and sends to make to them Proposals of Peace, P. 214; but the Negotiation does not succeed, P. 215; he delivers up to *Scipio Africanus* his Son, P. 216; and follows the Advice he had given him, not to hazard a Battle for a certain Time, *Ib.*; being insulted by the Army of young *Scipio*, he draws up his own in battalia, P. 217; begins the Action, P. 218; flees, P. 219; retires to *Sardis*, and then to *Apamea*, P. 220; from thence he sends Deputies to the *Scipio's*, P. 221; who grant him a Peace, P. 222; the same Deputies repair to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where the Treaty of Peace is confirmed, P. 228; the Contents of the Treaty, P. 251; *Antiochus* swears to observe inviolably all the Conditions of it, P. 252; *Manlius* burns his Fleet, *Ib.*; *Antiochus* dies; the different Opinions concerning the Manner of his Death, P. 253; *Seleucus* his Son succeeds him, and after having lived indolently, dies ingloriously, *Ib.*

*ANTIOCHUS*, the Son of the former, V. 4. P. 147; dies in *Syria*, P. 149; his Father is suspected of having caused him to be poisoned, *Ib.*

*ANTIOCHUS*, King of *Comagene* is defeated by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 578; gains his Favour, and obtains a Part of *Mesopotamia*, as an Addition to his Dominions, *Ib.*

*ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS*, the last of the Race of the *Seleucidae*, declares for the *Romans* after the Defeat of *Tigranes* by *Lucullus*, V. 5. P. 538. N. 60.

*ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS*, the Son of *Antiochus Pius*, makes himself contemptible

to the *Syrians* by his Want of Merit, V. 5. P. 566; and *Lucullus* re-establishes him on his Throne, which *Tigranes* had seized, *Ib.*; but he does not continue long in it; and after the Defeat of *Tigranes*, *Pompey* seizes his Dominions in the Name of the *Romans*, *Ib.*

*ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS*, is put to Death by his Nephew *Seleucus*, V. 5. P. 565. N. 26.

*ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES*, the Son of *Antiochus the Great*, is given in Hostage to the *Romans* by his Father, V. 4. P. 222. 228. 252; his Brother *Seleucus*, the Successor of *Antiochus the Great*, sends to *Rome*, to negotiate his Release, P. 351; and obtains it, *Ib.*; he mounts the Throne of *Syria* after the Death of *Seleucus*, P. 362; why sur-named *Epiphanes*, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 362. N. 25; dreams of usurping the Throne of *Egypt* from the *Ptolomies* his Nephews, P. 363; makes his entry into *Jerusalem*, *Ib.*; spreads Desolation in *Egypt*, P. 364; sends an Embassy to *Rome*, *Ib.*; makes an Alliance with the Senate, *Ib.*; under the Umbrage of the *Roman Power* gives Law in *Cælosyria* and *Judæa*, P. 377; the Senate of *Rome* order him to leave *Egypt*, which he had invaded, P. 409; he obeys, and vents his Rage on *Jerusalem*, *Ib.*; he sends an Embassy to *Rome*, P. 477; the Design of that Embassy, *Ib.*; he makes War with the *Jews*, P. 518; dies, P. 525.

*ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR*, the Son of the former, marches with an Army of 60000 Men to fight *Judas Maccabæus*, V. 4. P. 524; the *Roman Senate*, after the Death of his Father, appoint Administrators to govern the Kingdom of *Syria*, P. 527.

*ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS*, surnamed also *Epiphanes* and *Philometor*, V. 5. P. 565; his Adventures and Misfortunes, P. 565. N. 25; he leaves five Sons at his Death, *Ib.*

*ANTIOCHUS PIUS*, the Son of *Cyzicenus*, revenges the Death of his Father on *Seleucus*, who was the Author of it, V. 5. P. 564; is killed in Battle, *Ib.*

*ANTIOCHUS SIDETES*, the second Son of *Demetrius Soter*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 2; and younger Brother of *Demetrius Nicanor*, grants the *Jews* the Privilege of coining Money, P. 70; defeats *Tryphon*, *Ib.*; pursues him, and forces him to kill himself, P. 71; sends an Embassy to *Scipio* before *Numantia*, P. 91; signalizes his Hatred to the *Jews*, who defeat one of his Generals, P. 92. N. 62; comes in Person to besiege *Jerusalem*, and takes it by Capitulation, *Ib.*; the Subject of his Deputation to *Scipio*, P. 93; his Death, P. 130.

*ANTIPATER*, King of *Macedon*, and Son of *Cassander*, is killed by his Father-in-Law *Lyfimachus*, King of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 316. N. 18.

*ANTIPATER*, (*Lucius-Cælius*) See *Cælius*.

*ANTIPATER*, the Father of *Herod the Great*, attaches



attaches himself to *Hircanus*, the High-Priest of the *Jews*, V. 5. P. 583; follows his Fortune, and after the taking of *Jerusalem* by *Pompey*, obtains a Commission of him which gives him weight enough to place his Son afterwards on the Throne, P. 587.

ANTIPATRIA, a City in the Country of the *Dassaretæ*, which is no longer in Being, V. 4. P. 24. N. 56.

ANTIPHILUS, a Magistrate of *Thebes* in *Bæotia*, is charged with selling the City to the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 96.

ANTIQUO, the Term anciently used by the *Romans*, when they give their Negative in voting, V. 1. P. 148. N. 32.

ANTISSA, a City in the north Part of the Isle of *Lesbos*, V. 4. P. 499. N. 71.

ANTISTIA, *Pompey's* Wife is divorced by her Husband, V. 5. P. 456; which so affects her Mother, that she kills herself, *Ib.* N. 13.

ANTISTIUS, a Tribune of the People, sets up his Son for *Military Quæstor*, an Office just created, and the People refuse it him, V. 1. P. 544; for which he revenges himself on *Caius Sempronius*, whom he gets fined, P. 545. N. 82.

ANTISTIUS LABEO, (*Publius*) a Tribune of the People, who opposes *C. Julius Cæsar*, when he stands for the *Consulate*, V. 5. P. 360. N. 4; the Character *Cicero* gives him for Eloquence, *Ib.*

ANTISTIUS LUCIUS, a brave *Roman Knight*, who distinguishes himself very much in the Battle of *Verrugo*, and in Reward is made Tribune of the People, V. 1. P. 541. N. 76.

ANTISTIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Plebeian*, is created *Military Tribune*, V. 2. P. 58.

ANTISTIUS PETRO, the greatest Lord in *Gabii*, is falsely accused by *Sextus Tarquinius* of betraying his Country, V. 1. P. 175; and is stoned by the People, *Ib.*

ANTISTIUS, (*Publius*) the Father of *Pompey's* Wife is murdered by order of young *Marius*, V. 5. P. 443; and his Wife *Calpurnia* kills herself, that she may not survive him, *Ib.*

ANTISTIUS RHEGINUS, (*Lucius*) to what Lengths he carried his Friendship for *Servilius Cæpio*, V. 5. P. 260. N. 17.

ANTIUM, the capital of a Canton of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 289. N. 49; is besieged and taken by the *Romans*, P. 380; who put a *Roman Garrison* in it, *Ib.*; the *Romans* refuse to settle a Colony there, *Ib.*; the Lands of this Canton are divided between the *Latines*, the *Hernici*, and some of the Inhabitants of the Country, P. 382; *Antium* revolts to the *Volsci*, the Enemies of the *Romans*, P. 408; but afterwards desires the *Romans* to give her Laws and a Governor, V. 2. P. 257.

ANTONIUS, (*Caius*) stands for the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 5. N. 9; obtains it for the

Year 690, P. 6; *Cicero's* Colleague draws him off from the Interests of *Catiline*, and gains his Friendship by an Act of Generosity, P. 9; *Antonius* is ordered to march against *Catiline* with a *Consular Army*, P. 20; watches the Motions of the Rebel, P. 36; but refuses, for Reasons not known, to give him Battle, P. 37; the Soldiers, after *Catiline's* Defeat, salute him *Imperator*, P. 38; he sets out for *Macedon*, is beaten, grievously oppresses his Province, and is indebted to *Cicero* for his not being recalled, P. 39; sends *Catiline's* Head to *Rome*, *Ib.*; is banished into the Island of *Cephalenia*, *Ib.* N. 63; *Cicero* undertakes his Defence, but to no Purpose, P. 73.

ANTONIUS, (*Caius*) the Brother of *Mark Anthony*, is sent by *Cæsar* to govern *Illyricum*, during the Civil War, V. 6. P. 194; is forced to surrender up himself and all the Troops he commanded to *Pompey's* Lieutenant, P. 206. N. 83.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) is made General of Horse, V. 2. P. 192.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) with the Title of *Pro Consul* clears the *Cilician Seas* of a great Number of *Pirates*, who infested it; V. 5. P. 274. N. 49; is assisted in this Expedition by a considerable Reinforcement which the Inhabitants of *Byzantium* sent him, *Ib.* N. 50; thereby merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 275; is made *Consul* for the Year 654, P. 298; was the greatest Orator that appeared in *Rome* till his Time, P. 300. N. 10; by his Eloquence he triumphs over the Insolence of a Tribune, who endeavoured to embroil the State, P. 302; and gets *Aquilius*, who had been found guilty of imbezzeling the publick Money, acquitted by a Decree, P. 304; is made *Censor*, P. 308; and maintains himself in that Office notwithstanding the frivolous Accusation brought against him by a Man whom he had branded with Infamy, and degraded from being a Senator, *Ib.*; exerts his Eloquence in Favour of a Tribune of the People, P. 314; is put to Death by the Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 387.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of the famous Orator preceding, who had been killed by Order of *Marius* and the Father of the famous *Mark Anthony*, who disputed the Empire with *Augustus*, is cited before the *Prætor Cassius*, V. 5. P. 496. N. 83; and acquitted of the Crime laid to his Charge, *Ib.*; loses his Life and a considerable Fleet in an Expedition he undertakes against the *Pirates*, P. 497; why *Plutarch* gives him the Surname of *Creticus*, P. 496. N. 84.

ANTONIUS, (*Marcus*) the Father of the famous *Mark Anthony*, who disputed the Empire with *Augustus*, is cited to appear before the *Prætor Cassius*, V. 5. P. 196; is acquitted of the Crime laid to his Charge, *Ib.*; the Firmness of his Slave on this Occasion, *Ib.* N. 85.



**ANTONIUS**, (*Marcus*) commonly *Mark-Antony*, his Birth and manner of spending the first Part of his Life, V. 6. P. 111. N. 167; first signalizes his Valour in an Expedition undertaken by *Gabinus*, to restore *Ptolomy Auletes* to his Kingdom, P. 111; devotes himself to *Cæsar's* Party, and is made one of his chief Lieutenants, P. 111, 164; *Cæsar* procures for him the *Tribuneship*, P. 183; he employs all his Interest to ward off the Attacks designed to be made by the Senate on the Conqueror of *The Gauls*, P. 184; is therefore driven from *Rome* by the Senate, and retires to *Cæsar's* Camp, P. 185; after the Declaration of War between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, the former sends him with a Detachment to seize *Aretium*, P. 189; he makes himself Master of *Salmona*, P. 191. N. 64; *Cæsar* makes him Commander General of all the *Roman Armies* in *Italy*, P. 194; gives *Cæsar* great uneasiness by delaying to carry his Troops to him in the East, P. 213; at last he lands at *Nymphæum*, P. 214; joins *Cæsar*, P. 215; and is of great Service to him in the Battle of *Dyrachium*, P. 218.

**ANTONIUS**, (*Quintus*) surnamed *Merenda*, is created military Tribune for the Year 331, V. 1. P. 541.

**ANTONIUS**, (*Titus*) is made *Decemvir*, V. 1. P. 463; is charged with the Command of an Army ordered to march against the *Sabines*, P. 476; almost all his Army deserts him, *Ib.*; he treacherously causes the brave *Sicinius* to be killed, P. 477.

**ANTRONA**, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Theffaly*, the other in *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 34.

**ANXUR**, or *TERRACINA*, a City of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 560; is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, P. 561; the *Volsci* recover it by surprize, P. 569; the *Romans* block it up, P. 573; and take it a second Time, P. 574; the *Volsci* besiege it again, P. 577; the Etymology of the Name, the Situation of the City, and an Account of the Temples erected in it to several Deities, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21.

**Aous**, (*The*) the different Names and the Situation of this River, V. 4. P. 45. N. 19.

**APAMEA**, there were several Cities in *Asia* of this Name, V. 4. P. 149. N. 157; V. 5. P. 533. N. 109.

**APAMEA**, surnamed *Cilotos* and *Celæna*, was a City in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 220. N. 53.

**APAMEA**, Sister of *Seleucus Nicator*, gives her own Name to a City which stood between *Antioch* and *Edeffa*, 40 Miles from the *Syrian Sea*, V. 4. P. 535. N. 126.

**APAMIA**, Queen of the *Aphamanes*, V. 4. P. 164.

**APROA**, the Wife of *Nabis*, the Usurper of the Throne of *Lacedæmon*, takes away by Force all their Jewels from the *Argian La-*  
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dies, V. 4. P. 68; *Nabis* made use of her, to assassinate those who refused to gratify his Avarice, P. 69.

**APELAURUM**, a little Town in *Argolis*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 105.

**APERANTIA**, a little Canton of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 184. N. 31.

**APERANTII**, a People who lived near the Springs of *The Achelous*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 77.

**APEX**, **APICES**, a sort of Head-dress used by the *Flamines*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 13.

**APHRODYSIAS**, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Caria*, the other in *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.

**APHRODISIUM**, (*Promontory of*) or *The Cape of Venus*, now *The Cape of Cruz*, why so called, V. 5. P. 20. N. 53; is one of the Branches of the *Pyrenees*, *Ib.*

**APIDANUS**, (*The*) rises in Mount *Pindus*, and falls into *The Peneus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 27.

**APIOLANI**, the Inhabitants of *Apioli*, an ancient City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 110; pillage some Fields belonging to the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; are defeated in two Battles by *Tarquin the First*, *Ib.*; and sold for Slaves, *Ib.*

**APIOLÆ**, a City of old *Latium*, V. 1. P. 110; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 28; is taken by Assault by old *Tarquin*, and entirely destroyed, *Ib.*

**APODEOTES**, a People who are now absolutely unknown, V. 4. P. 64. N. 77.

**APOLLINARES**, (*Games*) are fixed to a certain Day, V. 3. P. 382. N. 5. See *Games*.

**APOLLO**, why called *Pythius*, V. 1. P. 578; N. 49; had a magnificent Temple at *Carthage*, V. 2. P. 526. N. 12; another very fine at *Cumæ*, of which *Dædalus* was supposed to have been the Architect, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160; why surnamed *Argæmus*, *Ib.* P. 256. N. 28; his Statue of Gold at *Carthage* is broken in pieces by the *Roman Soldiers*, V. 4. N. 626.

**APOLLO-BELENUS**, an Inscription in Honour to this ancient God, V. 5. P. 275. N. 4.

**APOLLO**, (*Promontory of*) the ancient Geographers mention two Promontories in *Africa* which bore this Name, V. 3. P. 544. N. 90.

**APOLLONIA**, a City of *Macedon*, sends Ambassadors to *Rome* to desire the Protection of the Senate, V. 2. P. 513; some young Senators insult the Ambassadors, to whom the Senate delivers them up, that they may do themselves Justice upon them, *Ib.*

**APOLLONIA**, a City of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 22. N. 47; the ancient Geographers mention three Cities of this Name in *Macedon*, P. 224. N. 35.

**APOLLONIA**, called in Latin *Apollonia Taulantiorum*, stood on the western Coast of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 483. N. 73; V. 6. P. 210. N. 93.



APOLLONIA, a City which stood on the Borders of *Macedon* and *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 17. N. 42.

APOLLONIA, a City which stood between *Abderos* and *Maronea*, and another on the *Euxine* Sea, V. 4. P. 255. N. 125.

APOLLONIA, a City of *Macedon* between *Amphipolis* and *Theffalonica*, on the Banks of *The Chabrius*, V. 4. P. 497. N. 62.

APOLLONIA, an ancient City in *Great Mysia*, V. 5. P. 132. N. 42.

APOLLONIA, the Capital of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.

APOLLONIDES, one of the chief Men in *Syracuse*, prevails on the People there to renew their old Treaties with *Rome*, V. 3. P. 232.

APOLLONIUS DAVUS, is defeated by *Jonathan*, the High-Priest of the *Jews*, V. 5. P. 2. N. 2. Col. 2.

APOLLONIUS, Tyrant of *Zenodotia*, commits a very treacherous Act of Cruelty on the *Romans*, for which *Crassus* immediately punishes him, V. 6. P. 129.

APONIUS MUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* by the rebellious *Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; lays siege to *Acerræ*, P. 342; is beaten by the *Consul Julius Cæsar*, *Ib.*; nevertheless he still presses the Siege, P. 343; but does not appear to have taken the City, *Ib.*; makes Head against the *Pro-Consul Cæsar*, P. 347; who kills 8000 of his Men, *Ib.*; he surrounds *Sylla* in a narrow Pass, but by his good Fortune and Address, the latter recovers this fatal Step, P. 356.

APOSTROPHIA, (*Venus*). See *Venus*.

APPARITORES, low Officers among the *Romans*, who were hired by the Magistrates to carry their Orders, V. 2. P. 302. N. 27.

APPENNINES, (*The*) a long Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* almost in the middle, V. 2. P. 6. N. 28.

APPIAN, (*The Historian*) the Defects of his Chronology with respect to the *Roman* War with *Viriatius*, V. 5. P. 17. N. 43; P. 37. N. 87; a Mistake of his *Latin* Translator, P. 2. N. 1.

APPIAN, (*Way*) the Road made by *Appius Claudius*, from *Rome* to *Capua*, V. 2. P. 273. N. 70; *Julius Cæsar* carries it on as far as to *Brundisium*, P. 273.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS, at first called *Ælius Clausus*, one of the most considerable Lords of *Sabinia*, V. 1. P. 224; from whence he took the Surname of *Sabinus*, P. 260. N. 1; opposes the War his Countrymen were inclined to make with the *Romans*, P. 224; which some would charge upon him as a Crime, *Ib.*; he therefore leaves his Country, and retires to *Rome* with 5000 Men fit to bear Arms, P. 225; is there made a *Patrician*, *Ib.*; votes against those of the People, who under Pretence of their Debts, refused to go to the War with the *Latins*, P. 246; is made *Consul* for the Year 258, after the *Dictatorship* of

*Postumius*, P. 260; obstinately refuses to agree with his Colleague *Servilius*, with regard to the Divisions which the Debts of the common People raised in the Republic, P. 261; makes it a Crime in *Servilius* to have appeased the People, who mutinied, 264; prevails on the Senate to refuse him the Honours of a *Triumph*, after he made a glorious Campaign against the *Volsi*, P. 267; was the first who caused the Bucklers of the *Roman* Soldiers to be consecrated, P. 260. N. 1; speaks against the Debtors in the Senate, P. 273; and soon after against the Accommodation which the Senate seemed willing to make with the Rebels on *The sacred Mountain*, P. 282; the young Senators follow his Advice, and give the Senators a great deal of Trouble, *Ib.*; he makes a Speech against the *Tribunes* in favour of *Coriolanus*, P. 304; joins with the *Consul Virginus* against his Colleague *Cassius*, P. 331; his austere Virtue is greatly respected by the *Romans*, P. 335; he furnishes the *Consuls* with an expedient for rendering the Oppositions the *Tribunes* made to the raising of Troops, fruitless, 342; opposes the Augmentation proposed to the College of *Tribunes*, P. 419; but in vain; P. 420; the Establishment of the *Decemviri*, who, he foresaw, would soon assume all Power to themselves, makes him take Part with the People, P. 435; and he carries his Zeal for the popular Faction far, *Ib.*; procures by his own Authority, the Creation of the *Decemviri*, *Ib.*; is placed at the Head of those Magistrates, P. 436; becomes the Idol of the People, P. 437; his Intrigues to get himself nominated *Decemvir* a second Time, P. 462; he succeeds, and is in effect nominated to that Office, to the Exclusion of his Colleagues in the Year preceding, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of the *Decemviri*, his Associates and his Ambition begin to grow very formidable, P. 463; the Hostilities of the *Sabines* and *Æqui* oblige him and his Colleagues to assemble the Senate, to raise Troops, P. 470; and in this Assembly he proceeds to great Violences in order to carry his Point by Force, P. 471; his Uncle *Claudius* speaks against him, P. 472; he pronounces the Decree which orders the People to insist themselves, P. 475; continues in the City with *Oppius*, to keep the People in awe during the War, P. 476; Orders the two Generals who command the Armies against the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, to cause all those to be killed whom they found most zealous against the Faction of the *Decemviri*, P. 477; falls in love with *Virginia*, P. 478; his Intrigue to get possession of her, P. 479; he retires to his own House after the Death of *Virginia*, P. 484; sends *Lictors* to seize *Isilius*, who continued by her dead Body, *Ib.*; comes himself to take him away by Force, but is forced to retire,



retire, after seeing all his People killed or dispersed by those of *Valerius* and *Horatius*, *Ib.*; at last resigns the *Decemvirate*, P. 489; is accused before the People by *Virginus*, P. 491; *Appius* pleads his Cause, P. 492; *Virginus* answers him, *Ib.*; gets *Appius* sent to Prison, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 493.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS**, the Son of the former, and of the same Character, V. 1. P. 340; is refused the *Consulship* by the People, who are afraid of his Austerity, *Ib.*; but is promoted to that Office by the Senate, for the Year 282, against his Inclination, P. 368; shews his severe and ungovernable Temper in that Office in a strong Light, P. 369; so that it becomes necessary to admonish him juridically, to shew more Moderation, P. 372; he drives the Troops into a Revolt against him, P. 373; and cruelly revenges it, *Ib.*; declaims against the Pretensions of the *Tribunes* with respect to the Distribution of Lands, P. 374; is cited to appear before the People, P. 375; and kills himself, P. 376; but *Livy* makes him die a natural Death, P. 376. N. 71.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS**, surnamed *Crassus* and *Regillensis*, is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 329, V. 1. P. 537; furnishes the Senate with Means to overturn the Schemes of the *Tribunes of the People*, who revived the old Disputes about the Distribution of Lands, P. 549; is made *Military Tribune* the second Time, for the Year 350, P. 564; continues at *Rome*, whilst his Collegues carry on the Siege of *Veii*, *Ib.*; strongly opposes the Intrigues of the *Tribunes*, P. 565.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS**, the Guardian of the famous *Decemvir* of that Name, declaims to the People against the Pretensions of *Licinus* and *Sextus*, *Tribunes of the People*, V. 2. P. 70; is made *Dictator*, P. 91; N. 28; whom he named for his General of Horse is not known, P. 91. N. 29; he fights a Battle with the *Hernici*, P. 92, and beats them, *Ib.*; why not honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 93.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS**, See *Claudius*.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS CENITHO**, See *Claudius*.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER**, See *Claudius*.

**APPIUS CRASSUS**, is made *Consul* for the Year 485, V. 2. P. 506; goes into *Umbria* to besiege *Camerinum*, *Ib.*; and after taking the City, treats the Inhabitants with such Tyranny, that the Senate disapprove of it, and make them Satisfaction, *Ib.*; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 507.

**APRO**, (*The*) a River mentioned by *Polybius*, but now unknown, V. 4. P. 553. N. 37.

**APRONIUS**, (*Cneius*) is delivered up to the *Macedonian* Ambassadors whom he had insulted in *Rome*, V. 2. P. 513.

**APRUSA**, (*The*) a River, which *Pliny* says

ran near *Ariminum*, V. 2. P. 507. N. 89.

**APSUS**, (*The*) a River in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 54; V. 6. P. 211. N. 94.

**APUANI**, a People of *Liguria*, so called from their capital City which was near *Macra*, V. 4. P. 257, 280.

**APULEIA**, the Wife of the seditious *Consul* *Æmilius Lepidus*, causes the Death of her Husband by her Rage, V. 5. P. 476.

**APULEIUS**, (*Lucius*) *Tribune of the People*, undertakes to cite *Camillus* to appear before the *Comitia by Tribes*, V. 2. P. 11. N. 54; and gets him condemned for Contumacy, P. 12.

**APULEIUS PANSIA**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 453, V. 2. P. 313; lays siege to *Nequinum*, P. 317.

**APULEIUS SATURNINUS**, (*Lucius*) *Tribune of the People*, is very hot against the Nobility, V. 5. P. 273. N. 43; is gained by *Marius*, and endeavours to get him continued in the *Consulship*, *Ib.*; succeeds, *Ib.*; and to please the new *Consul*, makes a Law in favour of the Veterans in his Army, P. 274; sets up a supposititious Son of *C. Gracchus* for the *Tribuneship*, P. 275; causes a *Tribune* to be assassinated, and seizes his Post by Violence, P. 293; insults the Ambassadors of *Mitridates*, P. 294; and maintains that brutal Action against the Senate, to whom the Ambassadors made their Complaints, *Ib.*; prepares Laws greatly to the Disadvantage of the Nobility, *Ib.*; and makes use of Violence to get them passed, P. 295; is proclaimed General by his Party, P. 298; *Rome* takes Arms to oppose this Attempt, *Ib.*; and *Apulius* is massacred, notwithstanding all that *Marius* does to save his Life, P. 299.

**APULIA**, a ridiculous Etymology of this Name, V. 2. P. 209. N. 63; this Country was formerly divided into two Cantons *Ib.* N. 63; its Situation, *Ib.*; the Origin of its Inhabitants, P. 209; they offer the *Romans* their Assistance against the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; and are received into an Alliance with *Rome*, P. 210; but quit it to make War with *Rome*, P. 227; *Q. Fabius* gains great Advantages over them, P. 231, 232; the *Consul L. Æmilius* puts his Troops into Winter-Quarters there, P. 428.

**APULIANS**, the People of *La Pouille*, V. 5. P. 337. N. 96. See *Apulia*.

**APUSTIUS-TULLO**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 527, V. 3. P. 25; commands in the Territories of *Tarentum*, P. 179.

**APUSTIUS**, (*Lucius*) Lieutenant General to the *Pro-Consul Sulpicius*, makes himself Master of most of the considerable Cities in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 24; defeats a Party of *Macedonians*, *Ib.*; takes the Command of the *Roman Fleet*, P. 35; joins that of *Attalus* in *Piræus*, *Ib.*; with him besieges and takes *Gaurium*, P. 36; blocks up *Oreos*,



- Oreos*, P. 37; takes *Lariffa* by Force, and plunders it, P. 38; makes himself Master of *Oreos*, and returns to *Corcyra*, from whence he came to take the Field, *Ib.*
- AQUEDUCT, a famous one made at *Rome* by *Appius Claudius*, V. 2. P. 272. N. 67; another which conveyed the Water of the *Anio* to *Rome*, P. 495. N. 61.
- AQUILEIA, the Etymology of the Name, and the Situation and Magnificence of that City, V. 4. P. 280. N. 14.
- AQUILIAN, (*Law*) made by *Aquilius Gallus*, its Design, V. 4. P. 325. N. 86.
- AQUILII, (*The*) one of the most noble Families in *Rome*, Nephews to the *Consul Collatinus*, enter into a Conspiracy formed by the *Tarquinian* Ambassadors, in Favour of the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 195; swear on the trembling Entrails of a Victim slain for that Purpose, to restore them, and kill the *Consuls*, *Ib.*; are seized by *Valerius*, and notwithstanding the Weakness of *Collatinus*, condemned and executed in an Assembly of the *Curiae*, P. 197.
- AQUILIUS FLORUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 494, V. 2. P. 560; recovers the Affairs of the *Romans* in *Sicily*, P. 562; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 563.
- AQUILIUS GALLUS, (*Publius*) a *Tribune of the People*, opposes the Party of the *Triumvirate*, V. 6. P. 124.
- AQUILIUS, (*Lucius*) surnamed *Corvus*, is raised to the *Tribunate*, V. 2. P. 35.
- AQUILIUS, (*Manius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 652, V. 5. P. 282; puts an end to the War with the *Slaves* in *Sicily*, P. 290; and receives the Honour of an *Ovation* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; a Medal of his, P. 290. N. 89; he is accused of Robbing the *Publick*, P. 304; and owes his acquittal to the Eloquence of the famous *M. Antonius*, P. 304; is put at the Head of the Commissioners whom the Senate sends to oppose *Mithridates*, P. 392; falls into the Hands of that King, who treats him in the most ignominious manner, P. 395; and then puts him to Death in a manner not till then heard of, *Ib.* N. 14.
- AQUILIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 624, V. 5. P. 136; this is that *Aquilius* whom some Historians rank among the most famous Oppressors, *Ib.* N. 53; *Asia* falls to his Lot, P. 136; and he immediately sets out for that Province, *Ib.*; makes use of a base Stratagem to reduce the *Pergamians*, P. 143; and so far was the *Roman* Senate from punishing him for his Barbarity, that they leave him in the Kingdom of *Pergamus* in quality of *Pro-Consul*, and afterwards put him at the Head of the Commissioners whom they send to reduce that Kingdom to a *Prætorian Province*, *Ib.*; and he receives at *Rome* the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- AQUILIUS TUSCUS, is created *Consul* for the Year 266, V. 1. P. 327; routs the *Her-nici*, P. 328; plunders their Camp, *Ib.*; ravages their Country, *Ib.*; and is honoured with an *Ovation* at *Rome*, P. 329.
- AQUILONIA, a City of *Herpinia*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 19.
- AQUINUM, a City on the Banks of *The Mcl-fa*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 47.
- ARA MAXIMA. See *Hercules*.
- ARABIA, an account of that Country, V. 5. P. 534. N. 55.
- ARABO, (*The*) now *The Rab*, a River which divides *Pannonia* into *The Upper* and *Lower*, V. 5. P. 188. N. 63.
- ARACHTUS, (*The*) a River of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 421; which rises near the Foot of Mount *Pindus* in the West of *Macedon*, P. 230. N. 68.
- ARANTHYNUS, a Mountain of *Greece*, on which stood the City of *Phlius*, according to *Stephens*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 144.
- ARARAT, the Mountain on which *Noah's* Ark rested, V. 5. P. 538. N. 62.
- ARCO, (*The*) a little River which runs near *Aix*, in *Provence*, V. 5. P. 279. N. 58.
- ARCATHIAS, or ARIARATHES, one of the Sons of *Mithridates*, takes *Macedon* from the *Romans*, and dies in the Course of his Conquests, V. 5. P. 406, 407.
- ARCH, (*Triumphal*) what is to be thought of the Tradition that that which is at *Orange* was built in Honour to *Marius*, the Conqueror of the *Cimbri*, V. 5. P. 287. N. 78.
- ARCHAGATHUS, a *Greek*, was the first *Physician*, or *Surgeon*, that came to *Rome* from *Greece*, V. 2. P. P. 375. N. 54; V. 3. P. 44.
- ARCHELAUS, one of the Generals of *Mithridates*, and well experienced in the Art of War, V. 5. P. 394; contributes greatly towards the Defeat of *Nicomedes*, King of *Bitthynia*, *Ib.*; takes from the *Romans* almost all they possessed in the East of *Europi*, P. 398; seizes *Piræus* the Citadel of *Athens*, and places a strong Garrison in it, P. 400; is defeated by *Sylla* in a pitched Battle, P. 401; retires to *Piræus*, in order to stand a Siege there, *Ib.*; two of his Slaves communicate all his Designs to *Sylla* who besieged him, by a new Stratagem, P. 405; he is very near being taken Prisoner in a Sally, in which he succeeded ill, P. 506; behaves himself like a brave Man through the whole Course of the Siege, P. 407, 408; after *Piræus* is taken he joins *Taxilas*, who is at the Head of a numerous Army, and declared *Generalissimo*, P. 412; the Troops force him to give Battle against his Inclination, P. 413; he is defeated, and of 120000, scarce 10000 escape, P. 415; then *Dorylas*, another General of *Mithridates*, joins him with an Army of 80000 Men, P. 418; *Archelaus* endeavours to dissuade him from hazarding a general Action at first; and is therefore suspected,



- suspected, *Ib.*; this Jealousy in *Dorylas* provokes *Archelaus*, P. 419; who privately incites his Rival to give Battle, *Ib.*; they are both vanquished, P. 420; and their Camp taken by *Sylla*, *Ib.*; *Archelaus* with great Shame retires alone to *Eubæa*, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* sends him written Orders to negotiate a Peace with *Sylla*, P. 423; what passed at their Interview on this Account, *Ib.*; *Sylla* carries him with him to his *Thracian* Expedition, P. 426; *Archelaus* prevails on *Mithridates* to conclude a Peace with *Sylla*, 429; then, that he might be out of the Reach of the Suspicions of his Master *Mithridates*, who had placed a great Confidence in him, *Archelaus* flees for Refuge to the Camp of *Muræna*, whom he prevails on to declare War with the King of *Pontus*, P. 478; his Discourse with *Lucullus*, P. 499. N. 89; he is more and more attached to the *Romans*, P. 501; *Pompey* makes his Son High-Priest of *Bellona* at *Comagene*, and gives him immense Wealth, and almost a Regal Power, P. 575. N. 15.
- ARCHELAUS, to whom *Pompey* had given the Title of *Prince of Comagene*, marries *Berenice* Queen of *Egypt*, V. 6. P. 109. N. 161; his Death, P. 112.
- ARCHIAS, the Poet, whose Defence was afterwards undertaken by *Cicero*, V. 5. P. 350. N. 148.
- ARCHIDAMUS, an *Ætolian* General, forces *Philip* to raise the Siege of *Thaumacia*, V. 4. P. 39.
- ARCHIMEDES, was born at *Syracuse*, and related to King *Hiero*, V. 3. P. 248; tho' *Cicero*, who knew nothing of him, makes him to have been of mean Birth, *Ib.* N. 11; gave himself wholly up to abstracted Studies, P. 249; particularly had a very strong Passion for the *Mathematicks*, P. 248. N. 11; *Hiero* experiences his Abilities, P. 249; as do the *Romans* very remarkably in the Siege of *Syracuse*, *Ib.*; the Report, on the Authority of *Gabienus* and *Tzetzes*, that he set a *Roman* Fleet on Fire with a Burning-Glass, is false, P. 248. N. 11; but this great Man certainly broke the Measures *Marcellus* had taken for a general Assault on *Syracuse*, P. 250; *Marcellus* therefore jocosely calls him *Briareus*, or a Hundred-handed Giant, P. 252; his Death, P. 264. N. 36.
- ARCHITAS, the first Ruler who governs the Republick of *Tarentum*, was both a great Genius for the *Mathematicks*, and excellent Talents for War, V. 3. P. 248. N. 11.
- ARCHOBARZANES, the Grandson of *Syphax*, at the Desire of the *Carthaginians* makes War with *Masiniſſa*, V. 4. P. 565.
- ARCHONS, the Title the *Athenians* gave their chief Magistrates, V. 4. P. 383. N. 9; a Dissertation upon them, *Ib.*
- ARCHYTAS, the famous Geometrician, was a Native of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 412. N. 10.
- ARDEA, the Capital of the *Rutuli*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 50; P. 182. N. 101; is besieged by *Tarquin the Second*, P. 182; but the Siege is raised, after the Banishment of the *Tarquins*, P. 189.
- ARDEATES, the Inhabitants of *Ardea*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 50; have the Territory which they disputed with the Inhabitants of *Aricia*, taken from them by the *Romans*, P. 504; the Situation of that Territory, *Ib.*; upon this, they break their Alliance with *Rome*, P. 506; and afterwards renew it, P. 512; are embroiled in a Civil War, P. 513; the Occasion of it, P. 514; the Nobility of the City implore the Assistance of the *Romans*, and the Populace that of the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; the Consul *Geganus* re-establishes Tranquillity among them, P. 515; the Senate, to make Satisfaction for the Injuries they had done, in taking to themselves the Lands they disputed with *Aricia*, pass a Decree which was to be very favourable to them, P. 516; the Consequences of that Decree, *Ib.*
- ARDIANS, ARDÆI, ARDYÆANS, or VARDÆI, a People on the eastern Coast of *Illyricum* over against the Island of *Pharos*, V. 3. P. 22. N. 48; P. 402. N. 68; V. 5. P. 81. N. 53; they revolt from the *Romans*, V. 5. *Ib.*; who subdue them again, *Ib.*
- ARDIUS, (Mount) is a Part of *The Julian Alpes*, and divides *Dalmatia* in the middle, V. 5. P. 81. N. 53.
- ARDONEA, now *Ardonna*, stood in *Apulia Dauniana*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 33.
- ARDUES, one of the Sons of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 87.
- AREACIDES, a People of *Numidia* whose Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 548. N. 105.
- ARECOMICÆ, (*Volcæ*). See *Volcæ*.
- AREMORICÆ, the Etymology of it, V. 6. P. 136. N. 33.
- ARENIS, (*The*) two Tribunes, who oppose the designed Promotion of the Dictator *Fulvius*, to the Consulate, V. 3. P. 357.
- AREOPAGUS, the supreme Court of Judicature in *Athens*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 56.
- ARETAS, King of the *Arabians*, is vanquished and made Prisoner by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 582. N. 67; his Victories over *Aristobulus* the King of the *Jews*, P. 584; concludes a Peace with the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 54. N. 2.
- ARETHON, a Name given by *Livy* to *The Arachlus*, which Waters the Territory of *Ambracia*, V. 4. P. 230. N. 68.
- ARETHUSA, a famous Spring in the Island of *Syracuse*, V. 2. P. 472.
- ARETIA, or ARETIUM, a City of *Latium*, now *Arezzo*, V. 1. P. 113. N. 36.
- ARETIA, or ARETIUM, a City of *Hebruria*, now *Arezzo*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 15.
- ARETINI, (*Family of the*) one of the most powerful in *Hebruria*, V. 2. P. 310.



- ARETIUM**, a City of old *Hetruria*, is besieged by the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 412. N. 12; but they soon raise the Siege, P. 415; it is now *Arezzo* in *Tuscany*, V. 6. P. 189. See *Aretia*.
- AREVA**, a little River of *Spain*, whence the *Arevacæ* took their Name, V. 4. P. 557. N. 46.
- AREVACÆ**, an ancient People of *Spain*, what Part of it they inhabited, V. 5. P. 19. N. 51.
- AREUS**, the Nephew of *Cleonymes*, King of *Lacedæmon*, drives his Uncle from his Capital, V. 2. P. 490, 491.
- ARGEI**, a Name given to one of the Quarters of *Rome*, and the Chapels built there, V. 1. P. 68. N. 65.
- ARGENTA**, a City in the South of *Theffaly*, whose Situation is not exactly known, V. 4. P. 48. N. 35.
- ARGENTANUM**, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 75.
- ARGENTarii**, Bankers at *Rome*, who were obliged to be present at all publick Sales, V. 2. P. 482. N. 23.
- ARGENTARIUM**, a Promontory, now *Monte-Argentaro*, V. 2. P. 489. N. 36.
- ARGESTÆUM CAMPUM**, whether not a corrupt Reading in *Livy*, V. 4. P. 404. N. 82.
- ARGILETUM**, a Quarter in *Rome*, its Situation, and by whom afterwards built, V. 1. P. 68. N. 63; the Temple of *Janus* stood in it, P. 68.
- ARGITHEA**, the Capital City of *Atbamania*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 57.
- ARGOS**, or **ARGI**, *Pyrrhus* goes thither, and dies there, V. 2. P. 492; the Geographers mention no less than eleven Cities of this Name, V. 3. P. 400. N. 62; one as celebrated a City in *Peloponnesus* as any there, V. 4. P. 57. N. 57; another in *Amphilochia*, between the River *Achelous* to the East, and *The Gulph of Ambracia*, P. 233. N. 72.
- ARIARATHES**, the Son-in-Law of *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 212; and King of *Cappadocia* sends Auxiliaries to the *Gauls*, P. 244; after they are routed implodes the Clemency of the *Romans*, who shew him Favour, *Ib.*; and he sends his Son to *Rome*, to secure himself the Protection of the Senate, P. 369.
- ARIARATHES-PHILOPATOR**, mounts the Throne of *Cappadocia*, and shews his Attachment to the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 529. N. 114; *Demetrius Soter*, makes War with him, P. 541; his Motives to it, *Ib.*; *Ariarathes* is driven from his Dominions, and flees for Refuge to *Rome*, where he pleads his own Cause, *Ib.*; the Judgment of the Senate in it, P. 542.
- ARIARATHES**, King of *Cappadocia*, marches in Person at the Head of his Army to assist the *Romans* in their Expedition against *Aristonicus*, and loses his Life, fighting under their Standards, V. 5. P. 131.
- ARIARATHES**, King of *Cappadocia*, and Nephew to *Mithridates*, is assassinated by his Uncle, who kills him with his own Hands, V. 5. P. 318. N. 53.
- ARICIA**, a considerable City of *Latium*, its Situation, V. 1. P. 503. N. 9; is attacked by *Arunx*, the Son of *Porfenna*, who unfortunately perishes there, P. 219. N. 74.
- ARIMINUM**, now *Rimini*, takes its Name from the River *Ariminus*, which waters its Territory, V. 2. P. 507. N. 89; the *Romans* send a Colony thither, V. 3. P. 466. N. 30.
- ARIOBARZANES**, a *Cappadocian* Lord, whom the People chuse their King, V. 5. P. 321; goes to *Rome* to get Succours against *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*, whom *Mithridates* sets up against him, P. 322; *Sylla* restores him to his Throne, *Ib.*; from which he is driven a second time by *Ariarathes*, the Son of *Mithridates*, *Ib.* N. 58; and is again put in Possession of his Dominions, by the Peace concluded between *Mithridates* and *Sylla*, P. 430; by *Muræna*'s breaking this Peace he loses great Part of his Dominions, P. 478; and is again dethroned by *Tigranes*, P. 479; joins *Lucullus*, P. 532; and *Pompey* at last re-establishes him for his Life, P. 575. N. 53.
- ARIOVISTUS**, King of the *Suevi*, makes *Metellus* a present of some *Indians*, who had been cast on the Coasts of *Germany* by a Storm, V. 6. P. 76. N. 57.
- ARIOVISTUS**, a *German* King, seizes a good Part of *Franche-Compte*, V. 6. P. 90; *Cæsar*, at the Request of the *Ædui* whom *Ariovistus* had forced to give him their Children for Hostages, resolves to make War with him, P. 90; but he sends very haughty Answers to *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; who immediately marches against him, P. 91; *Ariovistus* demands an Interview with *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; acts treacherously on that Occasion, P. 92; *Cæsar* therefore gives him Battle, *Ib.*; and forces him to flee back into his own Country, P. 93.
- ARISTARCHUS**, a famous Orator, being driven from his native Country *Tarentum* by *Pyrrhus*, goes over to the *Romans*, to whom he gives wholesome Advice, with Regard to the War which *Pyrrhus* was preparing to make with them, V. 2. P. 436.
- ARISTENES** or **ARISTÆNUS**, is chosen by the *Achæans* to be their Chief, V. 4. P. 52; makes a Speech to their Diet, in favour of the *Romans*, P. 53; is present at an Interview between *Philip* and the *Pro-Consul Flamininus*, P. 62; speaks in behalf of the *Romans* at *Thebes*, P. 70; and at *Corinth*, P. 117.
- ARISTIDES**, a Painter, contemporary with *Apelles*, and not less famous, V. 4. P. 645. N. 66.



- ARISTIO, a Man of mean Birth, but has the Confidence of *Mithridates*, and becomes a Tyrant at *Athens*, his native City, V. 5. P. 399; is defeated by the *Romans*, and forced to shut himself up in *Athens*, P. 401; exercises great Tyranny there, while the *Romans* are besieging it, P. 408; retires into the Citadel, after the City is taken, P. 410; is made a Prisoner, and condemned to die, P. 411; *Sylla* forces him to take Poison, P. 416.
- ARISTO, a Confident of *Themistius*, accuses his Friend, who had formed a Plot, to massacre all the *Magistrates* in *Syracuse*, in order to re-establish the Monarchy there, and is by that Means the Cause of his being assassinated, V. 3. P. 228.
- ARISTO, a *Tyrian* Merchant, whom *Hannibal* employs to persuade the *Carthaginians* to rise against the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 136.
- ARISTOBULUS, the Son of *Alexander Jannæus*, the High-Priest of the *Jews*, V. 5. P. 583; impatient at his Brother *Hyrca-nus's* being preferred to the Throne of *Judæa* before him, makes War with him, and dethrones him, *Ib.*; *Hyrca-nus*, with the Succours sent him by *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, recovers the Superiority over his Brother, P. 584; and the *Romans* re-establish him in the Possession of his Dominions, *Ib.*; *Pompey* brings the two Brothers before him, that he may judge of their Differences, *Ib.*; *Aristobulus* by his Haughtiness makes *Pompey* his Enemy, and the *Roman* takes *Jerusalem*, makes *Aristobulus* a Prisoner, and carries him with him to *Rome*, to grace his *Triumph*, P. 585, 587; in his Way to *Rome* *Pompey* first carried him to *Amisum*, V. 6. P. 44; and after his *Triumph* *Pompey* did not shew him the same Favour he shewed to others, which was of that of giving them Leave to return into their own Countries, P. 49. N. 94; but *Cæsar* broke off his Chains, and sent him into *Syria*, at the Head of two *Legions*, P. 194.
- ARISTODEMUS, Tyrant of *Cumæ*, receives at his House old King *Tarquin*, and pays him his last Respects, V. 1. P. 258; confiscates the Barks the *Romans* had brought to him for Corn, which was extremely wanted at *Rome*, P. 294; his tragical End, *Ib.*; N. 63.
- ARISTOMENES, the President of *Ptolomy's* Council, saves his King's Life by the Death of *Scopas*, who had formed a Plot to kill the King, V. 4. P. 99.
- ARISTONICUS, the Brother of King *Attalus*, V. 5. P. 124; opposes the Execution of that King's Will in Favour of the *Romans*, P. 124; and supports his Opposition by Arms, P. 125; is beaten by the Fleet the *Ephesians* fitted out against him in Favour of the *Romans*, P. 132; takes the *Consul Licinius Crassus* Prisoner, P. 133; gives himself up to Joy and Effeminacy, when the Successor of the deceased *Consul* comes to disturb and awake him out of his Stupefaction, P. 134; *Perperna* beats him in a pitch'd Battle, and forces him to flee for Safety to *Stratonica*, *Ib.*; where he is surrounded and forced to surrender at Discretion, P. 135; is carried to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and there ends his Days, P. 144. N. 66.
- ARISTOPHANES, a *Greek* Poet, famous for his licentious Comedies, V. 4. P. 271. N. 1.
- ARISTOTLE, the Fate of the Writings this famous Philosopher left behind him at his Death, V. 5. P. 434. N. 113.
- ARMENIA, the Country supposed to be meant by the *Ararat* of the Holy Scriptures was one of the richest and most fruitful Countries in *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 321. N. 56.
- ARMI-LUSTRUM, a Place in *Rome* so called from a Festival of that Name, V. 3. P. 408. N. 95.
- ARMIES, the Command of them among the *Romans* belonged of full Right to the *Consuls*, or those to whom their Authority was transferred, V. 2. P. 58. N. 12.
- ARMORICÆ, or AREMORICÆ, was an Appellation given to the People of *Bretagne*, taken from two *Celtic* Words, which signify near the Sea, V. 6. P. 136. N. 33.
- ARNA, a Town or little City in *Umbria*, over-against *Perusia*, V. 2. P. 339. N. 90.
- ARNO (*The*) rises in *The Apennines*, towards the Confines of *Romagna Florentina*, V. 3. P. 81. N. 51; See V. 2. P. 9. N. 46.
- ARPI, called first *Argyrippa*, a City of *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 250. N. 16; receives the *Roman* Army which is going to besiege *Luceria*, P. 251.
- ARPINUM, a City in the Country of the *Volsci*, V. 2. P. 298. N. 19; now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 5. P. 149. N. 79; it was the native City of *Cicero* and *Marius*, P. 180, N. 34; and was a different Place from *Arpi*, or *Arpos*, in *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 4.
- ARPINUS (*Cassius*) Scē *Altincius*.
- ARPOS, or ARPI, an ancient City which is thought to be *Castel a Mare*, in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 217. N. 20.
- ARSA, a City of *Andalusia* near *The Guadiana*, V. 5. P. 42. N. 92.
- ARSACES, the third of the Name, called also *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, makes *Demetrius Nicanor* a Prisoner of War, V. 5. P. 69. N. 31; treats him with Honour, P. 70. N. 32; and marries his Daughter *Rodogune* to him, *Ib.*; is strongly solicited by *Mithridates* on one Side, and *Lucullus* on the other, to declare for them, P. 538; but he sports with both, P. 539; dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Phraates*, P. 561. N. 20.
- ARSACES, See *Orozes*.
- ARSACIDÆ, a short History of them, V. 5. P. 322. N. 59.

ARSIA,



- ARSIA (*The*) a River which divides *Istria* from *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 347. N. 120.
- ARSINOE, See *Euridice*.
- ARSINOE, was the Name first given to the City of *Palara*, V. 4. P. 203. N. 16.
- ARSINOE, one of the five Cities of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.
- ARSIUS, an Hero, who gave his Name to the Forest, near which the Battle was fought, in which *Arunx*, the Son of *Tarquin*, and *Brutus* the first Consul of *Rome* were killed, V. 1. P. 201. N. 24.
- ARTABAZES, or ARTAVASUS, King of *Armenia*, raises Troops to assist the *Romans* in their War with the *Parthians*, V. 6. P. 139; but *Crassus* not following his wife Advice, *Artabazes* leaves him to his unhappy Fate, P. 139. N. 35.
- ARTATUS, (*The*) a River whose Spring and Course are both unknown, V. 4. P. 419. N. 73.
- ARTEMIS, a Name given to *Diana* by the *Greeks*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 28.
- ARTEMISIA, a Festival, kept at *Syracuse*, and in several Cities of *Greece*, particularly *Delphi*, in Honour to *Diana*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 28.
- ARTEMUS, a Surname given to *Apollo*, according to *Strabo*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 28.
- ARTENA, a City of the *Volsci*, is taken from them by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 563.
- ARTOCES, King of *Iberia*, is subdued by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 571.
- ARTONA, See *Hortona*.
- ARTS, (*Mechanick*) not permitted to be exercised by the Burghers of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 357; but afterwards were not always confined to Slaves and Foreigners, V. 2. P. 266. N. 51.
- ARVALES, (*Fratres*) a Name given to one of the eight chief sacerdotal Colleges which were settled in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 11. N. 25; their Origin and Offices, *Ib.*
- ARVERNI, or AUVERGNACS, their Country, V. 5. P. 174. N. 13.
- ARVINA, to whom the *Romans* gave this Surname, V. 2. P. 193. N. 28.
- ARVINA, (*Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- ARVINA, (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- ARUNCA, or AURUNCA, what is known of it, V. 2. P. 184. N. 5. See *Aurunci*.
- ARUNCI, or AURUNCI, what Country they possessed in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 268. N. 13; they make War with the *Romans*, P. 269; a bloody Battle between them, *Ib.*; they are put to Flight, and their Camp plundered, *Ib.*; are often called *Ausonii* by the *Greeks*, and they lay waste the *Roman* Lands, V. 2. P. 129; fight a Battle with the Dictator *Furius*, P. 130; and though they behave themselves valiantly are vanquish'd, *Ib.*; they take Arms against the *Sidicini*, V. 2. P. 184; desire the Assistance of the *Romans*, P. 185; who, after long Delays, march against their Enemies, and defeat them, P. 189.
- ARUNCULEIUS COTTA, the *Prætor*, has the Care of keeping *Sardinia* in Subjection, V. 3. P. 358.
- ARUNX, the eldest Son of *Damaratus*, and Brother of *Tarquin the First*, V. 1. P. 107.
- ARUNX, the Grandson of old *Tarquin*, or *Tarquin the First*, his Character, V. 1. P. 145; marries the younger Daughter of *Servius*, *Ib.*; is assassinated by her, P. 156; is falsely supposed to have been *Tarquin the Elder's* own Son; and is buried by *Tanaquil's* Order, *Ib.* N. 48.
- ARUNX, the Son of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 173. N. 75; is sent by his Father to found a *Roman Colony* in *Circæum*, P. 176; consults with the Oracle at *Delphi*, P. 181; retires with his Father to *Cere*, after the Expulsion of the *Tarquins*, P. 189.
- ARUNX, the Son of *Porfenna*, King of *Clusium*, accompanies his Father in the War he makes with the *Romans*, and advises him, after the Action of the famous *Mucius Cordus Sævola*, to make an Alliance with *Rome*, V. 1. P. 214; goes to the Assistance of the Consul *Poplicola*, whom the *Tarquins* had attacked in a Time of Truce, and disperses the Perfidious, P. 216; is killed in a Battle he fights with the Inhabitants of *Aricia*, P. 219.
- ARUNX, one of the most powerful Lords in *Clusium*, seeks Succours from the *Gauls*, against his Pupil *Lucumo*, who had run away with his Wife, V. 2. P. 9; engages the *Senones* to come with him into *Italy*, *Ib.*; besieges *Clusium*, whither *Lucumo* had retired, P. 10.
- ARUSPICES, were not instituted by *Numa*, and why, V. 1. P. 60. N. 18; their Rank, Number, and Functions, V. 2. P. 163. N. 51. See *Auspices*.
- As, (*The*) of *Brass* weighed a Pound of 12 Ounces, V. 1. P. 146. N. 26; when the People enfranchised the Slave *Vindicius*, they likewise gave him 25000 *Asses*, P. 194; it was equal to ten *Roman Denarii*, V. 2. P. 68. N. 31; V. 3. P. 546. N. 100.
- ASCALIS, King of *Mauritania*, is driven from his Dominions, notwithstanding all the *Romans* can do to support him, V. 5. P. 481.
- ASCANIUS, the eldest Son of *Æneas*, reigns over the *Dascylites*, a People of *Troy*, V. 1. P. 3.
- ASCANIUS, the second Son of *Æneas*, See *Euryleon*.
- ASCANIUS, (*The Lake*) it is not certain that it took its Name from the eldest Son of *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 6.
- ASCELA, a City at present unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 44.
- ASCORDUS, (*The*) a River of *Pieria* in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 428.
- ASCULANI, a People of old *Latium*, kill the *Pro-Consul Servilius*, and all the *Romans* they can find in their Territories, V. 5.



V. 5. P. 337; put to Flight *Pompeius*, who came with a Design to take their City by Assault, and he suffers a considerable Loss, P. 338; nevertheless he besieges *Asculum*, P. 346; takes it, and punishes it for its Revolt, P. 356.

ASCULUM-APULUM, ASCULUM PICENUM, two Cities, one in *Apulia*, the other in *Picenum*, V. 2. P. 457. N. 92; the former is famous for the Battle *Pyrrhus* fought with the *Romans*, near its Walls, P. 458; the latter described, P. 499. N. 74; is taken, P. 507; is now *Ascoli* in *Picenum*, V. 6. P. 190. N. 59.

ASCURIS, a Name common to a Lake and City, of which nothing certain is now known, V. 4. P. 423. N. 87.

ASDRUBAL, the Son of *Mago*, Dictator of *Carthage*, after many glorious Exploits, and four *Triumphs*, is killed in Battle, and much lamented by his Countrymen, V. 2. P. 528.

ASDRUBAL, a *Carthaginian* Officer, is chosen by the *Carthaginians* to put a Stop to the Progress of *Regulus*, V. 2. P. 574; is defeated by him, P. 576; is made their Generalissimo both by Sea and Land by the *Carthaginians*, P. 589; ravages the Territory of *Panormus*, P. 590; fights a Battle with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who gain a compleat Victory over him, P. 591; and he takes Refuge in *Lilybæum*, P. 592.

ASDRUBAL, the Brother of the famous *Hannibal*, commands in *Spain*, after his Brother's Departure for *Italy*, V. 3. P. 52; falls on a small Body of *Romans*, and makes a great Slaughter of them, P. 86; *Scipio* gains a Victory over him at Sea, P. 108; *Asdrubal* retires into *Lusitania* to the Shore of the *Ocean*, P. 109; comes from thence to succour his Allies, and is defeated in two pitched Battles by the *Spaniards* of the *Roman* Party, *Ib.*; destroys the Country of the *Carpetani* with Fire and Sword, P. 148; defeats *Chalpus*, the Chief of the malecontent *Spaniards*, *Ib.*; receives Orders from the Senate of *Carthage*, to go into *Italy*, and join his Troops to those of his Brother, P. 149; writes to the Senate to get those Orders recalled, *Ib.*; at length sets out for *Italy*, P. 150; is stopped in his March, by the Siege of *Ibera*, undertaken by the two *Scipio's*, *Ib.*; is beaten in a Battle between him and the *Romans* near that Place, P. 151; besieges *Illiturgis* in *Spain*, P. 208; is beaten by the *Scipio's*, and forced to raise the Siege, *Ib.*; receives another Overthrow before *Indibilis*, *Ib.*; is obliged a second time to raise the Siege of *Illiturgis*, P. 238; falls on *Bigerra*, P. 239; is totally defeated, *Ib.*; prevails on 30000 *Celtiberians*, who were in the Pay of the *Romans*, to desert, P. 287; defeats the two *Scipio's* in the two Battles he fought successively with one after the other, *Ib.*; is invested by the *Romans*, who had received a considerable Re-

inforcement from *Italy*, P. 320; receives Orders to go into *Italy*, P. 358; the Revolt of several *Spanish* Kings greatly perplexes him, P. 374; is vanquished at *Bæcola* by *Scipio*, P. 375; retires to the *Pyrenees*, *Ib.*; sets out from *Spain* to join his Brother *Hannibal* in *Italy*, P. 410; *Rome* greatly alarmed at this News, *Ib.*; *Asdrubal*, as soon as he arrives in *Italy*, besieges *Placentia*, P. 411; the Letters he writes from thence to his Brother are intercepted by the *Romans*, P. 412; he raises the Siege of *Placentia*, P. 413; comes and encamps within Sight of the *Consul Livius's* Army, P. 414; his Passage over *The Alpes*, P. 414. N. 110; he decamps, and marches towards *Insubria*, P. 415; the *Romans* follow him, and overtake him on the Banks of *The Metaurus*, *Ib.*; they prepare to give him Battle, *Ib.*; *Asdrubal* is overcome, and killed in it, P. 416.

ASDRUBAL, a young Man greatly beloved by the Great *Hamilcar*, after his Death takes upon him the Command of the *Carthaginian* Armies in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 18. N. 32; makes a great Progress there, P. 24; builds *New Carthage*, *Ib.*; and loses his Life, P. 40.

ASDRUBAL, the Son of *Gisco*, makes War in *Spain*, under *Hannibal's* Brother, V. 3. P. 238; attacks the *Roman* Camp, which he thinks not able to resist him after the Death of the *Scipio's*, and is repulsed with Loss, P. 291; his own Camp is attack'd, taken, plundered, P. 293; and the *Romans* kill 37000 of his Men, *Ib.*; nevertheless he continues to make War with the *Romans*, P. 418; flees before *Scipio*, and posts himself in the Streights of the Country of *Gades*, P. 419; there supports the Remains of his Party, P. 420; commits some Hostilities on the Lands which were under the Protection of *Rome*, P. 43; *Masinissa* brings him a Reinforcement of Cavalry, P. 435; nevertheless *Scipio* gains a Victory over them, P. 437; *Asdrubal* shamefully abandons the Remains of his Army, and flees to *Gades*, P. 439; from thence goes over to the Kingdom of *Syphax*, P. 441; *Scipio*, who happens to be there at the same Time, gains a great Superiority over him at that Court, *Ib.*; *Asdrubal* forms a Design of drawing off either *Masinissa* or *Syphax* from the *Romans*, by his Daughter *Sophonisba*, P. 497; marries her to *Syphax*, *Ib.*; who, by his Father-in-Law's Advice, attacks and de-thrones young *Masinissa*, P. 507; to whom he afterwards restores his Kingdom, P. 509; *Asdrubal* is ordered by his Republick to oppose young *Scipio*, P. 511; who routs him, P. 513; surprizes his Camp, and destroys all with Fire and Sword, P. 519; the vanquished *Asdrubal* retires to *Carthage*, P. 520; is there condemned to die, P. 521; but escapes from the Execution of the Decree, gathers to-



- gether some Troops, and though without Orders or Leave, still keeps the Field against *Scipio*, P. 521; what Judgment is to be made of *Appian's* Account of *Asdrubal's* heroick Disinterestedness, P. 521. N. 40; he is again overcome by the *Roman Pro-Consul*, P. 523; what becomes of him after this Defeat, *Ib.* N. 46; hires Soldiers to destroy *Scipio* in the Night, P. 531; the Plot is discovered, and the Traitors punished, P. 532; this Affair makes *Asdrubal* more irreconcilable to his Republick than ever, and how, *Ib.* and P. 544. N. 91; kills himself with Poison, P. 551; the *Carthaginians* very basely treat his Body with great Cruelty, *Ib.*
- ASDRUBAL, surnamed *The Bald*, is sent to conquer *Sardinia*, by the Senate of *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 205; his Fleet is shattered by a Storm, and he is obliged to put in to the *Baleares* Islands, P. 206; after he has refitted his Fleet, he sets sail, and arrives at *Sardinia*, *Ib.*; is there beaten and taken Prisoner by *Manlius Torquatus*, who carries him to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and his Fleet is attacked and beaten by *T. Otacilius*, as it is returning to *Africa*, P. 209.
- ASDRUBAL, another, different from the former, commits unheard-of Cruelties, by *Hannibal's* Order, in all the Cities the latter had subdued in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 542. N. 89.
- ASDRUBAL, surnamed *The Ram*, comes to demand Peace of the Senate of *Rome*, in the Name of his Republick, V. 3. P. 565; makes a Speech to the *Conscript Fathers*, *Ib.*; succeeds in his Negotiation, P. 568; the prudent Answer *Hannibal* made him on a particular Occasion, P. 569.
- ASDRUBAL, a *Carthaginian* General, makes War with *Masinissa*, V. 4. P. 577; who beats him, P. 578; and obliges him at last to submit to his Will, P. 579; the *Carthaginians*, to please the *Romans*, pronounce Sentence of Death upon him, but don't put it in Execution, P. 583; on the contrary, he is made General of the *Carthaginian* Troops, P. 592; and with a numerous Army comes to the Relief of *Carthage*, when besieged by the *Romans*, P. 595; which he does with Success, upon the *Roman* General's advancing too far, P. 598, 599; Divisions arise between this *Asdrubal* and another who commands in *Carthage*, P. 611; upon which the former obtains the whole Command, P. 615; treats the *Roman* Prisoners with great Barbarity, P. 617; tyrannizes over the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; and insults them in their Misery, P. 623; desires *Gulussa* to procure him an Interview with *Scipio*, *Ib.*; who sends *Gulussa* himself with his Answer, P. 624; *Asdrubal* comes to *Scipio*, and surrenders himself, P. 628; his Wife and two Sons kill them selves, *Ib.*
- ASELLIO, (*Aulus Sempronius*) See *Sempronius*.
- ASELLUS, (*Claudius*) fights a single Combat with a *Capuan* Horseman, V. 3. P. 183.
- ASELLUS, (*Claudius*) a *Roman Knight*, is degraded by the *Censor Scipio the Second Africanus*, V. 5. P. 24. N. 68; gets himself restored, and becomes a *Tribune of the People*, P. 53; attempts to make *Scipio* repair his Honour, and meets with great Shame, *Ib.*
- ASELLUS (*Tiberius Claudius*) See *Claudius*.
- ASIA MAJOR, or GREAT ASIA, what Countries it comprehended, V. 5. P. 124. N. 17.
- ASIATICUS (*L. Cornelius Scipio*) See *Scipio*.
- ASILÆUS, (*Deus*) *Romulus* erects a Temple to him, V. 1. P. 30. N. 108.
- ASINA, whence this Nick-name which was affected by one Branch of the *Cornelian* Family, V. 3. P. 39. N. 91.
- ASINA (*Cneius Cornelius Scipio*) See *Scipio*.
- ASINA (*Publius Cornelius Scipio*) See *Scipio*.
- ASINIUS (*Herius*) has the Command of the Rebels Army in the Country of the *Manucini*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 357; is routed by *Marius*, P. 343; and *Sylla*, who comes up, makes a terrible Slaughter of his Troops, in which *Asinius* himself falls, *Ib.*
- ASNAUS (*Mount*) a Part of the famous *Pindus*, V. 4. P. 45. N. 20.
- ASOPUS, (*The*) a River in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 144.
- ASPAR, a *Numidian* Lord, solicits *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, in favour of *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 248.
- ASPARAPIUM, the Place where *Pompey* encamped, near *Dyrrachium*, V. 6. P. 15.
- ASPENDUS, a City of *Pamphylia*, which was thought to have been founded by a Colony from *Argos*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 26.
- ASSAULT, the Custom of the *Romans* to address themselves in Prayer to the tutelary Gods of the Cities, which they were ready to take by *Affault*, V. 1. P. 582. N. 57.
- ASSEMBLIES, the *Romans* punished those with Death who held seditious Assemblies in the Night, V. 1. P. 456.
- ASSES SEXTENTARII, what Sort of Money among the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 136. N. 54.
- ASSUS, (*The*) a little River of *Boeotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 67.
- ASSYRIA, its Limits, V. 5. P. 479. N. 47.
- ASTA, an ancient City of *Spain*, its Situation, V. 4. P. 273. N. 4.
- ASTAPA, the most probable Conjecture concerning the Situation of this ancient City of *Spain*, V. 3. P. 443. N. 19.
- ASTERIUM, a City of *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 320. N. 79.
- ASTRAGON, a Fortrefs, in the Territory of *Stratonice*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.
- ASTYMEDES, the Chief of an Embassy sent to *Rome* by the *Rhodians*, after the Defeat of *Perfes*, V. 4. P. 484; harangue the Senate, P. 485; in a Manner not agreeable



- able to most of the *Greek Natives*, P. 488; comes to *Rome* a second time, and makes another Speech to the *Conscript Fathers*, P. 519.
- ASYLA, the Privileges of them, settled by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 30; their Origin and Laws, V. 4. P. 468. N. 72; the Design of Lawgivers in founding them, P. 469. N. 73.
- ATABYRA, a Mountain on which the *Rhodi-ans* had built a Temple to *Jupiter*, V. 5. P. 398. N. 25.
- ATALANTA, a little Island, which almost joins to *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 178.
- ATANDROS, a City at the Foot of Mount *Ida*, V. 5. P. 193. N. 71.
- ATEIUS CAPITO, (*Caius*) Tribune of the People, makes useless Efforts to oppose the Grandeur of the *Triumviri*, *Cæsar*, *Pompey* and *Crassus*, V. 6. P. 124; and to hinder the latter from going to make War with the *Parthians*, P. 125.
- ATELLA, a City in *Campania*, between *Naples* and *Capua*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14; V. 3. P. 139. N. 58; it gave Name to the Poems called
- ATELLANES, which were originally very impure, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14.
- ATERNUM, a City in the Country of the *Vesina*, which took its Name from *The Aternus*, a River otherwise called *Rescara*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 5; now *The Pescara*, *Ib.*
- ATERNUS, (*The*) a River now called *The Pescara*, V. 2. P. 499. N. 73.
- ATHAMANES, an ancient People of *Epirus*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 57; who surrounded *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, *Acarnania*, *Ætolia*, and *Doris*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 86.
- ATHAMANIA, a little Region in *Epirus*, beyond the River *Achelous*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 75.
- ATHANAGIA, the Capital of the Territory of the *Ilergetæ*, whose Situation is not certainly known, V. 3. P. 86. N. 13.
- ATHENAGORAS, *Philip's* Lieutenant, is routed by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 30; revenges himself on the *Dardani*, whom he drives out of *Macedon*, into which they had made an Irruption, P. 34; *Philip* orders him to guard the narrow Passes of *Chaonia*, to prevent the *Romans* passing them, P. 45.
- ATHENÆUS, the Brother of King *Eumenes*, comes to the Senate with his Brother's Complaints against *Philip*, and makes the *Romans* a Present of a Crown of Gold of great Value, V. 4. P. 300.
- ATHENIANS, (*The*) send a Deputation to *Rome*, to desire Succours against *Philip*, V. 4. P. 4; declares War with him, P. 12; *Attalus* comes to the Port of *Piræus*, and makes a League with them, *Ib.*; they shew their Gratitude to this King, by creating a new Tribe, and giving it his Name, P. 13; *Philip* makes a vain Attempt upon their City, P. 23; they send Deputies to the general Diet of the *Æto- lians*, P. 25; and those Deputies endeavour to bring the *Ætolians* into their Measures, P. 26; the *Athenians* shew their Hatred to *Philip* in a very childish Manner, P. 35; they send to congratulate *Rome*, on her late Conquests in *Macedon*, and *Illyricum*, P. 489; and bring before the Senate an Affair which had happened between them and the *Oropii*, P. 548.
- ATHENIO, a *Sicilian Slave*, murders his Master, and gets himself proclaimed King, by several of his Fellow-Slaves, whom he draws into a Rebellion against the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 268; besieges *Lilybæum*, P. 269; leaves that Enterprize in such a Manner as gives him fresh Credit among his People, *Ib.*; is put in Prison by *Salvius*, another rebellious Slave, his Competitor, *Ib.*; but the latter afterwards sets him at Liberty, and they both join by Consent to fight the *Romans*, P. 289; *Athenio*, after the Death of *Salvius*, has the whole Burden of the War upon him, *Ib.*; is vanquish'd by the Consul *Aquilius*, who kills him in a single Combat, P. 290.
- ATHENS, highly pleased with the Embassy which the Senate of *Rome* sent thither, V. 3. P. 23; admits the *Romans* for ever to the Mysteries of *Eleusis*, and gives them the Right of *Citizenship*, *Ib.*; it was formerly the Capital of *Attica*, under the Protection of *Minerva*, P. 398. N. 56; its Magnificence, V. 4. P. 495; the History of its Siege by *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 400, 401, 402.
- ATHESIS, (*The*) a River of *Italy*, now *The Adige*, V. 5. P. 282. N. 68.
- ATHLETÆ, when first seen at *Rome*, V. 4. P. 269.
- ATHOS, a City at the Foot of Mount *Athos*, which is mentioned only by *Stephens*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 110.
- ATHOS, a Mountain of an extraordinary Height, near the Confines of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 110.
- ATHOUS, (*Jupiter*) was worshiped by the Inhabitants of *Atbo*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 110.
- ATILIUS (*Marcus*) is sent Ambassador to the King of *Egypt*, V. 3. P. 356.
- ATILIUS SERRANUS (*Caius*) is made Consul for the Year 647, V. 5. P. 247; and killed at the taking of *Rome*, by Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 385.
- ATINA, a City of the *Volsci*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 18.
- ATINA, now *Atino*, a City on one of *The Apennines*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 18.
- ATINIUS, (*Tiberius*) See *Latinus* (*Titus*).
- ATINIUS, *Pro-Prætor* in *Spain*, defeats the Rebels there in a pitched Battle, V. 4. P. 272; and loses his Life in the midst of Victory, V. 4. P. 273.
- ATINIUS-LABEO, (*Caius*) the Chief of the College of *Tribunes*, attempts the Life of the illustrious *Metellus*, in the most cruel and unjust manner, V. 5. P. 135.

ATINIUS,



- ATINIUS** (*Lucius*) surnamed *Longus*, is made first *Military Tribune* for the first Time, for the Year 354, V. 1. P. 584. N. 40; a second Time for the Year 357, P. 580. N. 53; is not successful at the Siege of *Veii*, *Ib.*
- ATINIUS** (*Marcus*) Commander of the Garrison of *Thurii*, V. 3. P. 280; is betrayed by a Body of Troops consisting of the Inhabitants of that City, and defeated by the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; but the *Thurians* whom he had governed with mildness, give him his Life and Liberty, P. 281.
- ATINIUS** (*Tiberius*). See *Latinus* (*Titus*).
- ATINTANES**, a People, concerning whose Situation Authors are not agreed, V. 3. P. 22. N. 48. P. 172. N. 152; a People who possessed a Country between *Epirus* and the most western Part of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 79.
- ATINTANIA**, a Country which was Part of that of the *Molossi*, V. 3. P. 402. N. 67.
- ATIS**, See *Capis*.
- ATISO**, (*The*) a River which rises in the *Alpes*, at Mount *Fork*, V. 5. P. 282. N. 69.
- ATIUS**, a *Legionary Tribune*, performs an Action of great Bravery, V. 4. P. 342.
- ATIUS VARUS**, (*Publius*) Governour of the City of *Auximum* for the Senate, V. 6. P. 189; flees at the Approach of *Cæsar*, and goes to govern *Africa*, in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, *Ib.*; is defeated before *Utica*, P. 207. N. 86.
- ATLANTIS**, what this famous Island, of which the Ancients give us such pompous Descriptions, V. 5. P. 481. N. 52.
- ATRATINUS SEMPRONIUS**. See *Sempronius*.
- ATRAUX**, a City of *Pelasgiotis*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 44.
- ATRONIUS MAXIMUS**, a Burgher of *Rome*, is condemned to pay a great Fine, and why, V. 1. P. 312. N. 95, 96.
- ATTALUS**, King of *Pergamus*, a Man of great Valour and Magnificence, V. 3. P. 314. N. 7; enters into a League against King *Philip*, P. 318; is made supreme Magistrate of their Republick by the *Ætolians*, P. 395. N. 35; strikes Terror into the Countries in Alliance with *Philip*, P. 396; lands in the Island of *Peparethus*, *Ib.*; then in that of *Ægina*, P. 401; besieges *Oreos* by Land, P. 423; and after taking it, makes himself Master of *Cynus*, P. 425; is obliged to leave *Cynus* in haste, and return to his own Country, to defend it against the Attacks of *Prusias*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* send an Embassy to him, and why, P. 477; he informs the Senate of the Intrigues of *Philip*, V. 4. P. 2; makes a League with the *Athenians* against him, P. 13; hinders *Philip* from making himself Master of *Athens*, by means of the auxiliary Troops which he had left there to strengthen the Garrison, P. 22; takes the City and Castle of *Gourium* by Force, P. 36; besieges *Oreos*, P. 37; turns the Siege into a Blockade, *Ib.*; surprizes *Ægellon*, P. 38; penetrates into *Oreos*, and then returns into *Asia*, *Ib.*; was admitted by the *Athenians* into the Number of the *Initiated*, who had a Right to assist at *The great Mysteries of Ceres*, *Ib.* N. 117; sends Ambassadors to *Rome*, and why, P. 42; besieges *Eretria* and *Carifla*, P. 50; and after he has taken them, appears before *Corinth*, P. 51; then raises the Siege, *Ib.*; afterwards besieges it again, P. 56; but with as little Success as before, P. 57; assists at a Conference between *Nabis* and *Flamininus*, P. 67; joins with the latter, and goes to *Thebes*, where he is struck with an Apoplexy, and dies soon after, P. 70. N. 84.
- ATTALUS**, the Son of the former, comes to *Rome*, to inform the Senate of the War with *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 153. N. 167.
- ATTALUS**, the Brother of *Eumenes*, King of *Pergamus*, informs his Brother of the Danger his Dominions were in from *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus*, his Enemy, V. 4. P. 204; defends them himself with Courage, P. 205; acquires great Glory at the Battle of *Magnesia*, P. 221; accompanies the *Consul Manlius* into *Galatia*, with one of his Brothers, P. 235; a Contest between him and *Seleucus*, *Ib.*; he distinguishes himself in the Battle of Mount *Olympus*, P. 242; is sent by the *Consul* to the *Galatians*, P. 243; what happened to him on a false Report of the Death of his Brother, P. 368; is received with much Distinction at *Rome*, P. 482; comes thither again, and why, P. 520; *Prusias* makes War with the young King of *Pergamus*, to whom *Attalus* is Guardian, P. 550; *Attalus* has recourse to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who give Law to *Prusias*, and oblige him to put a stop to his Hostilities, P. 551; *Attalus* sends the young King *Attalus* his Nephew, to *Rome*, where he is confirmed in the Possession of his Kingdom of *Pergamus*, P. 560.
- ATTALUS**, King of *Pergamus*, Son of *Eumenes*, and Nephew to that *Attalus*, who was always faithful to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 64; treats the Nobles of his Kingdom with such Cruelty, shews so much Piety to his Mother and Affection to his Wife, and at the same Time employs himself in Business so much below the Dignity of his Throne, that he is sometimes honoured, and sometimes despised, *Ib.*; is killed with the Heat of the Sun, P. 106; was surnamed *Philometor*, for his Affection to his Mother, *Ib.*; his Works, *Ib.* N. 74; leaves all his Dominions to the *Roman Republick* by *Will*, P. 106.
- ATTANES**, King the *Turdetani*, shamefully deserts *Asdrubal* after the Loss of the Battle of *Bacula*, V. 3. P. 438.
- ATTILIAN**, (*Law*) what, V. 2. P. 35. N. 13.



- ATTILIUS-BULBUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul*, the first Time for the Year 508, V. 2. P. 611; enters on his Office and goes into *Sicily*, where he does nothing considerable, P. 612; is made *Consul*, a second Time, for the Year 518, V. 3. P. 10, and then *Censor*, P. 12.
- ATTILIUS-CALATINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 495, V. 2. P. 563; takes, and razes the City of *Mystratum*, *Ib.*; rashly enters into narrow Passes, *Ib.*; is recovered from this false Step by the bravery of a *Legionary Tribune*, P. 564; takes *Camarinum* by Force, and makes himself Master of several other Cities belonging to the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; is defeated before *Lipara*, P. 565; has the Honour of the Victory gained over *Hamilcar* at Sea, falsely ascribed to him by the Author of *The Lives of Illustrious Men*, P. 566. N. 81; has the Command of the Roman Armies in *Sicily*, with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 567; and reduces almost the whole Island, *Ib.*; is raised again to the Dignity of *Consul*, for the Year 499, P. 582.
- ATTILIUS CALATINUS, (*Marcus*) is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 504, V. 2. P. 605; goes into *Sicily*, P. 607; does not signalize his *Dictatorship* by any remarkable Exploit, *Ib.*
- ATTILIUS, (*Marcus*) tho' *Duumvir*, is sewn up alive in an Ox Hide, and thrown into the Sea, V. 1. P. 178; his Crime, P. 177. N. 87.
- ATTILIUS, (*Lucius*) surnamed *Longus*, is created one of the first *Military Tribunes*, for the Year 309, V. 1. P. 54. N. 16.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, is chosen to take care of the publick Treasury after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 135.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Caius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 528, and embarks for *Sardinia* with a considerable Body of Troops, V. 3. P. 26; fights a formidable Army of *Gefatæ*, P. 28; is killed in the Battle, P. 29.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, presents a Petition to the Roman People, That the *Capuans* might be preserved in the same Privileges, which they enjoyed before the taking of their City by *Fabius*, V. 3. P. 334; is appointed *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 60.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul*, the first Time for the Year 418, V. 2. P. 189; a second Time for the Year 459, P. 349; marches with an Army into *Samnium*, where he had very like to have been defeated by the *Samnites*, P. 350, 352; encourages his Troops, who were almost wholly discouraged by that seeming Defeat, P. 353; makes a Vow to *Jupiter Stator*, which is followed by the Defeat of the Enemy, P. 354; goes to ravage *Hebruria*, P. 355; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 356; is made
- Prætor*, P. 357; and is the Author of the Law called *The Attilian Law*, concerning Guardianships, P. 357. N. 13.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* the first Time for the Year 486, V. 2. P. 508; takes *Brundisium*, P. 509; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is again promoted to the *Consulate*, for the Year 497, P. 569; is ordered to make War in *Africa*, P. 570; fights the *Carthaginians* at Sea; P. 571; gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 572; suppresses a Mutiny among some timorous Soldiers who were afraid to go into *Africa*, P. 573; lands there, *Ib.*; takes *Clypea*, *Ib.*; takes a great deal of Booty, and a great Number of Prisoners from the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; the Senate Orders that his Wife and Children shall be maintained at the Expence of the Publick, P. 574; he continues in *Africa*, with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; there fights a Serpent of a prodigious size, P. 575; besieges *Adis*, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with the *Carthaginians*, and gains a bloody Victory over them, P. 576; after which he takes several Cities, *Ib.*; sends Deputies to *Carthage* to treat of a Peace, *Ib.*; the *Carthaginians* reject it upon the Conditions he proposes, P. 577; he writes to *Rome* an Account of all his Exploits, P. 578; loses a Battle, and is taken Prisoner, P. 579; and treated with much Cruelty by the *Carthaginians*, P. 580; but is at last set at Liberty, after a very strict and very severe Confinement for five Years, P. 593; is sent by the Senate of *Carthage* to *Rome*, to treat of a Peace between the two Republicks, *Ib.*; arrives in his own Country, and receives his Wife and Children in a very rough manner, P. 594; votes in the Senate for continuing the War with the *Carthaginians*, and makes a Speech to persuade the Senators to it, *Ib.*; returns to *Carthage*, in spite of his Relations, Friends, and indeed all *Rome*, who would have dissuaded him from it, P. 595; and is there put to Death in a very base and cruel manner, P. 595. N. 35; his Character, P. 596.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 526, V. 3. P. 25; a second Time, for the Year 536, P. 104; is continued General of the Roman Army with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 115; and is killed at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 126.
- ATTILIUS REGULUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of the famous General of that Name, who was executed at *Carthage*, is made *Censor*, V. 3. P. 215; reforms several Abuses which the late Misfortunes had caused to be connived at in *Rome*, *Ib.*; is chosen *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 241; complains to the Senate of the Unfaithfulness and Exactions of one *M. Pomponius* a *Publican*, P. 270; behaves himself both like a brave Man and an able General, in the Attack



- Hannibal* made on the *Roman* Camp, at the Siege of *Capua*, P. 300 ; votes in the Senate upon the Affair of the *Campani*, P. 333 ; and his Opinion is followed, *Ib.*
- ATTILIUS SERRANUS, has the Command of the *Roman* Army in *Further Spain*, in quality of *Prætor*, V. 4. P. 562 ; there distinguishes himself against the *Lusitanians*, P. 564 ; and leaves the Country upon a Persuasion that it was entirely subdued, P. 569.
- ATTILIUS SERRANUS, (*Aulus*) is put at the Head of a *Roman* Fleet, V. 4. P. 153 ; with which he lands in *Greece*, P. 161 ; is made *Consul* for the Year 583, P. 400.
- ATTILIUS SERRANUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 496, V. 2. P. 566 ; and in order to his Promotion, is fetched from his House in the Country, where he cultivated his Field with his own Hands, *Ib.* ; has the Command of a *Roman* Fleet, P. 567 ; gains a Victory at Sea over the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.* ; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 86 ; is promoted to the *Consulship* a second Time, for the Year 503, P. 589 ; begins the famous Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 592.
- ATTILIUS SERRANUS, (*Sextus*) is raised to the *Consulate*, for the Year 617, V. 5. P. 75 ; and the next Year is made *Pro-Consul* of the Country of the *Veneti*, P. 80. N. 51.
- ATTIUS, the Dramatick Poet, when born, V. 4. P. 399. N. 38.
- ATTIUS NAVIUS, the famous *Augur*, his History, V. 1. P. 123 ; opposes the Innovation old *Tarquin* would have made in the *Roman* Cavalry, P. 124 ; the Prodigy of a Flint which he cut with a Razor, *Ib.* N. 65 ; *Tarquin* erects a Statue of Brass to his Memory, *Ib.* N. 66 ; when consulted concerning the Place where a Temple should be erected to *Jupiter*, *Navius* declares for Mount *Tarpeius*, P. 128 ; consecrates the Area of this Temple, P. 129 ; his Death, and the Effects of it, P. 130, 131.
- ATTIUS TULLUS, or TULLUS AMPHIDIUS, See *Tullus*.
- ATURUS, (*The*) now *The Adone*, there were two Rivers of this Name in *Gascogne*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 20.
- AVARICUM, now *Bourges*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 86 ; its Siege, P. 157, 158.
- AVARUS, (*The*) a River now called *The Auron*, in *Berry*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 86.
- AVENTINUS, (Mount) the Etymology of its Name, V. 1. P. 15 ; brought within *Rome* by *Ancus*, P. 100.
- AVENTINUS, the eleventh King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 15 ; was buried in the Hill since called by his Name, *Ib.*
- AVERNUS, (Lake) much celebrated by the Poets, V. 2. P. 276. N. 76 ; what happened to the *Romans* there, P. 276 ; it was near the City of *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.
- AUCTIONS, The Custom of the *Romans* at these publick Sales, V. 2. P. 482. N. 23.
- AUFIDENA, a City on the Frontiers of the Country of the *Trentani*, V. 2. P. 322. N. 71.
- AUFIDIUS ORESTES, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 682, tho' a Man of little Merit, V. 5. P. 519.
- AUFIDIUS, (*Quintus*) a knavish Banker, is forced by the *Prætor* of *Rome* to pay all his Creditors to the full, V. 4. P. 476.
- AUFIDUS, (*The*) now called by the *Italians*, *Ofanto*, V. 3. P. 120. N. 6 ; rises near the Confines of *The Further Principality*, V. 5. P. 353. N. 154.
- AUGINUS, and AUGO, are both thought to have been the Names of a Mountain, which bounds the Territory of *Pavia*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 128.
- AUGURAL, (*Staff*) of *Romulus*, was found among the Ashes of the Temple of *Mars*, which had been burnt by the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 30.
- AUGURALE, that Part of the *Roman* Fields which was set apart for taking *Auguries*, and where the sacred Pullets were kept, V. 2. P. 72. N. 38.
- AUGURIES, (The Art of) was always in use in *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 108 ; in what it consisted, P. 28. N. 98 ; a short Account of all the Ceremonials of the Science of the *Augurs*, V. 3. P. 157. N. 104 ; Care was taken to forbid the inferior Magistrates to take *Auguries*, on the Day on which the *Comitia* were held, P. 165. N. 119 ; two Terms of the *Augural* Science explained, P. 168. N. 132.
- AUGURS, (*The*) were not instituted by *Numa*, but were in being from the Time of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 27, 28 ; the College of *Augurs* had in ancient Times the Right of filling up their Vacancies themselves, P. 434. N. 4 ; it was customary with the *Romans* not to undertake any Thing considerable, till they had first consulted the *Augurs*, V. 2. P. 14. N. 58 ; their Power was so great in the first Ages of *Rome*, that it was not thought proper to entrust any but *Patricians* with it, P. 71. N. 35 ; the Imposture of this Art, according to the Judgment of *Cicero* himself, P. 71. N. 37 ; the Credit of the *Augurs* at *Rome* in succeeding Times, V. 2. P. 313. N. 62 ; *Plebeians* are introduced into the College, in the Year 453, P. 316 ; the *Augurs* are deprived of the Right they had from Time immemorial, of presiding in the Assemblies of the People, V. 6. P. 78. N. 63. See *Auspices*.
- AUGUST, (the fifteenth of the *Calends* of) why thought an unlucky Day by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 29. N. 77.



- AUGUSTA TRICASTINORUM, the ancient Name of the City now called *St. Pol-Trois-Châteaux*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 22.
- AULÆA, *Servius's* Opinion concerning the Etymology of this Word, V. 5. P. 106. N. 75.
- AULERCI, a People who formerly possessed several Countries in *France*, V. 6. P. 105. N. 155; P. 163. N. 91.
- AULATEA, (*Ptolomy*) one of the Kings of *Egypt*, so called from his loving to play on the Flute, V. 6. P. 106. N. 157.
- AULIS, a City and Port of *Boeotia*, over-against *Eubœa*, at a little distance from *Chalcis*, V. 4. P. 495. N. 55.
- AULIUS CERRETANUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul*, the first Time for the Year 430, V. 2. P. 227; ordered to march against the *Apulians*, *Ib.*; chosen *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 434, P. 253; seizes *Ferentum*, or *Forentum*, *Ib.*; is made General of Horse by *Quintus Fabius*, P. 258; fights a Battle with the *Samnites* without Orders, kills their General, P. 259; and is killed himself in the same Battle, *Ib.*
- AULONIA, See *Caulonia*.
- AULUS ÆTERNIUS, See *Æternius*.
- AULUS-ATTILIUS-CALATINUS, See *Attilius*.
- AULUS ATTILIUS SERRANUS, See *Attilius*.
- AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, See *Cornelius*.
- AULUS CORNELIUS MAMMULA, See *Cornelius*.
- AULUS CLUENTIUS, See *Cluentius*.
- AULUS FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.
- AULUS GABINIUS NEPOS, See *Gabinus*.
- AULUS HOSTILIUS, See *Hostilius*.
- AULUS HOSTILIUS CATO, See *Hostilius*.
- AULUS HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, See *Hostilius*.
- AULUS MARCUS JUNIUS PENNUS, See *Junius*.
- AULUS LICINIUS NERVA, See *Licinius*.
- AULUS MANLIUS ATTICUS, See *Manlius*.
- AULUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Manlius*.
- AULUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, See *Manlius*.
- AULUS MANLIUS VULSO, See *Manlius*.
- AULUS NONNIUS, See *Nonnius*.
- AULUS POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, See *Posthumius*.
- AULUS POSTHUMIUS ALBUS, See *Posthumius*.
- AULUS POSTHUMIUS REGILLENSIS, See *Posthumius*.
- AULUSSELLIUS, See *Sellius*.
- AULUS SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO, See *Sempronius*.
- AULUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, See *Sempronius*.
- AULUS VIRGINIUS, See *Virginus*.
- AULUS VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, See *Virginus*.
- AURELIA ORESTILLA, the Wife of *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 20.
- AURELIAN, (*Family*) its Origin, V. 5. P. 15. N. 37.
- AURELIAN, (*Way*) was on the Sea Coasts of *Tuscany*, V. 6. P. 20. N. 30.
- AURELIUS, the Lieutenant General of the Roman Armies in *Greece*, has a Conference with *Lævinus* about the War with *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 3; both write together to the Senate on that Subject, *Ib.*
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 501, and goes to finish the War in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 586; possesses himself of *Himera*, *Ib.*; fails in an Attempt on *Lipara*, *Ib.*; but soon after takes it by Assault, P. 587; besieges *Erota*, and is forced to raise the Siege, *Ib.*; has 400 Roman Knights degraded, for refusing to obey him, P. 588; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; raised to the *Consulate* a second Time, for the Year 505, P. 607; plunders the Coasts of *Africa*, P. 610; gains a considerable Advantage over the *Carthaginians*, P. 611; is chosen *Censor*, and takes a *Census* of the People, P. 623; is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Duilius*, V. 3. P. 18.
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Caius*) is chosen *Prætor* of Rome, V. 3. P. 547. N. 103; and then *Consul* for the Year 553, V. 4. P. 3; is ordered to cover *Italy*, P. 4; raises two Legions, P. 5; but he chooses to continue in Rome, rather than go and fight several revolted Nations, P. 7; however, he sets out at last, but too late for his Honour, P. 19; returns to Rome to hold the *Comitia*, *Ib.*
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Caius*) chosen *Consul* for the Year 678, V. 5. P. 487; makes a Speech to the People, concerning the Tumults that were raised in Rome on Account of the IncurSIONS of the Pyrates, P. 488; puts the *Tribunes of the People* in a Way to recover their ancient Lustre, P. 489.
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 609, V. 5. P. 15; his Character, *Ib.* N. 37; his *Consulship* is spent in commanding in *Italy* without Glory or Advantage, *Ib.*
- AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 634. V. 5. P. 179, and spends all the Time of his Office in the Country of the *Salys*, *Ib.*; a Dispute he had with the famous *Marius*, before he set out for his Province, P. 181.
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 688; and *Catiline* conspires against his Life and that of his Colleague, V. 5. P. 568.
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Lucius*) the *Censor*, is obliged to resign on Account of the Death of his Colleague, V. 6. P. 7. N. 15; a Jest of *Cicero's* upon him, for loving Wine too well, *Ib.*; what he did with regard



- regard to the recalling *Cicero*, P. 96. N. 133.
- AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Marcus*) one of the ten Guardians of the *Sybilline Books*, dies at *Rome*, V. 4. P. 20. N. 47.
- AURELIUS COTTA, (*Marcus*) goes into voluntary Banishment, V. 5. P. 334; addresses himself to the People with great Dignity before he takes that Resolution, P. 334. N. 80.
- AURELIUS-COTTA, (*Marcus*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 679, V. 5. P. 495; has the Command of a Fleet, designed to preserve *Bithynia* and *Propontis* from the Invasion of *Mitbridates*, P. 496; behaves like a Coward at the Approach of that Prince, P. 497; and then rashly fights a Battle with him, P. 498; which costs his Troops dear, P. 499; his Conduct when *Prætor of Rome*, P. 527; he takes *Heraclea*, and commits unparalleled Cruelties there, P. 530; has the Confidence of *Lucullus*, P. 540; which is his Ruin, *Ib.*
- AURELIUS-ORESTES, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 596, V. 4. P. 543; the Senate send him on a Deputation to the *Achæans*, whom he puts into great Disorder and Confusion, by an imprudent Speech which he made in their Diet, P. 635.
- AURELIUS-ORESTES, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 627, and ordered to go and make War in *Sardinia*, V. 5. P. 145.
- AURELIUS-ORESTES, (*Lucius*) the *Consul* for the Year 650, dies before his Office expires, V. 5. P. 270, 272.
- AURELIUS PECUNIOLA, is punished for having disobeyed his General, V. 2. P. 587.
- AURELIUS, (*Quintus*) a rich *Roman*, is proscribed by *Sylla*, and assassinated, V. 5. P. 455.
- AURELIUS-SCAURUS, (*Marcus*) *Consul* for the Year 645, V. 5. P. 222; defeats the *Cimbri* in *Narbonne-Gaul*, whither he went to make War, P. 229; but they have their Revenge, beat him, P. 256; and take him Prisoner, P. 259; the Speech he made in the Council of War, to which he was brought by his Conquerors, P. 261; is the Cause of his Death, P. 262.
- AUREUS, a *Roman Coin*, of the Value of 25 *Attick Drachmæ*, or 25 *Roman Denarii*, V. 4. P. 488. N. 17.
- AURINX, a City of old *Bætica*, whose Situation is not agreed on, V. 3. P. 239. N. 60.
- AURINX, a City on the Confines of *Lower Bætica* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 419. N. 120.
- AURUM CORONARIUM, what sort of Tax, V. 3. P. 570. N. 149.
- AURUM VICESIMARIUM, a Tax of the twentieth Part, which was paid to the publick Treasury, on the Enfranchisement of Slaves, V. 3. P. 361. N. 94.
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- BLASIUS**, one of the chief Men in *Salapia*, delivers up the City to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 336.
- BLOSIUS**, a Philosopher of *Cumæ*, who stirs up *Sempronius Gracchus* not to drop his Design of passing the famous *Agrarian Law*, V. 5. P. 98; after the Death of *Gracchus*, retires to *Pergamus*, P. 113; where he assists the Usurper *Aristonicus* with his Counsels, P. 132; and at last kills himself, P. 135.
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- BocCHUS**, one of King *Syphax's* General Officers, is sent by his Master to take *Masinissa* alive, or at least bring his Head, V. 3. P. 507.
- BOHEMIA**, a Name given to that Part of *Germany* where the *Boii* settled, who were brought from *Celtic Gaul* by Prince *Segovesus*, V. 2. P. 4.
- Boii**, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Country now called *Bourbonnois*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 16; V. 5. P. 194. N. 75; settle first in *Bohemia*, and then in *Bavaria*, and called themselves *Bavarians*, P. 4; other *Boii* pass into *Italy*, P. 8; and settle between *Bologna* and *Ravenna*, P. 9. N. 45; V. 3. P. 536. N. 77; prepare to fall on the *Roman State*, P. 99; actually commit Devastations in it, *Ib.*; and are defeated in a pitched Battle by the *Dictator Sulpicius*, P. 101, 102; again declare themselves Enemies to *Rome*, P. 414; and after the Loss of two Battles, desire a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 416; they again take Arms against the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 2; rout a *Roman Army* and kill the General, P. 2; joins with the *Statiellenses*, P. 7. N. 16.
- Boii**, (*The*) another People who inhabited the Territory of *Buck*, in *Aquitain*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 16. See *Gaul*.
- BoJORIX**, King of the *Boii*, V. 4. P. 132; attacks the *Romans* in their Camp, P. 132; and is repulsed with Loss, P. 133.
- BOLA**, or **VOLA**, a City which stood on the Borders of the Country of the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 316. N. 109; is taken by the *Volsci*, under the Command of *Coriolanus*, *Ib.*
- BOLA**, a City of the *Æqui*, is taken by the *Romans*, and becomes subject to them, V. 1. P. 549; is retaken by the *Æqui*, who put a strong Garrison in it, P. 550; is a second Time subdued by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and the Senate refuse to divide the Lands belonging to it among the People, P. 552; the *Dictator Camillus* reduces it again, V. 2. P. 33.
- BOLDNESS**, young *Scipio Africanus* offers Sacrifice to it, as to a Goddess, V. 3. P. 518. N. 33.



- BOLOGNA**, one of the most famous Cities of *Italy*, was formerly called *Felsina*, V. 4. P. 100. N. 51.
- BOLSENA**, (*The Lake*) watered the Territory of old *Volfinium*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 37.
- BOMILCAR**, carries a Reinforcement of Troops and Elephants into *Italy* to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 209; and another into *Sicily*, P. 253; returns to *Africa*, P. 254; and obtains of the Senate of *Carthage* a very great Armament for *Sicily*, P. 260.
- BOMILCAR**, a Friend and Confident of *Jugurtha's*, gets by his Order Prince *Maffiva* murdered in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 212; serves as Lieutenant in *Jugurtha's* Army, P. 219; designs to deliver up his Master to the *Romans*, P. 225; is discovered, P. 228; and put to Death with his Accomplices, *Ib.*
- BON**, (*Cape*) or *Capo Buono*, the Cape or Promontory of *Mercury*, on the Coasts of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 3. P. 500. N. 123.
- BOOKS**, (*The*) written by *Numa*, were buried with him, V. 1. P. 73; were afterwards found, and burnt by Order of the Senate, and why, P. 74.
- BOOKS OF THE DESTINY OF ROME**, were nothing else but the Annals of the Republick from the Foundation of the City, V. 2. P. 131. N. 101; which were kept in the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, *Ib.*
- BOOTS**, are worn by the *Roman* Soldiers only on the right Leg, and by the *Samnites* only on the Left, V. 2. P. 287. N. 105.
- BOOTY**, It was customary in the first Ages of the *Roman* Republick, to divide the Booty taken from the Enemy, between the victorious Army, and the publick Treasury, V. 1. P. 266. N. 7; the Generals are forbidden by a Law to dispose of it as they pleased, and obliged to account for it to the publick Treasury, P. 267. N. 8.
- BOREAS**, a Mountain which divided *Pæonia* from *Dardania*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60.
- BORISTHENES**, a great River now known by the Name of *The Nieper*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 13.
- BOSPHORUS**, (*The Cimmerian*) now called *The Streights of Gaffa*, V. 5. P. 477. N. 39.
- BOSPHORUS**, (*The Thracian*) now called *The Channel of Constantinople*, or of *St. George*, or of *The Black Sea*, V. 5. P. 124. N. 18.
- BOSTAR**, is chosen by the Senate of *Carthage*, to stop the Progress of *Regulus* in *Africa*, V. 2. P. 574; is defeated by him, P. 576.
- BOSTAR**, the Governour of *Saguntum* for the *Cartaginians*, suffers all the young *Spanish* Nobility, which he kept as Hostages in the City, to be taken from him, V. 2. P. 111.
- BOVIANUM**, one of the most considerable Cities of *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 265. N. 45; is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, P. 276. N. 75; V. 5. P. 356. N. 167.
- BOVILLE**, was a City of *Old Latium*, V. 2. P. 369. N. 41.
- BOURGES**, the Capital of *Berry*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 86.
- BRACARA**, now *Brague*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 72. N. 44.
- BRACELETS**, were worn as an Ornament by several Nations, and given by some as a Reward for military Services, V. 2. P. 102. N. 46.
- BRACHILLAS**, a declared Friend of *Philip of Macedon*, V. 4. P. 69; is made their Chief by the *Bæotians*, P. 90; and soon after assassinated, P. 91.
- BRADANUS**, (*The*) a River on the Confines of *Lucania*, and the Territory of *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 337. N. 55.
- BRANCUS**, King of the Country, where *Lyons* stands, is restored to his Throne by *Hannibal*, who drives out the Usurper, V. 3. P. 64. N. 31.
- BRANTUSPANTIUM**, one of the chief Cities of *The Beauvaisis*, V. 6. P. 103. N. 153.
- BRENNUS**, King of the *Senones*, besieges *Clusium*, V. 2. P. 12; defeats the *Romans* near *The Allia*, P. 15; seizes *Rome*, P. 18; makes a fruitless Attempt to surprize the *Capitol*, P. 18, 19; enters into a Treaty with the *Romans* whom he besieges, P. 23; and is at last forced to leave *Rome*, P. 23. N. 69.
- BRICKS**, a sort of them which swam in the Water, V. 3. P. 420. N. Col. 1.
- BRIDGE**, (*A*) of Wood, built by *Ancus Marcius* over the *Tyber*, is called *Sublicius*, V. 1. P. 102. N. 15; the *Sabines* build a Bridge of Boats over that River, is burnt by *Tarquin*, P. 125; that of Wood which joined Mount *Janiculus* to the City of *Rome* described, P. 209; *Pyrrhus* forms a wild Design of building a Bridge over the Sea, V. 2. P. 456. N. 90; the Bridge called *Milvius* is still in being, and now called *Ponte-Moles*, V. 5. P. 222. N. 34.
- BRINDES**, or *BRUNDISIUM*, is besieged and taken by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 191, 192.
- BRITAIN**, (*Great*) the Character of its Inhabitants when *Cæsar* conquered it, V. 6. P. 133. N. 26; *Cæsar's* Attempts upon it, P. 122, 132, 133.
- BRITOMARIS**, a young *Gaul*, causes the Ambassadors *Rome* had sent to the *Gauls* to persuade them to raise the Siege of *Aretium*, to be massacred, V. 2. P. 414.
- BRIXIA**, a City now called *Brescia*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 124.
- BRONTO**, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
- BRUNDISIUM**, now *BRINDES*, a maritime City of *Calabria*, V. 2. P. 307. N. 48; the remarkable Things that are said of it, P. 508. N. 91; it is taken by the *Romans*, P. 509. See *Brindes*.



**BRUTII**, (*The*) were a Gang of Rebels and Deferters, and they inhabited the *Lower Calabria*, and Part of *The Upper*, V. 2. P. 155; are formidable, P. 193, 194; entirely in the Interest of *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 178; were anciently the same People as the *Lucani*, P. 340. N. 57; of their twelve Cantons that went over to *Hannibal*, two of the most considerable return to the *Romans*, P. 245; the other ten are plundered and ravaged by *Lævinus*, P. 363; and desire Peace with the *Romans*, P. 367.

**BRUTTIUM**, the Inhabitants of this Canton in *Italy* were naturally a warlike People, V. 2. P. 476. N. 16; join with the *Samnites* against the *Romans*, P. 416; who defeat them, P. 418; take *Crotona* from them, P. 477; defeats them a second Time, P. 478; and a third, P. 488; and they are entirely subdued in the Consulship of *Papirius* and *Carvilius*, P. 494.

**BRUTTIUS-SURA**, the Commander of a *Roman* Squadron, V. 5. P. 399; distinguishes himself in the War with *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; his moderation with regard to *Lucullus*, P. 400.

**BRUTULUS-PAPIUS**, a *Samnite*, being delivered up to the Resentment of the *Romans* by his Countrymen, kills himself, V. 2. P. 231.

**BRUTUS BUBULCUS**, (*C. Junius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 462, V. 2. P. 373; is treated with Contempt by his Colleague, P. 373; was a very different Person from him that follows, *Ib.*

**BRUTUS BUBULCUS**, (*Junius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 436, V. 2. P. 257; and a second Time for the Year 440, P. 265; is made General of the Horse, P. 269; and as *Livy* pretends, *Dictator*, *Ib.* N. 59; is made *Consul* the third Time, for the Year 442, P. 273; goes to make War with the *Samnites*, P. 274; takes *Cluvia*, P. 275; and *Boviatum*, which he gives up to be plundered by his Soldiers, P. 276; inconsiderately entangles himself in narrow Passes, *Ib.*; out of which he nevertheless escapes with Honour, P. 277; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; distinguishes himself in a Battle, which the *Dictator Papirius* fights with the *Samnites*, P. 288; is made *Censor*, P. 294; performs the Vow he had formerly made, of erecting a Temple to the Goddesses of *Health*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 306; goes on an Expedition to the *Æqui*, which is followed with the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; Consecrates the Temple to the Goddess *Salus*, *Ib.*; the Expedition against the *Lacedæmonians*, the Honour of which is by most Authors given to him, P. 307.

**BRUTUS-DAMASIPPUS**, (*Lucius Junius*). See *Junius*.

**BRUTUS**, (*Decimus*) one of *Cæsar's* Admi-

als, distinguishes himself in the Siege of *Marseilles*, V. 6. P. 195, 196,

**BRUTUS**, (*Decimus Junius*) surnamed *Scæva*, is made *Consul* for the Year 461, V. 2. P. 369; with the Assistance of *Cærvilius*, performs several military Expeditions which bring him Glory, P. 370.

**BRUTUS**, (*Decimus Junius*). See *Junius*.

**BRUTUS**, (*Marcus*) *Cato's* Nephew, retires to *Pompey's* Camp, where he is received by the General with all Marks of Distinction, V. 6. P. 206. N. 84; and greatly celebrated after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, P. 227. N. 129.

**BRUTUS**, (*Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.

**BRUTUS**, (*Junius*). See *Junius*.

**BRUTUS SCÆVA**, a *Plebeian*, is nominated his General of Horse by the *Dictator Publius*, V. 2. P. 172.

**BRUTUS SCÆVA**, (*Publius Junius*). See *Junius*.

**BRYANIUM**, a Name common to two Cities, one near the *Dassauæ*, the other in *Thesprotia*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 78.

**BUBULCUS**, (*Junius Brutus*). See *Brutus*.

**BUCKLER**, or **SHIELD**, a miraculous one hung up in the Temple of *Mars*, V. 1. P. 64; eleven more are made in Imitation of it, *Ib.*; and twelve young *Romans* chosen to guard them, *Ib.*; a Festival instituted in Honour to them, and the Ceremonies of it, P. 65. N. 44; they are called *Ancilia*, P. 64. N. 42; a Buckler, or Shield of Silver of 138 Pounds Weight, is taken from the *Carthaginians*, carried to *Rome*, and hung up in the *Capitol*, V. 3. P. 293.

**BUFFOONS**, whence the Custom at *Rome* of having *Buffoons* to walk before the *triumphant* Victors, who entertained the Spectators with their Jest in which they spared no body, V. 1. P. 416. N. 53.

**BULBUS**, (*C. Atilius*). See *Atilius*.

**BULLA AUREA**, little Balls of Gold, which the *Sabine* Ladies were permitted to hang about the Necks of their Children, V. 1. P. 44; their Figure, *Ib.*; N. 153; they were in use among the ancient *Ætrurians* and *Egyptians*, *Ib.*; the *Romans*, when they laid aside this Ornament, consecrated it to their *Dii Lares*, *Ib.*; the *triumphant* Victors wore them on the Days of their *Triumph*, V. 3. P. 572. N. 161.

**BULLIS**, or **BYLLIS**, a Canton which bordered on *Epirus*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 4. P. 172. N. 1.

**BULLS**, and Heifers were yoked together in a Plough, to mark out the Foundations of Cities, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78; a curious Medal on this Subject, *Ib.*

**BUNDLES OF HAY**, the first *Ensigns* of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 19. N. 70.

**BUNOMOS**, a Name formerly given, according to *Stephen of Byzantium*, to the City of *Pella*, the Place of *Alexander's* Nativity, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27.



**BURBULEIUS**, the Name of a *Comedian*, from whom was taken the Nick-Name of one *Scribonius-Curio*, V. 5. P. 346. N. 136.

**BURIAL**, of human Bodies in the Earth, or Inhumation, was universally practised by the Ancients at *Albens* and elsewhere, V. 1. P. 229. N. 100; why the *Romans* substituted burning in the Room of it, *Ib.* There was a Law at *Rome* forbidding any Person whatsoever to be buried within the City Walls, P. 223, N. 84; only the *Vestals* were not included, *Ib.*; and the Senate excepted the *Consul Postumius-Tubertus* and his Family, P. 223.

**BURNING-GLASSES**, were first used by *Proclus*, to burn Ships. *Archimedes* never used any, V. 3. P. 248. N. 11.

**BURNIUM**, a City which stood either in *Liburnia*, or *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 28.

**BUSA**, an *Apulian* Woman, who shews great Generosity to the *Roman* Soldiers, who fled for Refuge to *Canusium*, after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 129.

**BUSTA**, (*Gallica*) a Part of the City of *Rome*, so called, because great Numbers of the *Gauls* died there, when they were besieging the *Capitol*, V. 2. P. 23.

**BUTEO**, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

**BUTEO**, (*Marcus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

**BUTHROTUS**, or **BUTHROTOS**, now *Butrinto*, or *Butronto*, a City of *Epirus*, V. 1. P. 5.

**BUTHROTUS**, (*The*) a River which *Livy* mentions, but of which both ancient and modern Geographers are totally ignorant, V. 3. P. 470. N. 39.

**BUXENTUM**, a City which belonged to *Lucania*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 130; the *Romans* send a Colony thither, P. 281.

**BYLAZORA**, a City in *Pelagonia*, which was one of the Cantons of old *Pæonia*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 18.

**BYRSA**, the Citadel in *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 594. N. 5.

**BYSANTIUM**, the City now known by the Name of *Constantinople*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 69.

## C.

**C**, (the Letter) among the *Romans*, stood for the *Prænomen* of *Caius*, V. 1. P. 336. N. 10.

**CABILLON**, now the City of *Chalons-upon-Saone*, V. 6. P. 160. N. 87.

**CABIRA**, a Fortress which *Pompey* enlarged, and called *Diospolis*, V. 5. P. 514. N. 13.

**CABIRI**, Gods which were honoured with a particular Worship in different Parts of *Greece* and *Asia*, V. 3. P. 389. N. 26; the different Opinions of ancient Authors, concerning these pretended Gods, *Ib.*; Medals on which one of them is represented, *Ib.*; there were Festivals celebrated to their Honour in *Samothrace*, *Ib.*; they

were the tutelary Gods of *Samothrace*, V. 4. P. 466. N. 65; P. 470. N. 76.

**CADIX**, a City which afterwards became a *Roman Colony*, and had a Senate of its own, V. 4. P. 39. N. 119.

**CADUCEUS**, the Symbol of Peace, and sometimes of Eloquence, V. 2. P. 200. N. 47.

**CÆCILIA-METELLA**, the Daughter of that *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* who had been honoured with the supreme *Pontificate*, marries *L. Cornelius Sylla*, V. 5. P. 357. N. 170.

**CÆCILIUS**, (*Marcus*) commands the *Roman Legions* in the Battle which *Furius* gains over the *Gauls*, V. 4. P. 18.

**CÆCILIUS METELLUS**, is made *Dictator*, in the Year 529, V. 3. P. 31.

**CÆCILIUS METELLUS**, a different Person from the preceding, enters into a Plot with the young Nobility to leave *Italy* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, and is prevented by the Firmness of young *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 130.

**CÆCILIUS METELLUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 469, V. 2. P. 410; is ordered by the Senate to raise the Siege of *Aretium*, which is besieged by the *Gauls*, P. 413. N. 14; is defeated in a bloody Battle with those People, and is himself slain, *Ib.*

**CÆCILIUS - METELLUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 502, V. 2. P. 589; is left in *Sicily*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 589; there recovers the Affairs of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; gains a memorable Victory over *Asdrubal*, P. 591; sends to *Rome* some Elephants which he took from the Enemy, *Ib.*; soon after returns thither himself, and is honoured with a magnificent *Triumph*, P. 592; is made General of the Horse, P. 608; promoted again to the Dignity of *Consul* for the Year 506, P. 609; and at last to the supreme *Pontificate*, P. 614; performs an heroic Action at the Time of a Fire in *Rome*, P. 623; and is honoured with a Statue for it, P. 623. N. 77.

**CÆCILIUS METELLUS**, (*Lucius*) surnamed *Calvus*, the Nephew of *Metellus Macedonicus*, and Brother of *Metellus Numidicus*, is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 611, V. 5. P. 23. N. 65; and his Province is assigned him in *Italy*, P. 26.

**CÆCILIUS-METELLUS**, (*Lucius*) the Son of the preceding, is made *Consul* for the Year 634, V. 5. P. 179. N. 28; goes into *Illyricum*, P. 179; defeats the *Segestani*, *Ib.*; obtains a *Triumph*, and the Surname of *Dalmaticus*, *Ib.*; and is made *Censor*, P. 187.

**CÆCILIUS-METELLUS**, (*Lucius*) the second Son of *Metellus Macedonicus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 636, V. 5. P. 184. N. 45; why surnamed *Diadematus*, *Ib.*

**CÆCILIUS-METELLUS**, (*Lucius*) the Son of *Macedonicus*, is promoted to the *Consular Dignity*



Dignity for the Year 638, V. 5. P. 185 ; goes into *Sardinia*, and after two Years, returns from thence and *Triumphs*, P. 194.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Cæcilius*, the Son of *Metellus Dalmaticus*, is chosen *Consul* and dies before he enters upon his Office, V. 5. P. 541.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, warmly opposes *Cæsar's* Design of seizing the publick Treasure, V. 6. P. 195 ; but is forced to give way, *Ib.*

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of *Quintus*, is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 432.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is degraded from the Rank and Rights of a *Roman Citizen*, for having entered into a Plot to leave *Italy*, after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 215, 363.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is made General of Horse, and afterwards chosen *Consul* for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 432 ; enters upon his Office, P. 433 ; he and his Colleague make it their first Care to re-establish Agriculture, P. 434 ; is continued in the Command of the Army he had commanded the preceding Year as *Consul*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 458 ; makes War with *Hannibal*, in conjunction with the *Consul Licinius Crassus*, P. 464 ; is made *Dictator*, P. 475 ; as such assembles the *Comitia* for electing the great Magistrates, P. 482 ; and lays down the *Dictatorship*, P. 482.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is ordered by the Senate to go into *Macedon*, to put an End to the Disputes between *Philip* and his Neighbours, V. 4. P. 282 ; how he discharges his Commission, P. 283.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is nominated *Prætor* for *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 612 ; beats the pretended *Philip*, *Ib.* ; takes him, and carries him in Chains to *Rome*, *Ib.* ; drives another Impostor out of *Macedon*, *Ib.* ; fixes his Attention chiefly on the Troubles that arise in *Achaia*, P. 634 ; marches with an Army to pacify that Country, P. 640 ; defeats the *Achaians*, upon his Arrival, *Ib.* ; makes himself Master of *Thebes*, P. 641 ; and when just ready to settle or reduce the whole Country, is succeeded in his Office by the *Consul Mummius*, P. 642 ; is decreed the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 646 ; and permitted by the Senate to take the Title of *Macedonicus*, which afterwards costs him dear, *Ib.* ; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 610, V. 5. P. 18 ; ordered to carry on the War with *Viriatius*, P. 18 ; succeeds in it, and conquers the whole Nation of the *Arevacæ*, whom *Viriatius* had drawn into a Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 20 ; keeps his Expeditions an inviolable Secret, *Ib.* ; is continued in the Command of the Armies in *Spain*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 26 ;

his Success against *Viriatius*, P. 27 ; a memorable Instance of his Humanity, P. 29 ; he retakes almost all *Tarragonian Spain* from *Viriatius*, P. 29 ; but notwithstanding these remarkable Exploits, another is appointed to succeed him in his Command, P. 32 ; upon which his Resentment first prompts him to signalize his Valour afresh, P. 33 ; but afterwards draws from him some unguarded Expressions, and leads him into Actions still less justifiable, P. 34 ; he is made *Censor*, P. 126 ; and during his *Censorship* passes a Law whereby he proscribes Celibacy, P. 126 ; the chief of the *Tribunes* makes an Attempt upon his Life, equally cruel and unjust, P. 127 ; and gets his Goods confiscated, *Ib.* ; a remarkable Saying of his, upon hearing of the Death of the great *Scipio*, P. 139. N. 55 ; is made *Prince of the Senate*, P. 179 ; and is sent to Prison by *Marius*, and why, P. 181.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the eldest Son of the preceding, is raised to the *Consulate* for the Year 630, V. 5. P. 153 ; undertakes a military Expedition to the *Baleares* Islands, P. 156 ; exterminates their Inhabitants, *Ib.* ; settles *Roman Colonies* there, and upon his Return to *Rome* obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, and the Surname of *Balearius*, P. 157 ; is made *Censor*, P. 179.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) the fourth Son of *Metellus Macedonicus*, is honoured with the *Consulship* for the Year 640, V. 5. P. 194 ; which is procured for him by the Merit of his Father, not his own, *Ib.* ; nevertheless, he by his Wisdom overcomes the *Scordisci*, who had revolted from the *Romans*, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, and the Title of *Imperator*, P. 194. N. 79.

CÆCILIUS-METELLUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 644, V. 5. P. 215 ; is the Brother of *Metellus Dalmaticus*, and one of the most famous Orators of his Time, P. 214. N. 26 ; goes into *Numidia* to make War with *Jugurtha*, P. 215 ; takes *C. Marius* for one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 217 ; begins with disciplining his Troops, *Ib.* ; makes his eldest Son, whom he carried with him, give the Soldiers an Example of military Labours, P. 218 ; this Conduct makes *Jugurtha* tremble, who, whether sincerely or not, sends an Embassy to him, offering to surrender up himself and all his Dominions, P. 218 ; but *Metellus*, without regard to these Promises, enters the Territories of the *Numidian* King, makes himself Master of *Vacta*, where he makes a Magazine of Provisions, P. 218 ; from thence he advances towards *Jugurtha*, who has now thrown off the Mask, and gains a double Victory over him, P. 219, 220 ; then lays waste his Country, P. 221 ; is continued in the Command of the Army, in quality of *Pro-*



*Proconsul*, P. 222; the Jealousies of *Marius* make him act with great Caution, *Ib.*; he is harass'd by *Jugurtha*, P. 223; the Reasons that led him to resolve on besieging *Zama*, *Ib.*; which he invests, P. 224; makes an Assault upon it, without Success, *Ib.*; and after a second fruitless Attempt raises the Siege, and puts his Army into Winter-quarters, *Ib.*; during the Winter, he negotiates with *Bomilcar*, and engages him to kill *Jugurtha*, P. 225; but after he had delivered up his Money and the chief Strength of his Army, at the Persuasion of the Traitors, the King suddenly changes his Mind, and with a new Army seizes *Vacca*, *Ib.*; *Metellus* retakes it, two Days after, P. 226; *Marius* spreads Reports among the Troops to the Prejudice of their General, *Ib.*; who refuses to give *Marius* leave to go to *Rome*, to stand for the *Consulship*, *Ib.*; but at last grants it, P. 228; *Marius* is chosen *Consul*, and appointed to succeed *Metellus*, P. 229; nevertheless *Metellus* continues to press *Jugurtha*, P. 234; prepares to besiege *Thala*, where the King kept his Treasures, *Ib.*; and takes it, after a Siege of forty Days, P. 235; the News of *Marius's* speedy Arrival to succeed him in his Command, makes a great Impression on *Metellus*, P. 236; he is received at *Rome* with the Acclamations of the People, and demands a Triumph, P. 237; which is decreed him with the Surname of *Numidicus*, *Ib.*; he is accused of robbing the Publick, and the Manner in which he justifies himself does him as much Honour as a second *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he is made *Censor*, P. 275; his Behaviour in that Office with Respect to the pretended *Gracchus*, P. 275, 276; he is banished by the Intrigues of *Marius*, P. 296; but the People have Thoughts of recalling him, P. 299; his Son did all that was possible to promote it, P. 300; and by his Zeal the Son procures himself the glorious Surname of *Pius*, P. 302; *Metellus* is at last recalled from his Banishment, P. 303; receives the News with a remarkable Coldness and Indifference, *Ib.*; but is himself received at *Rome* with the Acclamations of the People, *Ib.*;

*CÆCILIUS METELLUS*, (*Quintus*) the Son of the preceding, shews his great Affection for his Father, by soliciting the People to recal him with so much Zeal, as procured him the Surname of *Pius*, V. 5. P. 302; helps to subdue the *Marssi*, in *The War with the Allies*, P. 362; comes to the Relief of *Rome*, which is besieged by *Cinna*, P. 379; leaves the City, and retires to *Africa*, P. 382.

*CÆCILIUS METELLUS*, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Dalmaticus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 684, V. 5. P. 537; and *Crete* is assigned him for his Province, *Ib.*; the Conquest Vol. VI.

of which Island he begins, P. 545; *Pompey* pretends it is his Right to compleat that Conquest, as *General* of the Seas, P. 553; but nevertheless *Metellus* finishes it, returns to *Rome*, and in spite of all the Opposition *Pompey* could make, is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 554.

*CÆCILIUS METELLUS*, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Metellus Balearicus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 655, V. 5. P. 303; and is charg'd with the Government of *Italy*, and of the City of *Rome*, P. 304.

*CÆCILIUS METELLUS*, (*Quintus*) embraces *Sylla's* Party, V. 5. P. 438; who sends him into *Cisalpine Gaul*, to make an Interest for him there, P. 442; *Metellus* first deserts *Carinas*, a General of the contrary Party, P. 443; and afterwards the *Consul Papirius Carbo*, P. 445; gains all the People of *Cisalpine Gaul* for *Sylla*, P. 448; and then receives Orders to go and make War with *Sertorius* in *Spain*, P. 453; is made *Consul* for the Year 673, P. 467; an Account of his Expedition against *Sertorius*, P. 482; by refusing to fight alone with *Sertorius*, he loses his Credit among his Troops, P. 485; but nevertheless defeats and puts to Flight the bravest of *Sertorius's* Officers, P. 489; and shews very great Courage in another Action, P. 491.

*CÆCILIUS-METELLUS*, (*Quintus*) surnamed *Creticus*, is sent by the Senate into *Apulia*, to keep the People quiet, to whom *Catiline* had sent Emissaries to prevail on them to make an Insurrection there, V. 6. P. 15.

*CÆCILIUS-METELLUS-CELER*, (*Quintus*) is sent by the Senate into *Picenum*, to watch the Motions of *Catiline's* Emissaries, V. 6. P. 15; preserves that Country from the Contagion which they endeavoured to spread there, P. 21; and stops up the Way into *Cisalpine Gaul* against *Catiline*, P. 36; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 693, P. 46; and enters upon his Office, P. 56; his Character, *Ib.* N. 7; *Pompey* depends upon him, but in vain, P. 56; he is sent to Prison by a *Tribune of the People*, P. 57; and soon after set at Liberty, *Ib.*; strongly opposes the Adoption of *Clodius* by a *Plebeian*, P. 59; and then the *Agrarian Law*, which he is forced at last to accept, P. 69; is made Governor of *Transalpine Gaul*, P. 76. N. 57.

*CÆCILIUS-METELLUS-NEPOS*, (*Quintus*) a *Tribune of the People*, insults *Cicero*, V. 6. P. 33; demands the Return of *Pompey* in order to oppose *Cicero*, P. 34; makes use of Violences in order to obtain it, *Ib.*; but those Violences turn only to his own Shame, P. 35. N. 58; he goes to *Pompey*, who has no Regard to his Complaints, P. 35; but he is made *Consul* for the Year 696. P. 96.



- CÆCILIUS-METELLUS-PIUS-SCIPIO**, (*Quintus*) stands for the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 149. N. 61; *Pompey*, who had married his Daughter *Cornelia*, associates him with himself in that Affair, for the Year 700. P. 154; *Cæcilius* signalizes himself in it, by restoring the *Censorial* Dignity, which *Clodius* had debas'd, to its primitive Lustre, P. 155; goes into *Syria* during the Civil War, and there makes himself odious by his unjust Exactions, P. 215; *Pompey* recalls him to *Macedon*, whither he brings him a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 216; what he did in *Theffaly*, before he came to *Pompey*, P. 216; whom he join'd a little before the Battle of *Pharsalia*, P. 222.
- CÆCINOS**, or **CÆCINUM**, or **CARCINOS**, are all Names given by the Ancients to the River *Alex*, V. 3. P. 470. N. 39.
- CÆCULUS**, the Founder of the City of *Præneste*, from whom some make the *Cæcili* to have descended in a right Line, V. 2. P. 410. N. 5.
- CÆDICUS**, (*Quintus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 497, V. 2. P. 569; and dies a few Days after his Election, *Ib.*
- CÆDICUS-NOCTUA**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 464, V. 2. P. 380.
- CÆDITIUS**, a Burgher of *Rome*, makes a Report to the *Tribunes*, of a miraculous Voice he had heard, concerning the *Gauls*, who were entered into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 10; but his Report makes no Impression, P. 11; defeats the *Hetrurians* near *Veii*, and again near the Salt-pits of *Ostia*, P. 20. N. 67; persuades the *Veientes* to demand *Camillus* for their General, P. 21.
- CÆLETRUM**, a City in the West of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 84.
- CÆLIAN** (*The*) Family, carried up their Origin to the Time of *Romulus*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 49.
- CÆLIAN** (*The*) Law, introduced a new Method of voting in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 48.
- CÆLIMONTAN** (*The*) Gate, which was also called *Querquetulana*, and is improperly confounded with *The Gate Asinaria*, took its Name from Mount *Cælius*, V. 5. P. 366. N. 20.
- CÆLIUS**, (*Publius*) one of the three *Plebeians* who were first admitted into the College of the *Quæstors*, V. 1. P. 555.
- CÆLIUS**, one of the Generals of the Party that was against *Sylla*, has a Desire to oppose *Pompey* who was his Friend, V. 5. P. 441; but *Pompey* by one vigorous Action renders his Deligns abortive, *Ib.*
- CÆLIUS-CALDUS**, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, passes a Law which enjoins the voting by *Tablets*, or *Ballot*, in criminal Causes, V. 5. P. 230; is made *Consul* for the Year 659, P. 313; *Cicero* greatly commends him for his Prudence in the Management of Affairs, *Ib.* N. 39.
- CÆLIUS-RUFUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Rome* by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 212; embroils the whole City, is driven from thence, and killed at *Thurii*, by some Soldiers attached to *Cæsar*, whom he would have corrupted from him, *Ib.* N. 95.
- CÆLIAN**, See *Cælian*.
- CÆLIUS**, See *Cælius*.
- CÆLO-SYRIA**, its Extent, V. 4. P. 6. N. 12.
- CÆNACULA**, or publick Halls, were built by *Romulus*, for publick religious Entertainments, V. 1. P. 27.
- CÆNINA**, (*City*) stood on the Confines of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 34. N. 121; is razed by *Romulus*, P. 35.
- CÆNINENSES**, (*The*) ravage the Territory of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 34; are defeated by *Romulus*, P. 35; and removed to *Rome*, *Ib.*; but *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* does not entirely agree with others as to this Fact, *Ib.* N. 125.
- CÆNIS**, or *Canis*, a very high and steep Mountain of the *Alpes*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 26.
- CÆNOMANI**, a People of *Celtic Gaul*, between the Mouths of *The Seine* and *The Loire*, V. 2. P. 7; are called by *Livy* and *Cæsar Auleri*, *Ib.* N. 36; go into *Italy*, P. 7; drawn thither by the Fruitfulness of the Country, P. 7. N. 38; seize several Countries beyond *The Po*, P. 7; go off from their Countrymen the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 26; enter into a League with several other Nations against the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 7; are utterly defeated, P. 18; and drawn off from the Alliance they had entered into with the *Insulubres* by the *Consul Cethegus*, P. 79.
- CÆPIO**, (*Cneius Servilius*) See *Servilius*.
- CÆPIO**, (*Quintus Servilius*) See *Servilius*.
- CÆRE**, one of the most considerable Cities of old *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 118; was before called *Agylla*, and afterwards *Cari*, P. 118. N. 57; *Tarquin* retired thither with his Children and all his Family, after his Expulsion, P. 189; the *Roman Vestals* are favourably received here after the Battle of the *Allia*, V. 2. P. 16; the *Cærites* revolt from the *Romans*, P. 109; join with the *Tarquinians*, *Ib.*; send Ambassadors to *Rome* to desire a Peace, P. 110; and obtain a Truce for 100 Years, P. 111.
- CÆRESI**, what Country was inhabited by these ancient People, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
- CÆRITUM**, a City in a Canton of the Country of the *Samnites*, near *Cominium*, V. 3. P. 279. N. 15.
- CÆSAR**, the several Conjectures of Authors concerning the Reason why this Surname was first given to the *Julian* Family, V. 5. P. 359. N. 2.
- CÆSAR**, (*Sextius*) has the Command of the Troops which escaped at the Battle of *Cannæ* given him by the Senate, V. 3. P. 385;



P. 385; is sent on a Deputation to the Consul *Quinctius*, to receive his last Advice, P. 394.

CÆSAR, (*Caius Julius*) See *Julius*.

CÆSAR, (*Lucius Julius*) See *Julius*.

CÆSAR, (*Sextus Julius*) See *Julius*.

CÆSARUS, a General of the *Lusitanians*, is beaten by *Mummius*, V. 4. P. 559; and beats him in his Turn, P. 559.

CÆSIUS, See *Decius-Jubellius*.

CÆSO, was the *Prænomen* which the Romans gave to Children which could not be brought into the World without cutting open their Mothers, V. 1. P. 396. N. 30.

CÆSO-DUILIUS, See *Duilius*.

CÆSO-FABIUS, one of the three Brothers whom the Romans sent Deputies to the *Senones* before *Clusium*, V. 2. P. 12. See *Fabius*.

CÆSO QUINCTIUS, See *Quinctius*.

CÆSONIUS, (*Lucius Calpurnius Piso*) See *Calpurnius*.

CAGLIARI, the capital City of *Sardinia*, formerly called *Calares*, or *Calores*, by the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and *Caralis* by *Mela*, V. 3. P. 206. N. 2; P. 562. N. 138.

CAICUS, a River of *Asia Minor*, rises in *Myfia*, and falls into the *Ægean Sea*, after it has watered the old Territory of *Pergamus*, V. 4. P. 204. N. 19.

CAJETA, the Name of a City, and Port, and Promontory, the latter of which was so called from *Romulus's* Nurse, V. 1. P. 5; and in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Ibid.* N. 22; V. 2. P. 184. N. 6.

CAIUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.

CAIUS ALBIUS CARINAS, See *Albius*.

CAIUS Aponius MUTILUS, See *Aponius*.

CAIUS-AQUILIUS-FLORUS, See *Aquilius*.

CAIUS ATEIUS CAPITO, See *Ateius*.

CAIUS ATINIUS LABEO, See *Atinius*.

CAIUS ATTILIUS BALBUS, See *Attilius*.

CAIUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, See *Attilius*.

CAIUS ATTILIUS SERRANUS, See *Attilius*.

CAIUS AURELIUS COTTA, See *Aurelius*.

CAIUS BÆBIUS SULCA, See *Bæbius*.

CAIUS CÆLIUS CALDUS, See *Cælius*.

CAIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.

CAIUS CANULEIUS, See *Canuleius*.

CAIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS, See *Cassius*.

CAIUS CASSIUS VARUS, See *Cassius*.

CAIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cethegus*.

CAIUS-CLAUDIUS, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS CANINA, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS CENITHO, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS HORTATOR, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS NERO, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS REGILLANUS, See *Claudius*.

CAIUS CORNELIUS, See *Cornelius*.

CAIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cornelius*.

CAIUS COSCONIUS, See *Cosconius*.

CAIUS CURATIUS, See *Curatius*.

CAIUS CURTIUS PHILO, See *Curtius*.

CAIUS DECIANUS, See *Decianus*.

CAIUS DUILIUS, See *Duilius*.

CAIUS FABIUS, See *Fabius*.

CAIUS FABIUS ADRIANUS, See *Fabius*.

CAIUS FABIUS AMBUSTUS, See *Fabius*.

CAIUS FABIUS DORSO, See *Fabius*.

CAIUS FABIUS PICTOR, See *Fabius*.

CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS, See *Fabricius*.

CAIUS FANNIUS, See *Fannius*.

CAIUS FANNIUS STRABO, See *Fannius*.

CAIUS FLAMINIUS, See *Flaminius*.

CAIUS FLAMINIUS NEPOS, See *Flaminius*.

CAIUS FLAVIUS FIMBRIA, See *Flavius*.

CAIUS FONTEIUS, See *Fonteus*.

CAIUS FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.

CAIUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, See *Fulvius*.

CAIUS FUNDANUS, See *Fundanus*.

CAIUS FURIUS PACILUS, See *Furius*.

CAIUS FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS, See *Furius*.

CAIUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.

CAIUS GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, See *Genucius*.

CAIUS HELVIUS, See *Helvius*.

CAIUS HORATIUS, See *Horatius*.

CAIUS HORATIUS PULVILLUS, See *Pulvillus*.

CAIUS HOSTILIUS, See *Hostilius*.

CAIUS HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, See *Hostilius*.

CAIUS HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, See *Hostilius*.

CAIUS JUDACILIUS, See *Judacilius*.

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, See *Julius*.

CAIUS JULIUS IULUS, See *Julius*.

CAIUS JULIUS MENTO, See *Julius*.

CAIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, See *Junius*.

CAIUS JUNIUS NORBANUS, See *Junius*.

CAIUS LÆLIUS, See *Lælius*.

CAIUS LÆLIUS SAPIENS, See *Lælius*.

CAIUS LÆTORIUS, See *Lætorius*.

CAIUS LÆTORIUS MERGUS, See *Lætorius*.

CAIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.

CAIUS LICINIUS GETA, See *Licinius*.

CAIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS, See *Licinius*.

CAIUS LICINIUS MURENA, See *Licinius*.

CAIUS LICINIUS SACERDOS, See *Licinius*.

CAIUS LIVIUS DRUSUS, See *Livius*.

CAIUS LIVIUS MACATUS, See *Livius*.

CAIUS LIVIUS SALINATOR, See *Livius*.

CAIUS LUCCHIUS, See *Lucceius*.

CAIUS LUSIUS, See *Lusius*.

CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS, See *Lutatius*.

CAIUS MAMILIUS, See *Mamilius*.

CAIUS MAMILIUS FURINUS, See *Mamilius*.

CAIUS MÆNIUS, See *Mænius*.

CAIUS MARCIUS, See *Marcius*.



- CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS, See *Marcius*.  
 CAIUS MARCIUS FIGULUS, See *Marcius*.  
 CAIUS MARCIUS RUTILUS, See *Marcius*.  
 CAIUS MARIUS, See *Marius*.  
 CAIUS MATIENUS, See *Matienus*.  
 CAIUS MEMMIUS, See *Memmius*.  
 CAIUS NAUTIUS RUTILUS, See *Nautius*.  
 CAIUS OCTAVIUS RUFUS, See *Octavius*.  
 CAIUS OPPIUS, See *Oppius*.  
 CAIUS OPPIUS SALINATOR, See *Oppius*.  
 CAIUS PÆTILIUS LIBO VISOLUS, See *Pætelius*.  
 CAIUS PÆTILIUS LIBO VISOLUS, See *Pætilius*.  
 CAIUS PAPIRIUS, See *Papirius*.  
 CAIUS PAPIRIUS CARBO, See *Papirius*.  
 CAIUS PAPIRIUS MAGO, See *Papirius*.  
 CAIUS PERSIUS, See *Persius*.  
 CAIUS PLAUTIUS, See *Plautius*.  
 CAIUS PLAUTIUS DECIANUS, See *Plautius*.  
 CAIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSEÆUS, See *Plautius*.  
 CAIUS PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, See *Plautius*.  
 CAIUS PLOTIUS, See *Plotius*.  
 CAIUS POMPONIUS, See *Pomponius*.  
 CAIUS POMPTINIUS, See *Pomptinius*.  
 CAIUS POPILIUS, See *Popilius*.  
 CAIUS POPILIUS LÆNAS, See *Popilius*.  
 CAIUS PORCIUS CATO, See *Porcius*.  
 CAIUS QUINCTIUS CICURINUS, See *Quinctius*.  
 CAIUS QUINTIUS CLAUDIUS, See *Quintius*.  
 CAIUS RABIRIUS, See *Rabirius*.  
 CAIUS RABIRIUS POSTUMUS, See *Rabirius*.  
 CAIUS SALUSTIUS CRISPUS, See *Salustius*.  
 CAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO, See *Scribonius*.  
 CAIUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, See *Sempronius*.  
 CAIUS SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS, See *Sempronius*.  
 CAIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, See *Sempronius*.  
 CAIUS SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, See *Sempronius*.  
 CAIUS SERGIUS, See *Sergius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS AHALA, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS CURIO, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS GEMINUS, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS GLAUCIA, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS TUSCA, See *Servilius*.  
 CAIUS SEXTILIUS, See *Sextilius*.  
 CAIUS SEXTIUS CALVINUS, See *Sextius*.  
 CAIUS SULPICIUS GALBA, See *Sulpicius*.  
 CAIUS SULPICIUS GALLUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
 CAIUS SULPICIUS LONGUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
 CAIUS SULPICIUS PATERCULUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
 CAIUS SULPICIUS PETICUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
 CAIUS TERENTIUS VARRO, See *Terentius*.  
 CAIUS TITIUS, See *Titius*.  
 CAIUS TREBONIUS, See *Trebonius*.  
 CAIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS, See *Valerius*.  
 CAIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS, See *Valerius*.  
 CAIUS VALERIUS POTITUS, See *Valerius*.  
 CAIUS VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUSUS, See *Valerius*.  
 CAIUS VALERIUS PROCILLIUS, See *Valerius*.  
 CAIUS VALERIUS TRIARIUS, See *Valerius*.  
 CAIUS VETURIUS CICURINUS, See *Veturius*.  
 CAIUS VETURIUS CRASSUS, See *Veturius*.  
 CAIUS VIRGILIUS, See *Virgilius*.  
 CALAGURRITANI, the People of *Calaborra*, a City of *Navarre*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 72.  
 CALAGURIS, now *Calaborra*, a City of *Navarre*, stood on the Banks of *The Ebro*, V. 4. P. 285. N. 26; the Ancients mention two Cities of this Name in *Hither Spain*, V. 5. P. 491. N. 76.  
 CALARES, See *Cagliari*.  
 CALARIS, See *Cagliari*.  
 CALATHANA, a City on the eastern Bank of the River *Pæneus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 30.  
 CALATIA, a City of *Campania*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 3; now *Caiazzo*, V. 3. P. 139. N. 59; *Holstenius* mentions two Cities of this Name, V. 2. P. 234. N. 3.  
 CALATORES, a kind of publick Heralds, or Criers in *Rome*, who notified to the People the Orders of the *Pontifices*, concerning the Observation of Festivals, V. 2. P. 303. N. 31 Col. 1.  
 CALAVIUS, (*Pacuvius*). See *Pacuvius*.  
 CALAVII, (*The*) Natives of *Campania* are put to Death for having set Fire to several Parts of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 329.  
 CALBIS, (*The*) a River of *Caria* in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 19.  
 CALVIS, *Calchodontis*, See *Eubœa*.  
 CALEDONIAN, (*The*) Forest in *Scotland* is famous for its great Extent, V. 2. P. 280. N. 84.  
 CALELA, a Hill in the Territory of *Larinum*, V. 3. P. 101. N. 61.  
 CALENDAR, *The Sabines* conform to the Calendar of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 45; which consisted of but ten Months in the Time of *Romulus*, *Ib.* N. 158; the first of which Months was *March*, *Ib.*; *Numa* reforms this Calendar, P. 72; adds one intercalary Month, *Ib.*; makes the Year to consist of 365 Days, P. 73; the defect of the Calendar reformed, P. 72. N. 84.  
 CALENDs, Remarks on the famous Division of the *Roman Months* into *Ides*, *Nones*, and *Calends*, V. 2. P. 510. N. 97.  
 CALENUS, (*Quintus Fufius*). See *Fufius*.  
 CALE, the Capital City of the *Aufones*, V. 2. P. 188; was in *Campania*, *Ib.* N. 15; a Mistake of *Brieti* concerning *Calenum*, *Ib.*; is besieged by the *Romans*, P. 189; and taken, P. 191; becomes a *Municipium*.



- pium*, *Ib.* N. 26; ancient Medals of *Cales* or *Calerio*, P. 188; its Wine was in great Reputation, P. 192; it was a different Place from *Calenum*, and is now called *Calvi*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 47; P. 303. N. 42.
- CALETES, a People who possessed the Territory of *Caux* in *Upper Normandy*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
- CALIDIUS, (*Quintus*) a *Tribune of the People*, has Courage enough to make a Speech in favour of *Metellus*, and gets him recalled from his Banishment, V. 5. P. 303.
- CALLICRATES, an *Achaian* Lord, and profound Statesman, is wisely attached to the *Roman* Party, V. 4. P. 357; for which *Rome* orders him Thanks, P. 361.
- CALLICULA, a Mountain called also *Eribanus*. between *The Vulturius*, and *The Savo*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 45.
- CALLIFÆ, a little City now called *Carise*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 66.
- CALLIMACHUS, a brave Man, who was strongly attached to *Mitbridates*, his King, V. 5. P. 518; his Death, P. 544.
- CALLIOPOLIS, now *Gallipoli*, a City which has given its Name to the famous *Streights* which divide *Europe* from *Asia*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.
- CALLIPENCE, a narrow Pass in *Macedon*, so called from the many *Pines* that grew in the Neighbourhood, V. 4. P. 426. N. 91.
- CALLITHERA, a City on the western Bank of *The Apidanus*, joining to the Plains of *Pharsalia*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 28.
- CALOR, (*The*) now *The Calore*, a River which rises in *The Further Principality*, V. 3. P. 218. N. 24.
- CALPETUS, the seventh King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
- CALPURNIA, See *Antistius*.
- CALPURNIAN, (*The*) Family, was *Plebeian*, but of great Distinction in *Rome*, V. 4. P. 609. N. 23.
- CALPURNIAN, (*The*) Law, was passed by *Calpurnius Piso*, against those Magistrates who were guilty of embezzeling the Publick Money, V. 4. P. 602. N. Col. 2.
- CALPURNIUS BESTEA, (*Lucius*) one of the Chiefs of the *Catalinarian* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 3.
- CALPURNIUS BESTEA, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, who greatly opposes the Senate, V. 6. P. 33; endeavours to embroil the State, P. 34; and is deposed from the *Tribuneship*, P. 35.
- CALPURNIUS BIBULUS, (*Marcus*) brings back to their Duty some Nations whom *Catiline* had drawn into a Revolt, V. 6. P. 40; stands for the *Consulship*, P. 63. N. 20; succeeds, P. 64; enters upon his Office for the Year 694, P. 65; quarrels with *Cæsar* his Colleague about the *Agrarian Law*, P. 67; loses all Interest among the People, P. 68. N. 39; retires to his House, and appears no more in Publick
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- for some Time, P. 70; returns to the Assemblies, and obtains the Government of *Syria*, P. 170. N. 16; loses a whole *Legion* by his own Fault, P. 171; shews a remarkable Moderation, *Ib.* N. 22; is made Admiral of all his Fleets by *Pompey*, P. 210; his Death, P. 211.
- CALPURNIUS FLAMMA, (*Marcus*) a *Legionary Tribune*, by his Bravery extricates the Army of the *Consul Attilius* out of great Danger, V. 2. P. 564; and is rewarded with a Crown of *Gramen*, *Ib.*
- CALPURNIUS PISO, a *Prætor* in *Spain*, loses a Battle with the *Spaniards*, and with it his Life, V. 4. P. 552.
- CALPURNIUS-PISO-BESTEA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 642, V. 5. P. 206; is appointed to make War in *Africa*, *Ib.*; goes thither, and begins the Campaign with great Vigour, *Ib.*; but is soon softened by the King of *Numidia's* Money, *Ib.*; and he makes a shameful Peace with that Prince, P. 207; and escapes with Impunity by the Boldness of a *Tribune of the People*, P. 211; nevertheless this Impunity does not last long, he is, some Time after, condemned to be banished by *Scaurus*, who was an Accomplice with him in his Crime, P. 214; and after his Return from this Banishment, the *Knights* force him to banish himself, P. 334.
- CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year, 605, V. 4. P. 606; arrives in *Africa*, and there endeavours to take some Cities from the *Carthaginians*, P. 610; but his Campaign is more remarkable for his Faithfulness, than his Bravery, P. 610.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Caius*) is chosen to be *Prætor* in *Rome*, V. 3. P. 295. N. 33; ordered to take upon him the Defence of the *Capitol*, when *Hannibal* is at the Gates of *Rome*, P. 304; assembles the Senate to give Audience to *Marcellus*, who was just returned from *Sicily*, P. 324; orders the Celebration of *The Apollinarian Games*, P. 327. N. 45; has the Command of the Troops in *Hebruria*, P. 330; is recalled by the *Dictator Fulvius*, and sent to *Campania*, P. 356; the *Comitia* confirm him in the *Prætorship*, and the Province of *Hebruria* falls to him by Lot, P. 358.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Caius*) is appointed *Prætor* to *Spain*, V. 4. P. 272; sets out for his Province, P. 280; loses Ground at first, P. 286; but by his Valour and Intrepidity gains a compleat Victory over the Enemy, P. 287; which procures him the Honour of a *Triumph*, P. 288; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 573, P. 326; and before his Office expires is poisoned by his Wife, P. 328.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 686, V. 5. P. 546; takes ill Measures with respect to *Pompey*, who spares him the Shame of a Deposition from the *Consulate*, P. 551.



- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Cneius*, a Confident of *Catiline*, V. 5. P. 569; obtains the *Prætorship* of *Spain*, where he is killed by *Pompey's* Friends, P. 569. 570.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 614, V. 5. P. 50; acts against the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily* with Success, P. 121; why surnamed *Frugi*, P. 121. N. 10; is advanced to the *Censorship*, P. 179; he passed the famous Law *De Repetundis*, P. 121. N. 10.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) the Son of the *Censor*, and perhaps Brother to the preceding, is killed in *Further Spain*, where he is *Prætor*, V. 5. P. 200. N. 87.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) a different Person from the preceding, and perhaps his Son, is made *Consul* for the Year 641, V. 5. P. 200.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) is killed in a *Consular* Army, where he serves as Lieutenant-General, V. 5. P. 230.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 695, V. 6. P. 76; his Character, *Ib.* N. 59; his Behaviour in the Affair which obliged *Cicero* to flee into Banishment, P. 83, 84. N. 83; is made *Censor*, P. 177; has no Weight as such, *Ib.*; presses his Son-in-Law *Cæsar* to come to a Reconciliation with *Pompey*, P. 205. N. 81; P. 206.
- CALPURNIUS PISO, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 618, and ordered to set out for *Further Spain*, V. 5. P. 81; dares not attack the *Numantini*, tho' at the Head of a numerous Army, P. 81; but contents himself with making Incurfions into the Country of the *Vaccæi*, P. 82.
- CALVINUS, (*Cneius Domitius*). See *Domitius*.
- CALVINUS, (*Caius Sextius*). See *Sextius*.
- CALVINUS, (*Titus Veturius*). See *Veturius*.
- CALYCADNUS, a City and Promontory in *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 252. N. 112.
- CALYDON, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 6. P. 215. N. 101.
- CALYNDA, a famous City of *Caria*, and one of those which were in the Kingdom of the famous *Artemisia*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 118.
- CAMARGUE, (*La*) an Island formed by *The Rhone*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the most western Part of *Provence*, which is seven Leagues long from *Arles* to the Sea, V. 3. P. 61. N. 24; V. 5. P. 277. N. 57.
- CAMARINA, a City which was formerly one of the most wealthy in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 539. N. 27.
- CAMERINUM, a City of *Umbria*, is taken by *Appius Crassus*, V. 2. P. 506. N. 86.
- CAMBYSES, a River in *Armenia*, V. 5. P. 571. N. 38.
- CAMELLANA, is the Name *Pliny the Naturalist* gives to a City of *Umbria*, called *Nuceria Camellaria*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82.
- CAMELS, whether never seen by the *Romans* till the War with *Mitbridates*, V. 5. P. 502. N. 103.
- CAMERIA, or CAMERIUM, an ancient City of *Latium*, founded by the *Aborigines*, V. 1. P. 45; it was not far from *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 159; after being subdued by the *Romans*, has a *Roman* Colony settled in it, *Ib.*; submits to *Tarquin the Elder*, P. 112; revolts from the Republick, P. 235; is besieged by the *Consul Virginius*, *Ib.*; taken by Storm, P. 236; and plundered and razed, *Ib.*
- CAMERINUM, a City of *Umbria*, taken by *Appius Crassus*, V. 2. P. 506. N. 86; why they who inhabited its Territory were called *Camertes*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 20.
- CAMERS, See *Clusium*.
- CAMICUS, a little City of the *Agrigentini*, V. 2. P. 564. N. 77.
- CAMILLI, CAMILLÆ, Boys and Girls who were dedicated to the Service of the Altars, V. 1. P. 27. N. 97.
- CAMILLUS, or MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, begins to signalize his first Magistracy by a Law, which forbids Celibacy among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 568; is created *Military Tribune* for the first Time, for the Year 352. P. 570; a second Time for the Year 355, P. 575; ravages the Territory of the *Capenates*, P. 577; has the Government of *Rome*, during an Interreign, P. 579; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 581; makes several Vows before he goes to the Siege of *Veii*, P. 581; fights a Battle with the *Capenates*, and *Falisci*, gains it, and plunders their Camp, *Ib.*; carries his Mines into the middle of the City of *Veii*, *Ib.*; has many *Romans* repair to his Camp, in hopes of the Plunder of that City, P. 582; before he makes the Assault upon it, he prays the Gods who protected it, to go out of it, P. 583; then the *Romans* enter it, and plunder it, P. 584; what happened to *Camillus* on this Occasion, *Ib.*; he removes the Statue of *Juno* to *Rome*, P. 584, 585; triumphs with an extraordinary Magnificence, 585; which draws upon him the Hatred of the People, P. 486; speaks against those who were for Removing *Rome* to *Veii*, P. 588; is created *Military Tribune* a third Time, for the Year 359, *Ib.*; takes the Camp of the *Falisci*, P. 589; besieges *Falerii*, *Ib.*; performs an heroic Act of Probity during this Siege, *Ib.*; refuses the *Consulship*, P. 592; declaims against the Tyranny of the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; the Great Games are celebrated by the *Consuls*, for which *Camillus* made a Vow before he set out for *Veii*, P. 593; he dedicates the Temple of *Juno*, on Mount *Alventinus*, *Ib.*; is appointed with two *Collegues* to govern the Republick during an Inter-



*Interregnum*, P. 594; is cited by the *Tribune Apuleius* to appear before the *Comitia by Tribes*, V. 2. P. 11; where the *Tribune* lays a trifling Accusation to his Charge, *Ib.*; upon which he chooses to go into voluntary Banishment, *Ib.*; is condemned for Contumacy, and fined 15000 *Asses* of Brass, P. 12; goes for Refuge to *Ardea*, where he persuades the Inhabitants to fall on a Body of *Senones*, who were come to plunder their City, P. 20; puts himself at the Head of the *Ardeates*, surprizes the Pillagers in their Camp, and makes a great Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator* by the *Romans*, who were shut up in the *Capitol*, P. 22; defeats the *Gauls* in *Rome*, and afterwards near *Gabii*, and forces them to leave the Country, P. 24, 25; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, which raises the Jealousy of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 25; the Time of his *Dictatorship* is prolonged, P. 26; makes a Speech to the People, on the Design he had formed, of leaving *Rome*, *Ib.*; lays down the Office of *Dictator*, P. 29; which is conferred on him the third Time, P. 31; chooses *C. Servilius*, for his General of Horse, *Ib.*; defeats the *Latins* in an extraordinary manner, P. 32; obliges the *Volsci*, who had been at War with the Republick for 189 Years, to receive Laws from her, P. 33. N. 88; surprizes the *Hetrurians* in the City of *Sutri* which they had lately seized, and restores the Inhabitants whom they had driven away, P. 33, 34; is honoured with a *Triumph* the third Time, P. 34; made *Military Tribune* a fourth Time, for the Year 368, P. 37; is entrusted with the whole Care of the Government by his Collegues, P. 38; to each of whom he assigns an Employment, *Ib.*; raises the Courage of the *Romans*, who are affrighted at the great Number of the Enemy with whom they were to engage, *Ib.*; defeats the *Antiates*, *Latins*, *Hernici*, and *Volsci*, who were all entered into a Confederacy together, P. 39; takes the City of *Satricum* by Assault, P. 33; is created *Military Tribune* a fifth Time, for the Year 370, P. 47; causes *Manlius* to be prosecuted, and he is thrown down from the *Capitol*, P. 49; is made *Military Tribune* a sixth Time, for the Year 373, P. 51; which *Livy* without any Reason, calls his seventh *Tribuneship*, P. 52. N. 5; is appointed with *Lucius* his Relation, to command the Army ordered against the *Volsci*, P. 52; *Lucius Furius* gives Battle contrary to his Advice, P. 53; but *Camillus* prevents the entire Rout of the *Roman Army*, *Ib.*; and gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*; when he returns to *Rome*, he makes no Complaint of the Rashness of *Furius*, which had like to have cost the *Romans* so dear, P. 54; but even chooses to go and command with him, the Army which he had

Orders to lead against *Tusculum*, *Ib.*; marches thither, and finds the City entirely subdued, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* a fourth Time, in the Year 385; P. 67; opposes the passing of four Laws, which were espoused by the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 68; but in vain, *Ib.*; is obliged by their Threatenings, to lay down the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* the fifth Time, in the Year 386, P. 74; the Mistakes of some *Latin Authors* concerning this Point, *Ib.* N. 41; nominates *Titus Quinctius* to be his General of Horse, P. 74; marches against the *Gauls*, who are dispersed abroad in the Territory of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; furnishes his Soldiers with new Arms of his own Invention, *Ib.*; and then fights the *Gauls*, P. 75; takes *Velitræ*, and is again honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 76; and insulted by the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; makes a Vow to build a Temple to *Concord*, *Ib.*; appeases the Minds of the People, by the Expedient he proposes of dividing the *Prætorian Functions* from the *Consular*, P. 77; dies of a Plague which rages in *Rome*, P. 80; Character, P. 80, 81.

CAMILLUS, (*Lucius Furius*) See *Furius*.

CAMPS, how fortified by the *Romans*, under their first *Consuls*, V. 1. P. 227; a Mistake of *Frontinus* on this Subject, *Ib.* N. 94; a Dissertation on the Method of Encamping used by the *Romans*, together with the Plan of a *Roman Camp*, V. 2. P. 440. N. 72; P. 441.

CAMPANIA, one of the finest and most fruitful Countries in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 268. N. 14; V. 2. P. 123. N. 89; and at the same Time one of the most impenetrable, V. 3. P. 96.

CAMPANIAN (*The*) Knights, are preserved by the *Romans*, in all their Privileges, after the Conquest of *Latium*, and obtain the Rights of *Roman Citizens*, V. 2. P. 170; and each of them has an annual Sum of Money assigned him, to be paid out of the publick Revenues of *Campania*, P. 170. N. 70.

CAMPANIANS, (*The*) take up Arms in Favour of the *Sidicini*, V. 2. P. 134; are vanquished, P. 135; implore the Protection of the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.*; who, without taking up Arms in their Defence, engage to intreat the *Samnites* to put a Stop to their Hostilities against them, P. 136; the *Campanians* surrender themselves up to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and after the Conquest of *Latium*, the Lands belonging to the Cities of *Campania* are distributed among the *Romans*, P. 177; the *Campanians* raise an Army against the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 173; and after the taking of *Capua* are severely punished for their Revolt, P. 333; See V. 5. P. 168. N. 131.

CAMPUS



- CAMPUS SCCLERATUS, the Place where the *Vestals* who broke their Vows were buried alive, V. 1. P. 63. N. 35.
- CANAL (*The*) of *Marius*, *Fossa Mariana*, a famous Work, executed by *Marius* in *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 277. N. 56.
- CANASTRUM, a City near *The Toronaick Gulph*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 108.
- CANDAVIA, a little Canton of *Macedon*, near *Otolophum*, V. 4. P. 29. N. 70.
- CANDAVIA, or *Candaria*, Mountains which lay between *Epirus* and *Macedon*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 110.
- CANDIDATES, they who stood for Offices at *Rome*, and were so called from the white Habits they wore on such Occasions, begun their Canvass with religious Ceremonies, V. 1. P. 25. N. 88; P. 394. N. 26; how they behaved themselves towards their Electors, P. 298. N. 71; the *Tribune Petelius* prepares a Law against their Manner of canvassing for Offices by buying Votes, and gets it pass'd, V. 2. P. 103; the *Tribunes of the People* pass another Law, which forbids their extravagant Manner of canvassing for Offices, under very severe Penalties, V. 5. P. 546.
- CANNÆ, a City or Town of *Apulia*, famous for the Misfortunes of the *Romans* near it, V. 3. P. 120. N. 5; the Battle they fought there, P. 124.
- CANTABRI, (*The*) an eminent People who possess'd the Country of *Biscay*, &c. V. 4. P. 569. N. 70.
- CANTILIUS, (*Lucius*) is whipp'd to Death with Rods, for having had a sacrilegious Commerce with a *Vestal*, V. 3. P. 132.
- CANULEIA, See *Jegania*.
- CANULEIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 505; demands the Abolition of the Law which forbids Marriages between the *Plebeian* and *Patrician* Families, P. 505; and proposes, that the *Plebeians* may stand for the *Consulship*, P. 506; protests against raising of Troops which had been ordered by the Senate, P. 506; harangues the People, to induce them to insist on the two things before-mentioned as Preliminaries, before they would concur in any thing else, P. 507; these Disputes end in the Creation of *Military Tribunes*, P. 510.
- CANULEIUS, another *Tribune of the People*, gets his Colleague *Caius Sempronius* fined ten thousand *Asses of Brass*, V. 1. P. 545.
- CANULEIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, accuses *Furius*, another *Tribune*, and represents his Crimes in so strong a Light, that the People cut him in pieces upon the Spot, V. 5. P. 302.
- CANUSIUM, a City called *Bilinguis* by *Horace*, surrenders to the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 255; it is now called *Canosa*, and stands five or six Miles from the *Adriatick Sea*, V. 3. P. 120. N. 7; its Inhabitants were called *Bilingues*, because they spoke both the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, *Ib.*; the Battle of *Canusum* proves fatal to *Hannibal*, P. 365, 366.
- CANUSIUM, a City of *Apulia*, on the Banks of *The Aufidus*, V. 5. P. 342. N. 127.
- CAPENA, (*The City of*) stood on the Frontiers of *Hetruria* and *Sabinia*, V. 1. P. 568. N.; V. 3. P. 306. N. 67.
- CAPENA, (*The Gate*) led to *The Appian Way*, and was called *Camæna*, from a Temple of the *Muses* near it, V. 2. P. 116. N. 75; the Assemblies of the Senate are order'd to be held there, V. 3. P. 169. N. 139; it is now called *The Gate of St. Sebastian*, P. 304. N. 58; it was probably in the first Ages of the Republick, *The Triumphal Gate*, P. 570. N. 146.
- CAPENATES, (*The*) come to the Relief of *Veii*, which is besieg'd by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 569; are beaten, P. 574; and desire a Peace, P. 588; such of them as continued faithful to the Republick are favoured with the Rights of *Roman Citizens*, V. 2. P. 34. N. 91; P. 36.
- CAPETUS, the fifth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
- CAPHIS, a *Greek* whom *Sylla* makes use of to get the Riches kept in the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, V. 5. P. 402.
- CAPIS, or *Atis*, the sixth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14.
- CAPITE CENSI, See *Proletarii*.
- CAPITO, (*Caius Ateius*) See *Ateius*.
- CAPITO, (*Publius Fonteius*) See *Fonteius*.
- CAPITO, (*Publius Gabinus*) See *Gabinus*.
- CAPITOL, (*The Hill*) was first called *Saturnius*, and then *Tarpeius*, and why, V. 1. P. 30. N. 106; afterwards it was called *Capitolinus*, or *Capitolium*, and why, P. 30. N. 106; *Romulus* opens an *Asylum* there, P. 30; builds the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius* upon it, P. 36; which Temple is enlarged by *Ancus Marcius*, it being till then scarce big enough to hold 20 Persons, P. 104; the *Romans* after the Defeat of *The Allia* flee to this Hill for Refuge, V. 2. P. 15; *Brennus* blocks them up there, P. 19; and in vain attempts to take the Mount by surprize, P. 22; the *Romans* repair with Stones, the places where the *Gauls* had climbed up it, P. 33; *Manlius* is thrown down from the *Capitol* for seditious attempts, P. 49. See *Fortress* or *Citadel*.
- CAPITOL, (*The Temple of the*) was built on the Hill *Capitolinus*, and dedicated to *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, V. 1. P. 178; *Tarquin the first* makes a Vow to build it, P. 127; and begins with levelling the Area of it, P. 128; which he consecrates, *Ib.*; the Ceremonies of the Consecration, P. 128, 129; and marks out the Dimensions of the Building, P. 128. N. 72; but *Tarquin the Proud* was the first who laid the Foundations of it, P. 178; which was done at a great Expence, *Ib.* N. 88; and afterwards finishes the whole



- whole Structure, P. 178; an exact Plan and Description of it, P. 179; a Medal on which it is represented, P. 178; another on which are the three Deities who were worshipped in it, P. 180; this Temple is greatly honoured by the *Romans*, P. 181. N. 99; but is burnt down several Times, P. 180. N. 95; particularly in the Year 670, V. 5. P. 442.
- CAPITOLINUS, (*Jupiter*) See *Jupiter*.
- CAPITOLIO, (*In*) what this expression signifies in a Speech of *Appius-Claudius*, which is related in the sixth Book of *Livy*, V. 2. P. 71. N. 34.
- CAPITOULS, (*The*) or *Capitolins*, were Magistrates of *Tholouse*, so called from assembling there in a Temple called the *Capitol*, V. 5. P. 255. N. 3.
- CAPPADOCIA, a very large Country in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 154; V. 5. P. 131. N. 36.
- CAPPARONIA, a debauch'd *Vestal*, who, according to custom, was buried alive, V. 2. P. 516.
- CAPRARIA, See *Ægusa*.
- CAPROTINÆ, (*Nonæ*) what this Festival was, and the occasion of it, V. 2. P. 32. N. 84. See *Nones* or *Populifugium*.
- CAPSA, was a City of *Africa*, which belong'd to *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 238. N. 58; there was also another City of this Name which now belongs to the Kingdom of *Tunis*, *Ib.*
- CAPSUS, (*The*) a River of *Africa* which falls into *The Gulph of Capes*, V. 5. P. 238. N. 58.
- CAPTIVES, a severe Decree against those *Romans* whom *Pyrrhus* made Captives, in his first Battle with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 455. N. 86; if a Father was taken Captive, his Children were thereby disqualified for enjoying the *Curule* Offices, all the Time his Captivity lasted, V. 3. P. 536. N. 79.
- CAPUA, formerly one of the most delicious Cities in all *Italy*, was founded by the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 134. N. 4; in a very sweet Climate, P. 134; in the middle of *Campania*, V. 3. P. 96; surrenders to *Hannibal* on Terms, P. 143; a Description of the City, P. 140.
- CAPUANS, (*The*) are beaten by the *Samnites*, V. 2. P. 135; have recourse to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; make a Speech in full Senate, *Ib.*; without success, P. 136; surrender up themselves and all their Territory to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; which occasions the War between the *Samnites* and *Romans*, P. 137; the *Roman* Soldiers are so charm'd with the Pleasures of the Country, that they form a Plot to drive out the Inhabitants, and settle there themselves, P. 146; the *Consul Marius* endeavours to render this Scheme abortive by address, *Ib.*; part of his Army deserts, P. 147; and choose themselves a General, P. 148; upon which a *Dictator*
- is nominated to suppress the Sedition, *Ib.*; the *Capuans* at first distinguished themselves by their pride, P. 239. N. 6; but lay it aside to receive the *Romans* with Humanity who come out of the Pass of *The Caudian Forks*, P. 239; soon after propose to quit their Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 247; but the chief of the Conspirators kill themselves, P. 248; and the *Capuans* desire to have a *Roman* Governor set over them, P. 256; they surrender to *Hannibal* on certain conditions, V. 3. P. 143; their Character and Manners, P. 142; when threatened with a Siege, they send a Deputation to *Hannibal* to desire him to come and cover their City, P. 277; he draws near it with his Army, P. 283. N. 20; nevertheless the City is invested by the *Roman Consuls*, P. 284, 294; who make the *Capuans* advantageous offers in the name of their Senate, but the *Capuans* reject them with contempt, P. 286. N. 20. Col. 2; their City is therefore more closely shut up by the *Romans*, P. 298; upon which they and *Hannibal* jointly attack the Besiegers, P. 299; but are vigorously repulsed, P. 300; the *Romans* make a great slaughter of them, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* makes another attempt to deliver them, P. 307; which failing, they are reduced to very great Straits, P. 308; in their Despair write a Letter full of Reproaches to *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; a great number of *Numidians* who were carrying the Letter, are taken in the *Roman* Camp, *Ib.*; punished with Mutilation, and sent back to *Capua*, *Ib.*; then the greatest part of the *Capuans* send a Deputation to the *Roman* Generals, P. 309; and open their Gates to them, P. 310; the consequences that followed upon this, the taking of the City, *Ib.* N. 73; P. 333, 341; a mistake of *Cicero's* concerning the Year in which *Capua* was taken, P. 357. N. 81.
- CAPUT ET NAVIS, See *Cross and Pile*.
- CARA, a sort of Root, which *Cæsar's* Soldiers ate, instead of Bread, V. 6. P. 216.
- CARALITIS, a Lake which *Strabo* places near *Iconium*, the Capital of *Lycaonia*, V. 4. P. 238. N. 87.
- CARANUS, who was descended from *Hercules*, and of the Race of the Kings of *Argos*, laid the Foundations of the Kingdom of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 473. N. 79.
- CARAVANCA, a Mountain which parts *Upper Pannonia* from *Istria* and *Liburnia*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 29.
- CARAVANTIS, a City of *Illyricum*, which is mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 29.
- CARAVII, a People of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 449. N. 37.
- CARBINA, a City of *Iapygia*, which the *Tarentines* made themselves Masters of, and then gave themselves up to the most monstrous Lusts, V. 2. P. 411. N. 7.
- D d d d
- CARBO,



- CARBO, (*Caius Papirius*) See *Papirius*.  
 CARBO, (*Cneius Papirius*) See *Papirius*.  
 CARCERES, or OPPIDUM, the Chariot-houses at *Rome*, where the Chariots used in the *Games of the Circus*, and the Horses, were put up, V. 2. P. 199. N. 44.  
 CARDIA, whether the same City as *Lyfismachia*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 70.  
 CARIA, a Province of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 6. N. 14.  
 CARICINI, a Clan of the *Samnites*, who gave their Name to a Fortrefs called *Caricium-Castellum*, which the *Romans* made themselves Masters of, under the *Consuls Ogulnius* and *Fabius*, V. 2. P. 499. N. 75.  
 CARINAS, (*Caius Albius*) See *Albius*.  
 CARINÆ, (*The Quarter of the*) in *Rome*, why so called, V. 1. P. 141. N. 14; it lay between the Hills *Cælius* and *Palatinus*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 59.  
 CARINTHIA, a Country which is now a Province of *The Circle of Austria*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 82.  
 CARIS, is the Name given by *Stephens* to the Island of *Cos*, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78.  
 CARITNI, (*The*) a People of *Germany*, mentioned by *Ptolomy*, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78.  
 CARMENTA, the Mother of *Evander*, receives divine Honours in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 8; was called *Nicostrata* in her own Country, and worshipped at *Rome* under the Name of *Themis*, *Ib.* N. 38.  
 CARMENTALIS, (*The Gate*) was built by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 37; so called from *Carmenta's* living there, or having an Altar or Oratory there, *Ib.* N. 138; why called *Porta Scelerata*, P. 356.  
 CARNA, (*Goddeſs*) took care of the preservation of the noble Parts of human Bodies, V. 1. P. 191. N. 1. C. 2.  
 CARNEADES, a famous Philosopher, is sent by the *Athenians* on a Deputation to the Senate of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 20.  
 CARNI, or CARNUTES, a People who came from *Celtic Gaul* into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 4, 5, 6; and inhabited the Country from them called *Carniola*, P. 8. N. 41; V. 3. P. 19. N. 35; V. 5. P. 187. N. 56; P. 276. N. 53.  
 CARNUS, a City of *Upper Panmonia*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 35.  
 CARNUTI, See CARNI.  
 CARPESUS, is the Name given by *Appian* to the ancient City of *Carteia*, V. 3. P. 445. N. 22.  
 CARPETANI, an ancient People of *Spain*, who were in the Center of the Country which lies between *The Tagus*, and *The Anas*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 107; which is now part of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, V. 5. P. 43. N. 93.  
 CARPETANIA, was a part of the present *New Caſtillæ*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 107; V. 5. P. 82. N. 54.  
 CARRHÆ, a City of *Mefopotamia*, V. 6. P. 143. N. 51.  
 CARSEOLI, a City of the *Æqui*. has a *Roman Colony*, V. 2. P. 309. N. 56; near *The Anio*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 92; on the right ſide of *The Teverone*, V. 5. P. 338. N. 104.  
 CARTEIA, the Capital of the Country which was inhabited by the *Cartheſii*, or *Tarteſſii*, a People of *Bætica*, V. 3. P. 148. N. 75; there are Variety of Opinions concerning the true ſituation of it, P. 445. N. 22.  
 CARTEIA, a maritime City of *Andaluſia*, V. 4. P. 398. N. 37.  
 CARTHAGE, It is difficult to fix the exact Time of the Foundation of this City, V. 2. P. 124; the moſt probable Account of it, and alſo of the Etymology of the Name is given, P. 124. N. 24; Sir *Iſaac Newton* fixes the founding of this City to the 17th Year after the taking of *Troy*, and the 883d before *Chriſt*, *Ib.*; it was founded by a *Phœnician* Woman named *Dido*, or *Eliffa*, P. 522; became a Republick after the death of its Foundreſs, P. 525; the City deſcrib'd, V. 4. P. 594; is taken by *Scipio*, P. 625; given up to be plundered, P. 629; and reduc'd to Aſhes, P. 630; the *Romans* form a Deſign to rebuild it, under the name of *Jumonia*, V. 5. P. 163.  
 CARTHAGE, (*New*) in *Spain*, its Situation and Extent, V. 3. P. 344, 345. N. 61; is inveſted by *Scipio* both by Sea and Land, P. 344; the Inhabitants make a Sally, P. 345; in which they are repulſ'd with Loſs, P. 346; which fills the City with Terror, *Ib.*; this Terror is increas'd by a general Affault given by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and the City is taken by Storm, P. 347; the Citadel ſurrenders at Diſcretion, P. 348; both are given up to be plunder'd, *Ib.* N. 63; the Fate of the Inhabitants and Garrifon, P. 348; the immense Riches found in the City, P. 349; it was taken in the Year 543, P. 358. N. 87; why called *Spartaria*, P. 109. N. 67; it was the ſame City as  
 CARTHAGENA, a City of *Spain* which was built by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 56.  
 CARTHAGINIANS; (*The*) firſt Expedition into *Sicily*, is fixed to the Year 323 by *Livy*, V. 1. P. 532. N. 60; but it is a Miſtake, *Ib.*; they ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, V. 2. P. 125; and are the firſt for riſing with the *Romans* to make an Alliance, P. 125; the Contents of this firſt Treaty between the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*, P. 125, 126; what may be referred from it, P. 126. N. 97; their Ambaſſadors conclude a ſecond Treaty with *Rome*, P. 126; they ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, P. 297; pay a barbarous Worſhip to *Belus*, P. 525; extend their Dominions by Conqueſts, P. 527; chiefly at Sea, where they are moſt powerful, *Ib.*; an Abſtract of their Hiſtory, P. 528.



528; they made themselves Masters of Sicily, P. 529; *Pyrrhus* drives most of them from thence, P. 475; they beat him at Sea, P. 480; come with a Fleet to seize *Tarentum*, but are prevented by the *Romans*, P. 494; carry their Army into Spain, P. 531; after reducing the Islands of *Corfica* and *Sardinia*, *Ib.*; become Rivals to the *Romans*, P. 532; to whom they had formerly offered Succour against *Pyrrhus*, P. 463; the Characters of the two Nations, P. 532; the *Carthaginians* enter *Messana*, P. 533; to defend it against *Hiero*, King of *Syracuse*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* resolve to drive them thence, P. 534; to this end send a Deputy to *Messana*, *Ib.*; who offers the *Mamertini* Succours, *Ib.*; *Rome* sends out a Fleet on the same Enterprize, P. 535; which is defeated by that of the *Carthaginians*, P. 536; nevertheless the latter are soon after forced to evacuate the City and Citadel of *Messana*, P. 536; they enter into an Alliance with the *Syracusans*, P. 537; and jointly with them lay Siege to *Messana*, and shew unparallel'd Cruelty to the *Italians* in their pay, P. 538; receive a considerable Overthrow, P. 539; and being abandoned by the *Syracusans*, P. 540; are forced to quit their Enterprize on *Messana*, P. 541; fight twelve Battles with the *Romans* before *Agrigentum*, P. 547, 549; which is taken from them by the *Consuls*, P. 550; a remarkable Instance of the Unfaithfulness of the *Carthaginians*, P. 554; they are beaten by the *Romans* both by Sea and Land, P. 556, 562, 565, 567; but particularly in a very fatal Sea-fight between them and the *Romans* of *Heraclea*, P. 571; after the Loss of a Battle which *Regulus* gain'd over them, P. 576; they lose several Cities of Importance, *Ib.*; and their Country is ravaged by the *Numidians*; nevertheless they reject the Proposals of Peace which *Regulus* offers them, P. 577; *Xanthippus* comes to their Relief, *Ib.*; and makes them victorious, P. 579; they are again beaten at Sea, P. 580; and defeated by Land, P. 581; take *Agrigentum* in Sicily, P. 582; lose *Palermo*, P. 583; *Himera*, P. 586; and *Lipara*, P. 587; send to desire a supply of Money of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, P. 589; are utterly defeated by the *Pro-Consul Metellus*, P. 591; gain great Advantages over the *Romans*, P. 603; and make a Peace with them, P. 619; have a War with *The Mercenaries*, V. 3. P. 3; behave with great Pride towards the *Romans* during this War, P. 2; are forced to give up *Sardinia* to the *Romans*, P. 5; which of its own accord revolts from *Rome*, P. 10; the *Carthaginians* endeavour to appease the *Romans*, who had shewn great Resentment on this Occasion, P. 11; but at last grant them Peace,

*Ib.*; which is soon disturb'd by the mutual Jealousies of the two rival States, *Ib.*; the *Carthaginians* make great Conquests in Spain, P. 14, 24; which the *Romans* think themselves obliged in Policy to put a Stop to, P. 24; *Hannibal* breaks the Treaty between the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*, P. 48; upon which the *Romans* send an Embassy to the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; an Account of what passed between the Ambassadors and them, P. 49; both Republicks resolve on War, P. 55; a *Carthaginian* Fleet is defeated near *Iilybæum*, P. 56; the *Romans* send to proclaim War with *Carthage*, P. 58; *Hannibal* goes into Italy, *Ib.*; the Battle of *The Tefin*, P. 72; that of *The Trebia*, P. 75; that of *Thrasimenus*, P. 89; the *Carthaginians* send a Fleet into Spain, which the *Romans* oblige to return to the Ports from whence it sailed, P. 113; the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 124; the Senate of *Carthage* order new Succours to be sent to *Hannibal* to continue the War so happily begun in Italy, P. 148; but the Succours prepared for him are sent to Spain, P. 170; and others are sent to him, P. 180; the *Carthaginians* enter into an Alliance with the young King of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 212; send a Fleet to Sicily, P. 232; Ambassadors to *Gala* King of the *Maffilians*, P. 246; and new Succours to Sicily, P. 254, 259; order *Asdrubal* to Italy, to assist his Brother *Hannibal*, P. 358; the *Romans* display their Equity in punishing an Insult which some young People of *Rome* had offered to the *Carthaginian* Ambassadors, V. 4. P. 256; the *Carthaginians* Disputes with *Masinissa*, P. 317, 371, 398; the Cause of the third War between the *Carthaginians* and *Romans*, P. 544; *Cato* declares himself on all Occasions an implacable Enemy to the *Carthaginians*, P. 545; the War begins to break out, P. 565; *Masinissa* gains great Advantages over the *Carthaginians*, P. 577, 579; who send an Embassy to *Rome*, P. 579; but the *Roman* Senate resolves entirely to destroy them, P. 582; the War is declared in the *Comitia*, P. 583; the *Carthaginians* endeavour to divert the Storm, *Ib.*; but in vain, P. 584; they send to offer to surrender up themselves entirely to the *Romans*, P. 585; their Ambassadors are graciously receiv'd at *Rome*, *Ib.*; whither they send the 300 Hostages which the *Roman* Senate demanded, P. 586; but notwithstanding all this, the *Consuls* very unjustly proclaim War with them, *Ib.*; this raises a great Consternation in *Carthage*, P. 592; which nevertheless prepares to stand a Siege, P. 593; the History of this famous Siege, P. 594,—626; the *Carthaginians* make prodigious Efforts to cut through a Mountain, P. 619; but their City is at last taken,



- taken, P. 625; given up to be plunder'd, P. 629; and reduc'd to Ashes, P. 630.
- CARTHAGE, (*New*) was called *Spartaria*, because the Canton in which it stood abounded with a sort of *Broom* which the *Spaniards* call *Esparilles*, and from whence the Canton it self was called *Spartarius Campus*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 67; it was the same Place which is now called
- CARTHAGENA, a City in *Spain*, built by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 56.
- CARTHALO, a *Carthaginian* General, retakes *Agrigentum* from the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 582; covers *Drepanum*, P. 583; chases a *Roman* Squadron, P. 606; takes *Ægithellus*, P. 607; goes into *Italy*, P. 608; is recalled to *Carthage*, *Ib.*
- CARTHALO, the Governour of *Tarentum*, is killed in the taking of the City by a *Roman* Soldier, V. 3. P. 369.
- CARTHALO, the Son of a *Dictator* of *Carthage*, is crucified by his inhuman Father, V. 2. P. 528. N. 16.
- CARVENTUM, a Fortrefs belonging to the *Romans*, is taken by the *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 554; retaken by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; taken a second Time by the *Æqui*, P. 556; and besieged by the *Romans*, who are forced to raise the Siege, *Ib.*; *Stephens* speaks of a City of *Carventum* which he places in *Latium*, P. 554. N. 5.
- CARVILIUS-RUGA, a Man of Consequence in *Rome*, begins to introduce and encourage Divorces in *Rome*, by his Example, V. 3. P. 12.
- CARVILIUS, (*Spurius*) *Maximus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 460, V. 2. P. 356; marches into *Samnium*, P. 357; ravages the Territory of *Atina*, P. 359; besieges *Cominium*, *Ib.*; takes it, P. 364; has a great Share in the Victory the *Romans* gain over the *Samnites* near *Aquilonia*, *Ib.*; besieges *Velia*, P. 365; takes that and some other Cities, and marches to *Hetruria*, P. 366; takes *Troffulum* by Force, subdues the *Falisci*, P. 368; after he had received the Honours of a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 366, is made *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 481, P. 489; takes *Tarentum*, P. 494; and is honoured with a second *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 57; is made *Consul* a third Time for the Year 519, V. 3. P. 12; pacifies the Island of *Corfica*, where there had been some Commotions against the *Romans*; and goes into *Sardinia*, where he gains a Victory over the Inhabitants, P. 12; enters *Rome* a third Time in *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and is promoted to the *Consulate* a fourth Time, for the Year 525, P. 22.
- CARVILIUS, (*Lucius* and *Spurius*) two Brothers, *Tribunes* of the People, cite one *Postumius*, a *Publican*, to appear before the *Comitia* by Tribes, for his excessive Exactions, V. 3. P. 271.
- CARUS, a *Spanish* General, distinguishes himself against the *Consul Fulvius*, V. 4. P. 557; and is killed in the midst of Victory, *Ib.*
- CARYATIDES, in Architecture signifies Figures of Women placed like Pillars to support an *Entablature*, V. 4. P. 118. N. 97.
- CARYÆ, a City concerning whose Situation the Geographers are not agreed, V. 4. P. 118. N. 97.
- CARYSTUS, a City in the Island of *Eubœa*, between *Caphareum* and *Gereesteum*, two Promontories there, V. 4. P. 36. N. 103; P. 360. N. 16.
- CASCA, (*Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- CASILINUM, a City on the Banks of *The Vulturnus*, near *Capua*, V. 3. P. 98; N. 50; P. 152. N. 80; in the Place where *New Capua* now stands; V. 5. P. 438. N. 119.
- CASILINUS, a Name sometimes given to the River *Vulturnus*, and taken from the City of *Casilinum*, near which it ran, V. 3. P. 155. N. 96; P. 217. N. 22; See *Vulturnus*.
- CASINI ARPINUS, See *Altincius*.
- CASINUM, or CASSINUM, or CASINA, a City in the extreme Parts of the Territory of the *Volsci*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 17; to which the *Romans* send a *Colony*, P. 266. N. 49; it has given Name to Mount *Cassinus*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 46.
- CASLONA, a City on the Frontiers of *Betica*, V. 3. P. 52. N. 1.
- CASSANDREA, a maritime City of *Macedon*, between the *Thermaic* and *Thoronaic* Gulphs, V. 3. P. 429. N. 154; the History of its Sieges, V. 4. P. 431, 432.
- CASSIAN, (*The*) Family, was divided into two Branches, one *Patrician* and the other *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 120.
- CASSIAN, (*The*) Law. See *Agraria*, and *Law*.
- CASSITERIDES, (*The*) Islands, were so called by the *Greeks*, because they abounded with Tin and Lead Mines, V. 5. P. 317. N. 49.
- CASSIVELLAUNUS, one of the Sovereigns of the *Britons*, opposes the Conquests of *Julius Cæsar* in *Britain*, V. 6. P. 133; but the *Roman* after much Fatigue, at last forces him to submit, P. 134.
- CASSIUS, (*Lucius*) Governour of *Pergamus* for the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 392; is driven from *Pergamus* by *Mitbridates* and retires to *Rhodes*, P. 396.
- CASSIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the Chief of *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 3; stands for the *Consulship*, but fails of it, P. 6; is ordered by *Catiline* to set fire to *Rome*, P. 16.
- CASSIUS, (*Quintus*) a *Legionary Tribune* in the Army of the *Consul Aurelius*, V. 2. P. 587; is punished for having fought contrary to the express Orders of his General, *Ib.*



CASSIUS, (*Spurius*) *Ufcellinus*, or *Viscellinus*, or *Vitellinus*, or *Becillinus*, is made *Consul* the first Time for the Year 251, V. 1. P. 234; goes to make War with the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; defeats their Army, kills 10300 of their Men, and takes 4000 Prisoners, *Ib.*; which brings them to a Submission, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 236; is chosen *Magister Equitum*, that is, General of the *Roman Horse*, by *Titus Lartius* the *Dictator*, P. 249. N. 43; is raised to the *Consulate* a second Time, for the Year 260, P. 280; and a third Time for the Year 267, P. 329; obliges the *Volsci* and *Hernici* to make Peace with *Rome*, P. 330; obtains, by way of Grace, the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; passes the first of those Laws which were called *Leges Agrarie*, P. 331; proposes another Law which the Senate opposes, *Ib.*; and the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; nevertheless he resolves to get it passed by Force, P. 332. N. 3; but does not succeed, P. 333; the *Quæstors Fabius* and *L. Valerius* cite him to appear before their Tribunal after his *Consulship* is expired, to give an Account of his Application of the publick Money, *Ib.*; the People condemn him to die, P. 335; and he is thrown down from *The Tarpeian Rock*, *Ib.*; but some Authors give a different Account of his Death, and relate an Incident which interrupted his Prosecution, P. 334. N. 7; which *Dion Halicarnassensis* will not admit, P. 334. N. 8.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 582, V. 4. P. 374; leaves the Province which fell to him by Lot without Orders, and goes to make War in another Province, P. 397; the Senate order him immediately to return back, *Ib.*; several Nations make Complaints of him to the Senate, P. 401.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 629, V. 5. P. 150; goes to take upon him the Command of the *Roman Army*, which was sent to the Relief of *Marseilles*, P. 153.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 657, V. 5. P. 308.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Caius*) *Quæstor* in *Crassus's* Army, would dissuade that General from embarking in the *Parthian War*, V. 6. P. 139; casts severe Reflections with great Indignation on a Cheat, who abused *Crassus's* Confidence, in order to betray him, P. 140. N. 42; *Cassius*, after the fatal Battle of *Carrhæ*, leaves *Crassus*, and returns safe to *Syria*, P. 144; which he keeps in Subjection, P. 166; *Cicero's* Account of *Cassius's* Exploits after the Death of *Crassus*, P. 169. N. 9.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, passes a Law, whereby he extends that which *Gabinus* had passed two Years before, V. 5. P. 60; *Cicero* highly extols this Law, *Ib.* N. 121; the *Cassian Family* have transmitted the Memory of

it to Posterity, by publick Monuments, of which we have a Medal still in being, *Ib.*; he is made *Consul* for the Year 626, P. 145; and *Censor*, P. 149. N. 80; passes Sentence against two unchaste *Vestals*, P. 192; was naturally of a severe Temper, *Ib.*; N. 68.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor of Rome*, carries to *Numidia* the Decree of the Senate and People, whereby they order *Jugurtha* to come to *Rome*, and give an Account of his Conduct, V. 5. P. 210.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Lucius*) supposed to be the Nephew of the preceding, is raised to the Dignity of *Consul* for the Year 646, V. 5. P. 229; and killed in an Ambuscade, which the *Tigurini* laid for him, P. 230.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, V. 4. P. 480; and then raised to the *Consulate* for the Year 589, P. 517; and dies in his Office, P. 522.

CASSIUS LONGINUS, (*Quintus*) becomes one of *Cæsar's* chief Officers, and most zealous Friends during the Civil War, V. 6. P. 203.

CASSIUS SABACO, the Senator, has a faithful Slave, who corrupts the People in favour of *Marius*, who stood for the *Prætorship*, V. 5. P. 185; he is expelled the Senate by the *Censors*, P. 187.

CASSIUS SCÆVA, (*Marcus*) a *Centurion* in *Cæsar's* Army, shewed 230 Holes in his Shield after the Battle of *Dyrachium*, and was therefore honourably rewarded by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 217.

CASSIUS VARUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 680, V. 5. P. 509.

CASTACIA, a City of *Andalusia*, which is not mentioned by the Geographers, V. 3. P. 444. N. 21.

CASTOR, a Magistrate of *Phanagoria* of great Interest, who revolts from *Mithridates*, and carries away many Cities from him, V. 5. P. 579.

CASTOR AND POLLUX, The Fable related by *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, and *Plutarch*, of the pretended Assistance these two Gods gave the *Romans* in the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 258. N. 54; the *Dictator Posthumus*, erects a Temple to their Honour, with the Price of the Booty he had taken from the *Latins*, P. 258; and institutes a famous Festival to their Honour, P. 259. N. 55; his Son *Postumius* dedicates the Temple his Father had built, P. 338; and which stood in the *Forum*, *Ib.* N. 12.

CASTRICIUS, an old Man, the chief Magistrate in *Placentia*, shews an heroic firmness against a *Roman Consul*, V. 5. P. 436.

CASTRO, or CAPE MINERVA, a City eight Miles from *Salentum*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 18.

CASTRUM, a Place in old *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 381. N. 67.

CASTRUM ALTUM, See *Valeria*.

E c c e

CASTRUM,



- CASTRUM NOVUM, a City in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 170. N. 211.
- CASTULO, a City formerly very strong on the Confines of *New Castille*, V. 3. P. 436. N. 14; to which perhaps it gave Name, P. 109. N. 69; it stood in that Part of the Kingdom of *Castille* which bordered on old *Bætica*, P. 238. N. 57; V. 5. P. 304.
- CATANA, a City which was formerly one of the richest and most powerful of any in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 35; V. 5. P. 118. N. 3.
- CATAONIA, a little Province of *Cappadocia*, V. 5. P. 170. N. 17.
- CATAPULTÆ, Machines of War different from the *Ballistæ*, V. 2. P. 428. N. 48.
- CATILINA, (*Lucius Sergius*). See *Sergius*.
- CATIVULCUS, a little King of the *Eburones* or *Belgæ*, makes War with *Cæsar*, and his Lieutenants, V. 6. P. 135; and upon his ill Success poisons himself, P. 148.
- CATIUS, (*Quintus*) the *Consul Nero's* Lieutenant General, V. 3. P. 413.
- CATO, (*Aulus Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- CATO, (*Lucius Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- CATO, (*Caius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
- CATO, (*Lucius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
- CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
- CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*) cannot bear the Sight of the Abominations committed at the Celebration of *The Floral Games*, and therefore leaves the Place, V. 2. P. 627. N. 89.
- CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*) is appointed *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 43; and acts with great Prudence in that Office, *Ib.*
- CATO OF UTICA, shews great Courage when very young, V. 5. P. 332. N. 77.
- CATAGNATUS, a petty King of the *Allobroges*, V. 6. P. 40; is defeated by the *Romans*, *Ib.*
- CATULUS, (*Caius Lutatius*). See *Lutatius*.
- CATULUS, (*Quintus Lutatius*). See *Lutatius*.
- CATURIGES, an ancient People of *Transalpine Gaul*, V. 6. P. 87.
- CATUS, (*Sextus Ælius*). See *Ælius*.
- CAVALRY, (*The Roman*) was anciently divided into Troops, consisting of ten Men each, V. 1. P. 539. N. 73; they were first taught to fight by *Q. Nævius*, V. 3. P. 298.
- CAVALRY, (*The Numidian*) were very swift, and very formidable in Battle, V. 3. P. 218. N. 25.
- CAVARI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Gaul*, possessed the Country between *The Durance* and *The Isere*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 17.
- CAVII, (*The*) a People of whom we know nothing more, than that they possessed one of the Cantons of *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 27.
- CAUCA, or CAUCIA, a City of *Old Castille*, V. 4. P. 569. N. 72; which still retains its old Name, V. 5. P. 86. N. 58.
- CAUCASUS, (Mount) is a long Chain of Mountains, which make Part of Mount *Taurus*, V. 5. P. 320. N. 55.
- CAUCOLIBERIS, a City before called *Illiberis*, and now *Collioure* in *Rouffillon*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 19.
- CAUDIAN (*Forks*) narrow Passes, famous for the Dangers the *Romans* were in there, in the War with *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 235; and for the Affront the *Samnites* put upon them there, P. 238.
- CAUDINUS, (*P. Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.
- CAUDIUM, a City belonging to the *Herpini*, by some Authors falsely called *Claudium*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 2; it was famous for the Battle of *The Caudian Forks*, and was taken, according to *Pliny*, by *Cornelius Lentulus* in the Year of *Rome*, 478, P. 486. N. 31.
- CAULARIS, (*The*) a River which falls down with great Violence from Mount *Taurus*, into the *Pamphylian Sea*, V. 4. P. 236. N. 86.
- CAULONIA, sometimes called *Caulon*, *Aulonæ*, and *Aulon*, a City in the Country of the *Locrenses*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.
- CAUNÆ, a maritime City of *Caria*, in *Asia Minor*, near the Mouth of the River *Calbis*, V. 5. P. 397. N. 21.
- CAUNUS, a maritime City of *Asia Minor*, near the Mouth of the River *Chalbis*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 119.
- CAUNUS, (Mount) borders upon *Castille* and *Arragon*, V. 4. P. 336. N. 105.
- CAURUS, was a Name anciently given to the Island of *Andros*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
- CECILIUS, See *Cæcilius*.
- CECINNA, (*Marcus Octavius*). See *Octavius*.
- CECROPIA, a City which made Part of that of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 400.
- CEDRON, a Brook in *Judæa*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 79.
- CÆLENÆ, the capital City of *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 225. N. 81.
- CELELA, a City whose Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 79. N. 121.
- CELER, (*Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*). See *Cæcilius*.
- CELER, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- CELERES, a Name given by *Romulus* to a Body of 300 Horse, which he ordered to attend him in Time of Peace, as well as in War, V. 1. P. 50; but *Numa* changed them into a Company of *Sacrificers*, P. 59.
- CELERUM PRÆFECTUS, an Officer who commanded 100 *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166.
- CELERUM TRIBUNUS, the Officer who commanded the whole Body of *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166.
- CELIBACY, was expressly condemned by Law at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 568. N. 25; V. 5. P. 126; the Law which forbid it, obliged the *Censors* when they took a *Census* of the People,



People, to ask every Person whether he was married, P. 24. N. 68; which once occasioned a remarkable Answer with a double Meaning, which the *Censor* resent-ed, *Ib.*

CELTÆ, the People of *Celtic Gaul*, V. 2. P. 4.

CELTIBERII, a People who possessed that Part of *Arragon* which lies beyond *The Ebro*. V. 3. P. 79. N. 48; and came originally from *Celtic Gaul*, P. 446. N. 24.

CEMMERIAN, (*The*) Mountains, otherwise called *The Cevennes*, divided *Narbonne-Gaul* from *Aquitania*, V. 5. P. 182. N. 41.

CENCHREA, a Port on the Side of the City of *Corinth*, V. 4. P. 56. N. 54; P. 644. N. 62.

CENON, a Suburbs between the City *Antium* and the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, is taken and plundered by the *Consul Numicius*, V. 1. P. 377. N. 74.

CENSORINUS, (*Lucius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.

CENSORINUS, one of *Cinna's* Subalterns cuts off the Head of the *Consul Octavius* at *Rome*, V. 5. P. 384.

CENSORS, were probably first instituted in the Year 310, V. 1. P. 513; and their Office confined to taking an Account of the Number of the People, and the Value of their Goods, *Ib.* N. 21; the first *Censors* chosen were *Papirius* and *Sempronius*, two *Consular* Persons, P. 513; the Place where the *Censors* met to take the *Census*, was in an House built in *the Field of Mars*, P. 526; and the *Roman* People came thither, sometimes by *Tribes*, and sometimes by *Centuries*, to have an Account taken of themselves and their Effects, *Ib.* N. 50; *Mamercus* the *Dictator* passes a Law which limits the Duration of the *Censorship* to 18 Months, P. 527; a *Censor* dying in his Office, another is chosen in his Room, P. 594; but afterwards it was a Rule, That if a *Censor* died in the five Years, to which the Office was then extended, no other should be chosen to succeed him, but his Successor should resign, *Ib.*; which Rule was founded on this Superstition, that the Death of a *Censor* was thought a fatal Presage to the Republick, V. 2. P. 55. N. 9; a Commotion is raised by the *Tribunes of the People*, on account of the *Censor Postumius*, P. 56; a *Plebeian* was first chosen *Censor* in the Year 402, P. 113; the *Tribunes of the People* pass a Law empowering the *Censors* to cut off from the Senate, or advance to it, whomsoever they please, P. 114; which was called *The Ovinian Law*, from the Name of its Author, *Ib.* N. 70; and the *Censors* at this Time had likewise a Power, of reviewing and degrading the *Roman Knights*, and punishing all other People of all Ranks, if they judged their Behaviour

to deserve it, *Ib.*; their Office extended, not only to the making a List of the *Roman Citizens*, their Age, Profession, Condition, Children, Slaves, and other Effects, but to the nominating the *Prince of the Senate*, to the Government of *Rome* in several Particulars, to inflicting *Censures* on all who behaved ill, P. 59. N. 15; and to the assessing and raising all Taxes and Customs that were imposed for the Use of the Republick, P. 60. N. 17; So that their Authority was very Formidable, V. 2. P. 301. N. 25; especially from the Time of the Wars with *Pyrrhus*, P. 486. N. 33; no Man could be promoted more than once in his Life to this Office, according to the *Roman* Laws, V. 3. P. 163. N. 116; *P. Clodius*, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 701, restores to the *Censors* the ancient Power which had for some Time been taken from them, of degrading such Senators as had made themselves unworthy of sitting in their House, and of branding with Infamy, every scandalous Citizen, V. 6. P. 154, 155.

A List of the *Censors*, under the Years in which they were chosen, or took the *Census*.

Year of *Rome*, 310.

L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS,  
L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, V. 1. P. 513.  
318.

C. FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS,  
M. GEGANIUS MACERINUS, V. 1. P. 526.  
329.

L. JULIUS IULUS,  
L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, V. 1. *Fasti*.  
335.

L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS,  
MAM. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. 1. *Fasti*.  
341.

L. SERGIUS FIDENAS,  
Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS FIDENAS, V. 1. *Fasti*.  
350.

M. FURIUS CAMILLUS,  
M. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENIS,  
V. 1. P. 564.  
355.

C. VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUSUS,  
M' ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. 1. *Fasti*.  
362.

C. JULIUS,  
L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR, and upon the Death of the former,  
M. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, V. 1. P. 594.  
374.

C. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS,  
SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENIS, V. 2. P. 53.  
376.

SP. SERVILIUS PRISCUS,  
Q. CLOELIUS SICULUS, V. 2. P. 59.  
M. FA-



390.  
 M. FABIVS AMBUSTVS,  
 L. FURIVS MEDVLLINVS, V. 2. P. 88.
402.  
 CN. MANLIVS CAPITOLINVS IMPERIO-  
 SVS,  
 C. MARCIVS RUTILVS, V. 2. P. 113, 114.
410.  
 M. FABIVS AMBUSTVS,  
 M. POPILIVS LÆNAS, V. 2. P. 145.
421.  
 Q. PVBLIVS PHILO,  
 SP. POSTVMIVS ALBINVS, V. 2. P. 196.
429.  
 M. VALERIVS CORVVS,  
 C. PÆTELIVS LIBO VISOLVS, V. 2. P. 227.
434.  
 C. SVPICIVS LONGVS,  
 C. PLAATIVS DECIVANVS, V. 2. *Fasti*.
435.  
 L. PAPIRIVS CRASSVS,  
 C. MÆNIVS, V. 2. P. 256.
441.  
 AP. CLAVDIVS CÆCVS,  
 C. PLAATIVS VENOX, V. 2. P. 270.
446.  
 M. VALERIVS MAXIMVS,  
 C. JUNIVS BVBVLVS BRVTVS, V. 2. P. 294.
449.  
 Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS RULLIVNVS,  
 P. DECIVS MVS, V. 2. P. 300.
454.  
 P. SEMPRONIVS SOPHVS,  
 P. SVPICIVS SAVERRIO, V. 2. P. 320.
459.  
 P. CORNELIVS ARVINA,  
 C. MARCIVS RUTILVS, V. 2. P. 356.
464.  
 M. ÆMILIVS PAVLVS,  
 L. VOLUMNIVS FLAMMA VIOLENS, V. 2.  
*Fasti*.
473.  
 CN. DOMITIVS CALVINVS,  
 Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS GVRGES, V. 2. *Fasti*.
478.  
 C. FABRICIVS LVCINVS,  
 Q. ÆMILIVS PAPVS, V. 2. P. 486.
481.  
 M. CURIVS DENTATVS,  
 L. PAPIRIVS CVRSOR, V. 2. P. 495, 496.
488.  
 CN. CORNELIVS BLASIO,  
 C. MARCIVS RUTILVS, V. 2. P. 516.
495.  
 C. DVILIVS NEPOS,  
 AP. CLAVDIVS CAVDX, V. 2. P. 566,  
 N. 79.
500.  
 D. JUNIVS PERA,  
 L. POSTVMIVS MEGELLVS, V. 2. *Fasti*.
501.  
 M. VALERIVS MAXIMVS MESSALA,  
 P. SEMPRONIVS SOPHVS, V. 2. P. 588.
506.  
 A. ATILIVS CALATINVS,  
 A. MANIVS TORQVATVS ATTICVS, V.  
 2. P. 611.
512.  
 C. AURELIVS COTTA,  
 M. FABIVS BVLCO, V. 2. P. 623.
517.  
 L. CORNELIVS LENTVLVS CAVDINVS,  
 Q. LVTATIVS CERCO, V. 3. P. 10.
519.  
 C. ATILIVS BVLBVS,  
 A. POSTVMIVS ALBINVS, V. 3. P. 12.
523.  
 Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRVCOSVS,  
 M. SEMPRONIVS TVDITANVS, V. 3. P. 19.
528.  
 C. CLAVDIVS CENTHO,  
 M. JUNIVS PERA, V. 3. *Fasti*.
533.  
 L. ÆMILIVS PAPVS,  
 C. FLAMINIVS NEPOS, V. 3. P. 42.
539.  
 M. ATILIVS REGVLVS,  
 P. FURIVS PHILVS, V. 3. *Fasti*.
544.  
 M. CORNELIVS CETHEGVS,  
 P. SEMPRONIVS TVDITANVS, V. 3. *Fasti*.
549.  
 M. LIVIVS SALINATOR,  
 C. CLAVDIVS NERO, V. 3. *Fasti*.
554.  
 P. CORNELIVS SCIPIO AFRICANVS,  
 P. ÆLIVS PETVS, V. 4. *Fasti*.
559.  
 SEXTVS ÆLIVS PÆTVS CATVS,  
 C. CORNELIVS CETHEGVS, V. 4. *Fasti*.
564.  
 T. QVINCTIVS FLAMININVS,  
 M. CLAVDIVS MARCELLVS, V. 4. P. 246.
569.  
 L. VALERIVS FLACCVS,  
 M. PORCIVS CATO, V. 4. P. 291.
574.  
 M. ÆLIVS LEPIDVS,  
 M. FVLVIVS NOBILIOR, V. 4. P. 332.
579.  
 Q. FVLVIVS FLACCVS,  
 A. POSTVMIVS ALBINVS, V. 4. P. 355.
584.  
 C. CLAVDIVS PVLCHER,  
 TITVS SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS, V. 4.  
 P. 412.
589.  
 L. ÆMILIVS PAVLVS,  
 Q. MARCIVS PHILIPPVS, V. 4. P. 520.
594.  
 P. CORNELIVS SCIPIO NASICA,  
 M. POPILIVS LÆNAS, V. 4. P. 539.
599.  
 M. VALERIVS MESSALA,  
 C. CASSIVS LONGINVS, V. 4. *Fasti*.
606.  
 L. CORNELIVS LENTVLVS LVPVS,  
 L. MARCIVS CENSORINVS, V. 4. *Fasti*.
611.  
 P. CORNELIVS SCIPIO AFRICANVS ÆMI-  
 LIANVS,  
 L. MVMMIVS NEPOS, V. 5. P. 25.
617. APP.



617.  
APP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER,  
Q. FULVIUS NOBILIOR, V. 5. P. 80.  
622.  
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS,  
Q. POMPEIUS NEPOS, V. 5. *Fasti*.  
627.  
Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS SERVILIANVS,  
L. CÆCILIUS METELLVS CALVVS, V. 5.  
*Fasti*.  
628.  
CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO,  
L. CASSIUS LONGINVS, V. 5. *Fasti*.  
633.  
L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI,  
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLVS BALEARICVS, V.  
5. P. 179.  
638.  
L. CÆCILIUS METELLVS DALMATICVS,  
CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, V. 5. P. 187.  
644.  
M. ÆLIUS SCAVRVS,  
M. LIVIUS DRVSVS, V. 5. P. 222.  
645.  
Q. FABIVS ALLOBROGICVS,  
C. LICINIUS GETA, V. 5. P. 229.  
651.  
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLVS NUMIDICVS,  
C. CÆCILIUS METELLVS CAPRARIVS, V.  
5. P. 275.  
656.  
L. VALERIUS FLACCVS,  
M. ANTONIUS NEPOS, V. 5. P. 308.  
661.  
CN. DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS,  
L. LICINIUS CRASSVS, V. 5. P. 324.  
664.  
P. LICINIUS CRASSVS,  
L. JULIUS CÆSAR, V. 5. P. 350.  
667.  
L. MARCIUS PHILIPPVS,  
MARCUS PERPERNA, V. 5. *Fasti*.  
683.  
L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA,  
CN. CORNELIUS LENTVLVS CLODIANVS,  
V. 5. P. 527.  
688.  
Q. LVTATIUS CATVLVS,  
L. LICINIUS CRASSVS, V. 5. *Fasti*.  
689.  
L. AURELIUS COTTA,  
Q. CÆCILIUS METELLVS PIVS, V. 5.  
*Fasti*.  
692.  
Unknown. V. 6. *Fasti*.  
698.  
M. VALERIUS MESSALA NIGER,  
M. CALPURNIUS BIBVLVS, V. 6. *Fasti*.  
703.  
APPIVS CLAVDIVS PVLCHER,  
L. CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONINVS, V. 6. P.  
177.

CENSUS, (*The*) was at first only an Estimate or Valuation of the Estates or Effects of all the Subjects of the Roman State, V. 1. P. 146; which *Servius* invented in order  
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to the levying Taxes more equally, and prevent several Inconveniencies in the Government, *Ib.*; to this end he ordered every *Citizen* to bring an Account in Writing, of his Name, Age, Father, Wife, Children, and Place of Abode, and to give in upon Oath the Value of his Effects, *Ib.*; *Livy* and *Dion Halicarnassensis* differ on this Subject, P. 147. N. 27, 28, 29; in a *Census* taken by the *Consuls* P. *Valerius* and T. *Lucretius*, in the Year 645, the *Roman* People appeared to have amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand Men, P. 207; the numbers mention'd by Authors to have been found in each *Census*, are not to be understood as inclusive of Wives and Children, but only of Men fit to bear Arms, *Ib.* N. 45; P. 211. N. 58; every *Census* was usually clofed with a *Lustrum*, P. 207. N. 46; in that made by the Order of the *Dictator Titus Lartius* in the Year 255, the Number of Men fit to bear Arms in *Rome* was one hundred and fifty thousand, and seven hundred, P. 250; but in another made in the end of the *Consulship* of Sp. *Cassius* and *Postumus Cominius*, in the Year 260, the number of fighting Men was no more than one hundred and ten thousand, P. 294; in that made by order of the *Consul Quintius* in the Year 288, the number was one hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifteen, P. 385; in that made in the *Consulship* of *Fabius* and *Cornelius* in the Year 294, were found one hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and nineteen *Roman Citizens*, P. 411; in that of the *Censor Papirius* in the Year 361, they amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and eighty-three, P. 594; the *Censors Priscus* and *Clælius*, in the Year 376, built a Free-stone Wall by way of Fortification to the City, V. 2. P. 60; what the number of *Citizens* was in the *Census* taken in the Year 390, the Historians have not told us, P. 88; neither does it appear what it was in that of the Year 402, P. 114; in the *Census* taken in the Year 410, the number of *Citizens* was one hundred and sixty thousand, P. 145; what was their number in the *Census* of the Year 421, does not appear, P. 196; nor in that of the Year 429, P. 227; in that of the Year 435, they were at least an hundred and fifty thousand, P. 256; in 446, the *Censors* made excellent Roads to the City at the publick Expence, P. 294; in the *Census* of 454, no numbers are mention'd, P. 320; in that of 459, the *Citizens* appeared to be two hundred and seventy thousand, P. 356; but others make them not so many, *Ib.* N. 11; in that of 464, they amounted to two hundred and seventy-three thousand, P. 382; but in that of 473, they appeared to be no more than two hundred seventy-eight thousand two hundred



- hundred and twenty-two, P. 457; in that of 478, they were two hundred seventy-one thousand two hundred twenty-four, P. 487; in that of 481, we know not the numbers, P. 496; in 588, the *Citizens* appeared to be two hundred ninety-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four, tho' a Plague had just carried off great numbers, P. 516; in that of 495, no number is mention'd, P. 566; in that of 501, the number was two hundred ninety-seven thousand seven hundred ninety-seven, P. 588; in that of 506, it was only two hundred fifty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-two, P. 611; and in that of 512, we find no more than one hundred and sixty thousand, P. 624; concerning that of 519, we are only told, that the number of *Citizens* appeared to be considerably diminish'd, and that it was ascrib'd to Incontinence, V. 3. P. 12; in that of 523, we find no numbers, P. 19; in that of 533, the Computation was two hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and thirteen *Citizens*, P. 42; in that of 564, were computed two hundred fifty-eight thousand three hundred twenty-eight, V. 4. P. 246; in that of 574, there were reckon'd up two hundred seventy-three thousand two hundred and forty-four, P. 334; in that of 579, were computed at most only two hundred sixty-nine thousand and fifteen, P. 355; but in that of 589, the computation was three hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred fifty-two, P. 520; in that of 611, it amounted to four hundred twenty-eight thousand three hundred forty-two, V. 5. P. 25; in that of 617, it sunk again to three hundred twenty-three thousand, P. 80; in that of 638, it was three hundred ninety-four thousand three hundred thirty-six, P. 187; and in that of 683, it amounted to four hundred and fifty thousand, P. 528; whereas in the last *Census* that was made, in 703, the *Citizens* amounted to no more than three hundred and twenty thousand, V. 6. P. 177.
- CENTENIUS PÆNULA, (*Marcus*) desires Troops of the Senate to fight *Hannibal*, who defeats and kills him in the Battle, V. 3. P. 284. N. Col. 2.
- CENTHO, (*Claudius*) See *Claudius*.
- CENTHO, (*Caius Claudius*) See *Claudius*.
- CENTRONES, an ancient People who possessed what is now called *The Tarantaise*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 91.
- CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius Fulvius*) See *Fulvius*.
- CENTUMVIRI, Judges established at *Rome* to assist the *Prætors* in Civil Causes, V. 3. P. 15. N. 25; they were not chosen by Vote, but by the *Prætors*, P. 15. N. 26.
- CENTURIES, All the *Roman* People are divided into 193 *Centuries* by *Servius*, V. 1. P. 148; each *Century* containing above an hundred Men, P. 148; and each *Century* has its own Officer to command it, who is called
- CENTURIO, V. 1. P. 168. N. 64.
- CENTURIO-PRIMI-PILI, was an Officer who had the command over four *Centuries*, V. 1. P. 168. N. 64.
- CENTURIOPE, formerly one of the richest Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 541. N. 32.
- CEPERANO, a City in *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 19.
- CEPARIUS, one of the chief Agents in *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 24. N. 41; is executed with the others, P. 32. N. 51.
- CEPHALOEDIUM, or CEPHALOEDIS, a maritime City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 583. N. 14.
- CEPHISUS, There are three Rivers in *Greece* to which the ancient Geographers give this Name, V. 4. P. 12. N. 29; one of which rose in *Attica*, V. 5. P. 400. N. 35; and there were in all seven Rivers of this Name, V. 5. P. 413. N. 66.
- CERAMICOS, was a Name given both to a part, and a Suburbs of the City of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 410. N. 58.
- CERAUNUS, (*The Promontory*) divides the *Adriatick* from the *Ionian* Sea, V. 2. P. 485. N. 25.
- CERCETIUS, a Mountain in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 39.
- CERCINA, a little Island near the Coast of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 4. P. 115. N. 93; V. 5. P. 373. N. 48.
- CERCINIUM, a City at the Foot of Mount *Offa*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 87.
- CERCO, (*Quintus Lutatius*). See *Lutatius*.
- CERCOBA, a City of *Pellene*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 102.
- CERCURI, CORCURI, or CERCYRI, Ships of a particular Make used by the *Corcyrans*, the Invention of which was ascrib'd to the People of *Cyprus*, V. 3. P. 173. N. 154; V. 4. P. 88. N. 12.
- CERDICIA, an ancient City whose situation is utterly unknown, V. 4. P. 79. N. 121.
- CEREATE, a Town, or little City near *Arpinum* in the Country of the *Volsci*, V. 5. P. 180. N. 35.
- CEREMONIES, (*The*) used by the *Romans* at Funerals, V. 1. P. 456—460; the Word comes from *Cere*, the City where the *Vejtals* perform'd the Rites of the *Roman* Religion after the fatal Battle of *The Allia*, V. 2. P. 17.
- CERES, (*The Goddess*) has an Altar erected to her by *Evander*, V. 1. P. 7; is represented by the *Latins*, as a Mother of a Family in a long training Robe, and holding Ears of Corn or Poppies in her Hand, *Ib.* N. 34; has a Temple erected to her after the Battle of *Regillus*, P. 258; and another at the farther end of *The Great Circus*, P. 292, 491. N. 144; to the use of which the Estates of some young *Patricians* are confiscated, P. 426. N. 72; has a famous Festival instituted to her Honour at *Eleusis*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 53; her *Mysteries* were very like those of *Isis*, *Ib.*; the loss of the Battle of *Cannæ* prevents the Celebration of her Festival at *Rome*, P. 131.



- P. 131. N. 31; her Festivals were brought from *Greece* to *Italy*, and were originally nothing else but Representations of the fabulous Adventures ascribed to the Goddesses, P. 563. N. 141; the *Sicilians* claim'd the Honour of having first instituted them, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26; afterwards there were three great Festivals kept to her Honour in *Attica*, *Ib.*; they were celebrated by the *Athenian* Women, who walked in Procession from *Albens* to *Eleusis*, with Hymns, and Songs, and Dances, *Ib.*; the chief of these three Festivals was by way of Distinction call'd, *The Mysteries of Ceres*, *Ib.*; the Purifications, Lustrations, Fastings, Contenance, and Retirement of those who were to be initiated, were very severe, *Ib.*; these Initiations were at first only entering into strict Engagements to observe the Laws of Wisdom and Equity, which were supposed to have come from this Goddess; but afterwards degenerated so much as to become Scenes of the most monstrous Debaucheries, *Ib.*; two young *Acarnanians* who entered the Temple of the Goddess with the Crowd, without being initiated, were punished with Death, tho' it was done purely out of Ignorance, *Ib.*
- CERES, is a Name given by *Niger* to the City of *Apollonia* in *Mygdonia*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 35.
- CERFERNIA, a City which formerly belonged to the *Marfi*, V. 2. P. 298. N. 20.
- CEROMA, a mixture of Oil and Wax, with which the Wrestlers us'd to anoint themselves, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
- CERRETANUS, No *Æmilius* ever bore this Surname, V. 2. P. 226. N. 98.
- CERRETANUS, (*Q. Aulius*). See *Aulius*.
- CESTRUS, (*The*) a River which rises in Mount *Taurus*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 153.
- CETHEGUS, a great Zealot for the Party of *Cinna* and *Marius*, leaves it, and goes over to *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 438.
- CETHEGUS, (*Gaius*) a Man given up to Debauchery, and one of the chief of *Catiline's* Conspirators, V. 6. P. 3. N. 3; makes it his Province to kill all the most considerable Senators in *Rome*, P. 16; but failing in the Attempt, he in a Conference between the Conspirators and *Allobroges*, with great Fury presses them to pursue the same Design, which had been resumed, and fixed to too distant a Time, P. 23; he is taken by Order of *Cicero* as Consul, P. 24; condemned to die, P. 31; and executed, P. 32.
- CETHEGUS, (*Gaius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- CETHEGUS, (*Cornelius*) is deprived of the Priesthood, for having placed the Entrails of a Victim on the Altar, in a different manner from what the Ritual of the *Hetrurians* directed, V. 3. P. 34. N. 75.
- CETHEGUS, (*Marcus Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- CETHEOUS, (*Marcus Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- CETHEGUS, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- CETHEGUS, (*Publius*) a Tribune of the People, whose Friendship the famous *Lucullus* had lost, and in order to recover it de-mends himself so far, as to make Court to a favourite Mistress of the Tribune's, and she compasses the Reconciliation, V. 5. P. 495; *Cethegus* procures for *Marcus Antonius*, the Father of the famous *Mark-Anthony*, a general Command over all the Coasts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, P. 496.
- CHABORAS, (*The*) a River in *Mesopotamia*, V. 6. P. 143. N. 52.
- CHABRIUS, (*The*) a River in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 11.
- CHÆRONEA, formerly one of the most famous Cities in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 163. N. 189; V. 5. P. 414, 415.
- CHALCEDON, a City of *Bitthynia*, V. 5. P. 425. N. 92.
- CHALCIS, (Mount) or *Mons Chalcidicus*, was either Mount *Pelorus*, or a part of it, V. 2. P. 538. N. 26.
- CHALCIS, There were formerly two Cities of this Name, one the Capital of *Eubœa*, V. 3. P. 315. N. 11; the other in *Ætolia*, P. 315. N. 12; the Situation of the former agrees pretty well with that of *Negropont*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 126; the *Ætoli-ans* make several Attempts to make themselves Masters of the Capital of *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 160, 163, 165.
- CHALDÆANS, a sort of Astrologers, so called from *Chaldæa*, their native Country, V. 5. P. 51. N. 104; are driven from *Rome*, and sent home, *Ib.*; their real Knowledge was purely astronomical, of the Elevation of the Pole, the Use of the Quadrant; and they imposed on the credulous by pretending that by the different Conjunctions and Motions of the Planets, they could discover the Secrets of Futurity, concerning the Fortunes of Men, *Ib.* N.
- CHAONIA, a little Province, now called *Canina*, which was the most northern part of *Epirus*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 34; V. 4. P. 45. N. 18.
- CHALONITIS, a Province of *Assyria*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 40.
- CHALPUS, or according to others, *Galbus*, a *Spanish* General, revolts from the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 148; takes *Asena* by Assault, P. 149; is defeated by *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*
- CHALYBES, a People who were dispers'd in several Countries of *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 518. N. 20.
- CHALYBIA, a Province of *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 494. N. 79.
- CHARILAUS, a Consul of *Palæopolis*, helps to bring the *Romans* into that City, V. 2. P. 210, 211.
- CHARIOTS, were not in use in the *Roman* Armies, till the second Battle the *Romans* fought with *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 458.
- CHARIOTS, (*Triumphal*). See *Triumph*.
- CHAROPS,



- CHAROPS, one of the chief Men among the *Epirots*, favours the *Roman Party*, V. 4. P. 45; sends a Shepherd to the *Consul Flamininus*, by whose Assistance he posts Troops on the Eminencies which overlook the *Passes*, where *Philip* is encamp'd, P. 46.
- CHASTITY, (*Patrician*) a Goddess to whom the *Romans* erected a Temple, V. 1. P. 335. N. 83.
- CHASTITY, (*Plebeian*) another Goddess, who had also her Temple in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 336.
- CHERSON, or CHERSONESUS, a City on the north Coast of the *Euxine Sea*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 60.
- CHERSONESUS, (*Thracica*) a Peninsula of *Thrace*, or *Romania*, which is bounded on one Side by *The Propontis*, and on the other by the *Ægean Sea*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 36; V. 5. P. 429. N. 103.
- CHERSONESUS TAURICA, was the Country which is now inhabited by *The Little Tartars* near Mount *Taurus*, V. 5. P. 393. N. 4.
- CHERUSCI, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 148. N. 60.
- CHILD, (A) born at the End of 13 Months after the Death of the Father, is adjudg'd legitimate by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 348.
- CHIOMARA, the Wife of a *Galatian King*, heroically revenges the Violence offered her by a *Roman Centurion*, by ordering one of her Attendants to kill him; and then takes his Head in one of the Lappets of her Robe, and brings it, and lays it at her Husband's Feet, V. 4. P. 242.
- CHIOS, an Island anciently called *Macris*, *Æthalia*, and *Pityasa*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 55; it boasted of having given Birth to *Homer*, *Ib.*
- CHLÆNEAS, an *Ætolian Orator*, makes a Speech in the Senate of *Lacedæmon*, to persuade them to join in a League against *Philip*, V. 3. P. 315; and makes some Impression on them, P. 316; *Philip's Orator* answers him, P. 316, 317; but nevertheless the League is concluded on, P. 318.
- CHRYSOCERAS, or *The Horn of Gold*, or of *Plenty*, was a Name given to the City of *Byzantium*, on account of the great Fruitfulness of its Territory, V. 4. P. 63. N. 69.
- CIA, a little Island near *Crete*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 176.
- CIABRIUS, (*The*) now *The Morara*, a River which falls into *The Danube*, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15.
- CIBOTOS, a Surname given to the City of *Apamea* in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 149. N. 157.
- CIBYOSACTES, a Name given in *Egypt* to Persons of low and mean Birth, V. 6. P. 108. N. 160.
- CIBYRA, a City on the Confines of *Caria* and *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 236. N. 85.
- CICERCIOUS, (*Caius*) who had been Secretary to *Scipio Africanus*, when a Competitor with his Son for the *Prætorship*, very generously drops his Pursuit, and by his Interest gets young *Scipio* chosen, V. 4. P. 354; is sent *Prætor* to *Sardinia*, P. 359; there pacifies the Revolters, and obtains a *Triumph* on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 373.
- CICERO, (*Marcus Tullius*). See *Tullius*.
- CILICIA, a Country of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 88. N. 13.
- CILICIA MONTANA, or *The Mountainous*, was that Part of *Cilicia* which bordered on Mount *Taurus*, V. 5. P. 487. N. 68.
- CILLA, a City of *Africa*, which is only mentioned by *Appian*, and by *St. Cyprian* after him, V. 3. P. 553. N. 114.
- CILNIUS, the chief of a powerful Family in *Hebruria*, receives Succours from the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 310.
- CIMBIS, a City of *Spain* near *Gades*, V. 3. P. 454. N. 30.
- CIMBRI, (*The*) were originally a rambling Nation, like the *Nomades* and *Scythians*, V. 5. P. 193. N. 72; they gain a Battle over the *Romans*, and ravage *Narbonne-Gaul*, P. 215, 247; seize *Toulouse*, P. 255; gain a memorable Victory over two *Roman Armies*, P. 259; but are at last utterly defeated by *Sylla* and *Marius*, P. 285.
- CIMETRA, CIMETRIA, or CUNETRA, as called in different Editions of *Livy*, is a City utterly unknown, V. 2. P. 325. N. 76.
- CIMINIA, or CIMINUS, was a Name common to a Lake, a Forest, and a Mountain, which were formerly in *Hebruria*, V. 2. P. 280. N. 82.
- CIMMERIAN DARKNESS, a proverbial Expression signifying an heavy dull Mind, was taken from the Accounts given of the Country of the *Cymmerians*, which was said to be covered with thick Forests, and such continual Fogs, as the Rays of the Sun could not disperse, V. 5. P. 193. N. 71.
- CIMMERIANS, (*The*) a People who are agreed by all the Geographers to have come originally from *Scythia Asiatica*, V. 5. P. 193. N. 71.
- CINCIUS ALIMONTUS, (*Lucius*) is nominated *Prætor*, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45; and sent into *Sicily* to command under one of the *Consuls*, P. 330; with Orders to carry with him two *Legions* formed out of the Remains of the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 330. N. 49; is entrusted with the Government of *Sicily* by *Lævinus*, during his Absence, he being obliged to go to *Rome*, P. 354. N. 71; is made Admiral of a *Roman Fleet*, and ordered to besiege *Locri*, P. 387. but *Hannibal* delivers the Place, P. 394; is sent to the *Consul Quinctius* to receive his last Advice, *Ib.*; is one of the Deputies sent by the Senate into *Sicily*, to get Information of the Conduct of *Scipio*, P. 494.



- P. 494. N. 110; is the same who passed *The Cincian Law*, P. 516; which restrained the Avarice of Patrons and Senators, obliged Advocates and Orators to plead *gratis*, and limited the Donations a Man was allowed to make from his own Family, *Ib.* N. 30.
- CINCINNATUS, (*Quinctius*). See *Quinctius*.
- CINGILIA, a City formerly belonging to the *Vestini*, now utterly unknown, V. 2. P. 218. N. 91.
- CINGULUM, a City of *Picenum*, built by *Labienus*, V. 6. P. 187. N. 46.
- CINNA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- CINNINIA, CENINIA, or CINNIANA, an ancient City of *Portugal*, of which no Footsteps are now remaining, V. 5. P. 80. N. 49.
- CIOS, a City of which no Footsteps are left, V. 4. P. 64. N. 71.
- CIPUS, (*Marcus Genucius*). See *Genucius*.
- CIRCÆUM, a City built by *Arunx*, one of the Sons of *Tarquin the Second*, V. 1. P. 176; stood where *Civita Vecchia* now stands, P. 176, N. 82; being a *Roman Colony*, *Coriolanus*, at the Head of the *Volsci*, makes himself Master of it, P. 316; the Inhabitants of this City and those of *Velitræ* join with the *Volsci* against the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 42; *Cossus* takes several of them Prisoners in the Battle he fights with the *Volsci*, in the *Pontin Territory*, P. 43; they send Ambassadors to *Rome* to demand the Prisoners, P. 46; but the *Romans* forbid them to appear, because as they were *Citizens* of *Rome*, they had no Right to screen themselves under the venerable Name of Ambassadors, P. 46; *Livy's* Account of this Embassy and Demand is confused, P. 46. N. 107; *Circæum* and *Velitræ* continue in their Revolt, P. 50; and make Incursions into the *Roman Territory*, *Ib.*; and a Plague suspends the Vengeance of the Republick, P. 51.
- CIRCENSES, (*Ludi*) a Name common to all the Games that were celebrated by the *Romans* in *The Circus*, V. 1. P. 114. N. 40; which were so called, because the Competitors who contended in these Chariot and Horse Races, turned *circum enses*, the Races being at first in Meadows, and pointed *Swords* put up, for Bounds and Marks, as our Posts are, P. 115. N. 48; they were in great Request among the *Tarentines*, V. 2. P. 412.
- CIRCUMVALLATION, (*Lines of*) were invented by the *Romans* at the Siege of *Veii*, V. 1. P. 564.
- CIRCUS, (*The*) was a large building at *Rome*, appointed for the Celebration of *The Great Games*, V. 1. P. 115; it was so called, either because one End of it at least, was a Portion of a *Circle*, or because the Chariots in their Races turned round the Marks set up at one end of the Area for that Purpose, *Ib.*; there was none in *Rome* before that erected by *Tarquin the Elder*, P. 115.
- Vol. VI.
- N. 48; which was probably that which was afterwards called *The Great Circus*, *Ib.* N. 44; it consisted of three Ranges of Seats for the Spectators one above another, was three *Stadia* and a half long, four Acres wide, and would contain above 150000 Persons, P. 116; *Tarquin the Younger* finished the Building, by adding a Roof or Covering over the Heads of the Spectators, P. 172.
- CIRCUS FLAMININUS, or *The Flaminian Circus*, stood out of the City, near the Gate *Carmentalis*, between *the Capitol* and *the Field of Mars*, V. 3. P. 42; but it is uncertain when it was built, *Ib.* N. 99.
- CIRCUS MARITIMUS, was a *Circus* in which the Diet of the *Hernici* assembled; but why it was so called is not known, V. 2. P. 294.
- CIRTHA, was the Capital of old *Numidia*, V. 3. P. 508. N. 10; V. 5. P. 203.
- CISSA, called by *Livy Sciffis*, a City of which we now find no Footsteps, V. 3. P. 86. N. 9.
- CISTOPHORUS, a Piece of *Greek Money*, which was worth about eight *French Sols*, V. 4. P. 191. N. 44.
- CITATION, It was customary among the *Romans*, to give those who were cited to appear in a Court of Justice, 27 Days to prepare for their Defence, V. 2. P. 48.
- CITIES, (*The*) subdued by the *Romans* were not all put upon the same Foot; but some were called *Colonies*, others *Municipia*, and others *Præfectures*, V. 2. P. 256. N. 27. See *Colonies*, *Municipia*, *Præfectures*.
- CITIES, the Discipline observed by the *Roman Armies*, when they took any Cities by Assault, V. 3. P. 348. N. 63.
- CITIUM, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 11.
- CITIZEN, *Roman*. This Quality, in its strictest Sense, belonged only to those, who had a Right to live in the City of *Rome*, to give their Suffrages in the *Comitia*, and to stand for Offices, and consequently were incorporated in one of *the Tribes*, V. 2. P. 55. N. 7; but it was in a more extensive Sense given to the People of other Nations, than the *Roman*, that is, they were admitted to some of those Privileges, which were called in general, the Rights of *Citizenship*, *Ib.*
- CITIZENSHIP - ROMAN, (*The Right of*) strictly speaking implied a Right of living in *Rome*, of having Votes in the *Comitia*, and standing for Offices, which belonged only to *Romans*, V. 2. P. 179. N. 2; *Freedmen*, tho' incorporated in the *Tribes*, could not stand for Offices, *Ib.*; but in a looser Sense, as the Expression signifies only some of these Privileges, the Right of *Citizenship* was given to many Foreigners, and Cities, particularly to the *Colonies* and *Municipia*, which had some more, and some fewer of these Advantages, *Ib.* See *Colonies* and *Municipia*.
- G g g g CITRON,



CITRON, a Name anciently given to the City of *Pydna* in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 454. N. 45.

CIVIL LAW, (*The*) had its Rise among the *Romans* in the Reign of *Tarquin the Second*, V. 1. P. 178; the Author of it was *Papirius*; and was from him called *The Papirian Law*, *Ib.*; which from this Time continued always in Force in *Rome*, at least as to what related to Order, Commerce, and some other Particulars, tho' what related to Monarchy was abolished, *Ib.*

CIVISMARUS, a King of the *Gauls*, is killed in a *Battle* fought in *Spain*, with *Asdrubal* and the two *Scipio's*, V. 3. P. 239.

CIUM, there were two Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*, one in *Phrygia*, the other in *Bitbynia*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 176.

CLÆLIA, a Daughter of one of the most illustrious noble Families in *Rome*, is sent as an Hostage to the Camp of *Porfenna*, V. 1. P. 215; swims cross *the Tyber* with her Companions, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; but this Story is told with different Circumstances, by different Historians, *Ib.* N. 66; is carried back with her Companions by the *Consul Poplicola*, to the Camp of the *Hebrurian King*, P. 215; is graciously received by that Prince, who gives her a fine Horse, P. 216; has an equestrian Statue erected to her Honour at *Rome*, *Ib.*

CLÆLIUS, (*Publius*) surnamed *Siculus*, is made *Military Tribune*, for the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59. N. 14.

CLÆLIUS, (*Quintus*) surnamed *Siculus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 255, V. 1. P. 242; generously refuses the *Dictatorship*, and forces his Collegue to accept of it, P. 249.

CLÆLIUS, (*Titus*) surnamed *Siculus*, is chosen one of the first *Military Tribunes*, V. 1. P. 511. N. 17.

CLAMPETIA, a maritime City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 501. N. 131.

CLANIS, (*The*) or *Clanio*, a River which watered the City of *Acerra*, V. 2. P. 196. N. 38; there was also another River and a Lake of this Name, near *Clusium*, P. 340. N. 92; and there was also a third River of this Name in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 92; V. 5. P. 446. N. 137.

CLANIUS, (*The*) a River which *Appian* confounds with *The Liris*, V. 5. P. 346. N. 139.

CLARAS, or LARAS, was the *Prænomen* of *Porfenna King of Clusium*, V. 1. P. 208. See *Lars*.

CLASSES, *Servius* divided all the *Roman People* into six *Classes*, according to their Wealth, V. 1. P. 146; which was of great Service to the Publick, by facilitating the raising Troops and Money by equal Taxes, P. 148, 168. N. 62.

CLASTIDIUM, a City of *Cisalpine Gaul* according to *Plutarch*, of *Liguria* accord-

ing to *Livy*, V. 3. P. 36. N. 81; possibly it might have first belonged to the one, and afterwards to the other; and by this Supposition, *Livy*, who seems to say in different Places, that it belonged to both, may be reconciled to himself, V. 4. P. 79. N. 119.

CLAVUS, was probably a Purple Ornament on the *Roman Tunicks*, which was in the Figure of a *Nail*, V. 2. P. 240. N. 8; this Ornament was also called *Virgula*, and *Linea*, *Ib.*

CLAVUS ANNALIS, was the *Nail* which the *First Consul* every Year drove into the Wall of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, V. 2. P. 88. N. 22.

CLAUDIA, the Sister of *Claudius Pulcher*, is punished for a rash Speech in Conversation, which is deemed contrary to the Love she ought to have had for her Country, V. 2. P. 612.

CLAUDIA, a *Vestal*, the Daughter of the *Consul Appius Claudius*, attends her Father in his *Triumph*, contends with a *Tribune of the People* who would have made the Victor descend from his *Triumphal Chariot*, gets the better in the Dispute, and enters *Rome* triumphantly in the same Chariot with her Father, V. 5. P. 22.

CLAUDIA, a *Vestal*, whose Statue stood near the Temple of *Cybele*, and was not hurt by the Fire, when that Temple was burnt, which was deemed a Prodigy by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 207.

CLAUDIA, (*Quinta*) the famous *Vestal*, who being suspected of Incontinence, gave a miraculous Proof of her Innocence, by drawing off a Ship which was struck on the Sands with her Girdle, after several Yoke of Oxen, and many Men, had in vain endeavoured to do it, V. 3. P. 478; a Fact allowed to be true, but ascribed by Heathen Authors to *The Mother of the Gods*, by *Christian*, to the true God's interposing, and doing it by the Ministry of his Angels, P. 480.

CLAUDIAN, (*The*) Family, consisted of two Branches, one of which was *Patrician*, and the other *Plebeian*, V. 3. P. 168. N. 133.

CLAUDIUS, a *Tribune* in the Army of *Appius Caudex*, is sent by him to relieve *Messana*, which the *Carthaginians* had seized, under Pretence of defending it, V. 2. P. 534; behaves himself with great Prudence and Bravery in an Assembly of the *Mamertini*, whom he called together to discover their Inclinations with Regard to the *Romans*, P. 534; carries a *Roman Fleet* to *Messana*, which is there defeated by the *Carthaginian Fleet*, P. 536; refuses to receive the Ships which *Hanno* had taken from him in that Engagement, *Ib.*; makes a Descent at *Messana*, seizes the City, and forces *Hanno*, who had beaten him at Sea, to retire to the Citadel, *Ib.*; and soon after, forces him to surrender it, *Ib.*



- CLAUDIUS, (*Aëtius*). See *Aëtius*.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*). See *Aëtius Clausus*.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*). See *Appius*.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) endeavours to reform the College of Musicians, V. 2. P. 267; but the Edict he made for that Purpose is disannulled, P. 268; in his *Censorship*, he endeavours to correct the Pride of the Senate, and succeeds, P. 270; attacks the Priesthood in the same manner, *Ib.*; and with no less Success, P. 271; builds a very useful *Aqueduct* to the City of Rome, P. 272; and then *The Way*, which from him was called *The Appian Way*, P. 273; his *Censorship* lasts five Years, *Ib.*; his Attempt to lessen the Credit of the Senate, by introducing mean Persons into it, is made fruitless, *Ib.*; by obstinately retaining his *Censorship* longer than the Laws allowed, he causes great Disturbances in Rome, P. 278, he is chosen *Consul* for the first Time, for the Year 446, P. 293; opposes sending the great *Fabius*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, to make War in *Samnium*, *Ib.*; but in vain, *Ib.*; obtains the *Prætorship* after the *Consulship*, P. 294; awkwardly defends the *Patricians* in the Affair of the *Ogulnii*, P. 314; governs the State during an *Interregnum*, P. 320; makes vain Efforts to hinder the Promotion of a *Plebeian* to the *Consulate*, *Ib.*; renews them with no better Success, P. 326; is made *Consul* a second Time for the Year 457, P. *Ib.*; marches into *Hetruria*, where he is worsted, P. 328; his Colleague comes to his Assistance, P. 329; *Appius* fights a Body of *Samnites*, P. 330; and piqued with Emulation at the Presence of his Colleague, gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 332; is again made *Prætor*, P. 335; strikes Terror into the Minds of the People, on his Arrival at Rome, P. 340; but these Fears are soon dispersed, P. 341; as *Prætor*, he fights the *Samnites*, and gains a considerable Advantage over them, P. 348.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) is chosen *Prætor* for *Iurther Spain*, V. 4. P. 102. N. 64; and there defeats the *Turdetani* and *Turduli*, P. 111.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) is sent by the *Consul Hostilius*, to guard the *Allies* of Rome against the Irruption of *Gentius*, V. 4. P. 402; is defeated, P. 403; has the Command of a flying Camp, P. 418; raises the Siege of *Phanote*, is defeated in his Retreat, and returns to Rome, P. 422.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) Lieutenant General, and Brother-in-Law to *Lucullus* in *Asia*, behaves himself very ill towards him, V. 5. P. 556; and at last leaves him to follow the Standards of *Marcus*, *Ib.*
- CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) actuated by too rash a Zeal for enlarging the Conquests of the Republick, penetrate into *Sarmatia*, and there perishes with Want, V. 5. P. 48.
- CLAUDIUS ASELLUS, See *Afellus*.
- CLAUDIUS ASELLUS, a Trooper in the Roman Army, fights a single Combat with a *Capuan* Trooper, V. 3. P. 183; who extricates himself out of the Affair cunningly, and excuses him with a Jest on the Name of *Afellus*, *Ib.*; which afterwards became Proverbial among the Romans, P. 184.
- CLAUDIUS ASELLUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 3. P. 432; and then *Curule Ædile*, P. 482. N. 69.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) the Uncle of *Appius Claudius* the *Decemvir*, makes a Speech in the Senate against the Ambition and Tyranny of his Nephew, and the rest of the *Decemviri* his Colleagues, V. 1. P. 472; concludes with declaring for the Election of new Magistrates, P. 473; and, angry that the *Decemviri* continue their Tyranny, retires to *Regillum*, with a great Number of his Friends, P. 475; returns to Rome, and in vain endeavours to get his Nephew out of Prison, whom the *Tribunes of the People* had imprisoned, after he had abdicated the *Decemvirate*, P. 492; his extreme Severity, P. 508, 509.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) the *Censor*, has a Quarrel with *Tiberius Gracchus* his Colleague, V. 4. P. 480.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) surnamed *Regillanus*, is made *Consul* for the Year 293, V. 1. P. 400.
- CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) a young Roman, does the Republick important Services in the second *Consulship* of the Great *Fabius*, V. 2. P. 281.
- CLAUDIUS CANINA, (*Caius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 480, V. 2. P. 488; defeats the *Lucani*, *Bruttii*, and *Samnites* in a pitched Battle, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- CLAUDIUS CADEX, (*Appius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 489, V. 2. P. 522; is surnamed *Cadex*; from a very brave Action of his, in landing his Troops in *Sicily*, the Word then signifying a Boat made of ill shaped Planks, and hastily put together, P. 539; is ordered by the Senate to endeavour to recover *Messana*, which the *Carthaginians* had seized, P. 534; he first sends a *Legionary Tribune* of his Army, in his Room, *Ib.*; then goes himself, P. 538; beats *Hiero's* Troops which besieged *Messana*, P. 540; is beaten himself by the *Carthaginians* before that City, but soon has his Revenge, *Ib.*; whether he was honoured with a *Triumph* or not, is uncertain, P. 540. N. 28.
- CLAUDIUS CENTHO, is sent to *Athens*, by the *Consul Sulpicius*, to cover the Country, V. 4. P. 17; and he surprizes *Chalcis*, *Ib.*
- CLAUDIUS CENTHO, (*Appius*) is nominated *Prætor* in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 352; gains a compleat Victory over the *Celtiberians*, by which he merits an *Ovation*, P. 356.



CLAUDIUS CENTHO, (*Gaius*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 513, V. 2. P. 624; is nominated *Dictator* to preside in the *Comitia*, V. 3. P. 267.

CLAUDIUS COCCUS, (*Appius*) harangues the Senate, to persuade them to continue the War with *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 455; and succeeds, P. 456.

CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, (*Appius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 404, V. 2. P. 119; and dies in his Office, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, (*Appius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 485, V. 2. P. 506; takes *Camérinum*, and enjoys the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 506, 507.

CLAUDIUS CRASSUS, (*Gaius*) is made *Dictator*, and soon after obliged to abdicate, V. 2. P. 185.

CLAUDIUS FLAMINIUS, See *Flaminius*.

CLAUDIUS GLYCIAS, See *Glycias*.

CLAUDIUS HORTATOR, (*Gaius*) is made General of Horse, V. 2. P. 185.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Gaius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 703, V. 6. P. 177; acts with Steadiness against *Cæsar*, and for *Pompey*, P. 178, 181; but meeting with little Success grows outrageous, P. 182; and orders *Pompey* to take up Arms against *Cæsar*, P. 182.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 422, V. 2. P. 196; *Dictator*, P. 208; *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 466, which Year is remarkable for the People's dividing themselves from the *Patricians*, P. 407.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 531, V. 3. P. 34; a Man of immortal Fame which is due to his Character, P. 35; lays Siege to *Aceræ*, P. 36; leaves it to go and fight *Viridomarus*, *Ib.*; makes a very prudent Use of the Accident of his Horse's starting just before the Action, *Ib.*; fights *Viridomarus*, and kills him, P. 37; defeats his Army, *Ib.*; subdues all *Insubria* to his Republick, *Ib.*; triumphs at his Return to *Rome*, P. 38; and in the Procession carries a Trophy of the Arms of *Viridomarus* on his own Shoulders, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, P. 115; has the Command of the Army given him after the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 132; returns from *Ostia*, where he was ready to embark for *Sicily*, to *Rome*, to receive fresh Orders from the Senate, *Ib.*; puts himself at the Head of his Army, P. 151; comes to *Nola*, which he confirms in its Adherence to *Rome*, *Ib.*; his march thither, was most probably through *Casilinum*, as *Livy* says, and not *Canusium*, as *Sigonius*, without Reason corrects him, P. 152. N. 80; before he enters *Nola*, he gains over a young *Nolan* to the Roman Interest, who was before strongly attached to the *Carthaginian*, P. 153; makes a vigorous Sally on *Hannibal*, and kills 5000 of Men, P. 154. N. 89;

punishes those *Nolans*, who had entered into a Plot to deliver up the City to *Hannibal*, and goes and encamps on the Mountains of *Suessula*, P. 155; is sent for to *Rome*, P. 168; sent away from thence out of Jealousy, by *Sempronius*, P. 169; is chosen *Consul*, but his Election declared defective by the *Augurs*, *Ib.*; upon which he voluntarily gives it up, *Ib.*; has the Title of *Pro-Consul*, and the Command of an Army given him, *Ib.*; the same Army he had at *Nola*, P. 170; and he returns and encamps under the Walls of that City, P. 180; *Hannibal* comes to besiege it, P. 181; *Marcellus* gains a glorious Victory over him, P. 182; a Body of *Hannibal's* Troops come and desire leave to serve in the Army of the Conqueror, P. 183; the *Consul Fabius* orders him to disband his Army, P. 184; he spends the Winter at *Nola*, and will not assist at the *Comitia* for Elections, *Ib.*; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 539, tho' absent, P. 214; sends a Reinforcement of Troops to *Nola*, to keep in order the Populace, who wanted to deliver up the City to *Hannibal*, P. 221; gains a slight Advantage over the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.*; covers the Siege of *Casilinum*, which is undertaken by his Colleague *Fabius*, P. 222; whom he advises to shake off his Fears, P. 223; *Marcellus* defeats the *Campani*, whom *Fabius* had permitted to go out of the City, and seizes *Casilinum*, *Ib.*; falls sick, P. 224; recovers, and receives Orders from the Senate to carry his Army into *Sicily*, P. 231; sends Ambassadors to the *Syracusans*, *Ib.*; who conclude a Treaty of Alliance with them, P. 232; he is obliged, by some Hostilities committed on the Roman Lands by the *Prætor Hyppocrates*, to send to *Syracuse* to demand Satisfaction of the Senate, P. 233; marches against the *Leontini*, who have begun a Revolt, P. 234; besieges their City, P. 235; takes it by Force, *Ib.*; after *Leontini*, besieges *Syracuse*, P. 238; is continued in the Command of the Roman Armies with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 241; and has a Sovereign Authority in *Sicily*, *Ib.*; begins to invest *Syracuse*, P. 247; takes upon himself the Care of the Fleet which besieges it by Sea, P. 249; makes a general Assault upon the City, *Ib.*; which is rendered entirely fruitless by the Machines of *Archimedes*, P. 250; nor does he succeed better in a second Assault than in the first, P. 251; turns the Siege into a Blockade, and orders the *Prætor Appius* to take care of it, P. 252; makes himself Master of several Cities in *Sicily*, which had abandoned the Romans, *Ib.*; settles a Correspondence in *Syracuse*, P. 256; but his Plot is discovered, *Ib.*; then he takes Advantage of a Festival which was celebrated in the City, in Honour to *Diana*, to make an Assault upon the City, P. 257; which he enters victori-



ously, P. 257; his Compassion at the Sight of the Misfortunes of so flourishing a City, draws Tears from his Eyes, P. 258; the Inhabitants of *Tyche* and *Neapolis*, come in a supplicant manner, and throw themselves at his Feet, *Ib.*; he grants them their Lives, but gives up their Houses to be plundered by his Troops, P. 259; *Philodemus* delivers up to him the Citadel of *Epipolis*, *Ib.*; he opposes with Vigour and repulses *Stimilco*, *Hyppocrates*, and *Epicides*, who jointly attack him in his Trenches, *Ib.*; meets *Bomilcar*, and forces him to retire with the prodigious Armament with which the *Carthaginians* had sent him into *Sicily*, P. 260; receives the Deputies of *Acradina*, P. 261; gains one of the chief Men of the Garrison, P. 262; who delivers *Acradina* to him, P. 263; when he enters it, he, with great Clemency, suffers the *Roman* Deserters to make their escape, *Ib.*; takes the Island of *Ortygia*, *Ib.*; seizes the Treasures of the Kings of *Syracuse*, for the publick Treasury at *Rome*, P. 264; is grieved at the Death of *Archimedes*, *Ib.*; shews so much Clemency in *Syracuse* and *Engyum*, as gives Strangers a great Idea of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is continued *Pro-Consul* in *Sicily*, P. 269, 295; the *Carthaginians* alarm his Camp, P. 323. N. 40; he routs them, *Id. Ib.*; and comes to *Rome* soon after his Victory, P. 324. N.; demands of the Senate the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; obtains of them an *Ovation*, and decrees himself a *Triumph* on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 324, 325; *Rome* is indebted to him, for the Taste she now begins to have for Painting and Sculpture, P. 325; but some blame him, as if with a Taste for the Arts, he had introduced Luxury and Effeminacy into *Rome*, at the same Time, P. 326. N. 43; erects Temples to *Virtue* and *Honour*, P. 325; a Medal on which his *Triumph* is represented, *Ib.*; he is chosen *Consul* for the first Time, for the Year 543, P. 328; enters upon his Office, *Ib.*; with Confidence discovers to the Senate, the secret Intrigues which were forming to his Prejudice, *Ib.*; orders strict Enquiry to be made after some Incendiaries who had set fire to *Rome* in several Places, P. 329; *Sicily* falls to his Lot, P. 330; which he exchanges with *Lævinus* who was to command in *Italy*, P. 331; the *Sicilians*, who had been the Occasion of this exchange, bring their Complaints against him before the Senate, *Ib.*; he defends himself with Firmness and Courage, P. 332; the Senate approve of his Conduct, and he, with a Generosity worthy of a *Roman*, shews great Goodness to his Accusers, and endeavours to serve them, *Ib.*; the *Sicilians* perpetuate the Memory of this glorious Action, P. 333; *Marcellus* retakes several Cities which had surrendered to *Hannibal* in *Samnium*, P. 338; writes to the Senate, representing to

them the Consequences that might follow from the Defeat of the *Pro-Consul Centumalus*, by *Hannibal*, P. 340; to whom he gives Battle, *Ib.*; and *Hannibal* flees before him, P. 341; he confirms the Nomination the People had made of *Fulvius Flaccus* to be *Dictator*, P. 356; he is continued in the Command of his *Consular* Army, with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 357; harasses *Hannibal*, P. 364; who gains some Advantage over him, *Ib.*; but *Marcellus* soon engages him again, P. 365; and gains a Victory over *Hannibal*, P. 366; *Bibulus* declaims against him at *Rome*, P. 378; he is chosen *Consul* a fifth Time, including that *Consulship* which he resigned for the Year 545, *Ib.*; is extremely desirous of engaging *Hannibal* again, P. 382. N. 4; P. 388; the *Pontifices* oppose his earnest Desire of performing his old Vow of erecting a Temple to *Honour* and *Virtue*, P. 382. N. 6, 7; and he in vain endeavours to get the better of that Opposition, P. 383; instead of building one to both Deities, two are erected, one to each, *Ib.*; he falls into an Ambuscade which *Hannibal* had lain for him, P. 388; and is there killed, P. 389; many Presages foretold his Death, P. 388. N. 20; his Character at large, P. 389; *Hannibal* performs magnificent Obsequies for him, P. 391; and sends his Ashes to the *Romans*, which by an unfortunate Accident are lost, P. 391; his Epitaph, P. 389. N. 26; the different Accounts of the manner in which this great Man was killed, P. 391. N. 28.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of the former, is wounded in the Action in which his Father loses his Life, V. 3. P. 388; *Hannibal* sends to him his Father's Ashes, P. 391; he dedicates the Temple of *Virtue*, which his Father had formerly made a Vow to build, P. 484; obtains the *Prætorship* of *Sicily*, V. 4. P. 43; has extraordinary Honours paid him there, as the Son of the great *Marcellus*, P. 44; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 557, P. 87; in vain opposes the Peace *Philip* desires of the *Roman* Senate, P. 89; continues in *Italy*, to oppose the Enterprizes of the *Gauls*, *Ib.*; is defeated by *Coriolanus* King of the *Boii*, P. 100; revenges himself, first on the *Insabres*, of whom he makes a terrible Slaughter, *Ib.*; and then on the *Boii* themselves, whereby he obtained the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 101; is created *Pontifex*, P. 102. N. 63; sent to *Carthage* to enquire into *Hannibal's* Conduct, P. 115; distinguishes himself in *Cisalpine Gaul*, P. 141; and writes to the Senate against the *Consul Merula*, P. 142; is chosen *Censor*, P. 228; makes a *Census* of the People, P. 246; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 570, P. 300; and drives out of *Italy* that swarm of *Gauls* who were come to settle near *Aquileia*, P. 307.

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CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen Consul for the first Time, for the Year 587, V. 4. P. 514; and tho' he does nothing considerable, is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is chosen Consul a second Time, for the Year 598, P. 547; and by his Exploits in *Liguria* procures himself a second *Triumph*, P. 548; is chosen Consul a third Time, for the Year 601, P. 562; gains considerable Advantages in *Spain*, P. 563; which he in Appearance pacifies, *Ib.*; but the Senate refuse to ratify what he had done, P. 564; and order him to continue the War, which Orders are but ill executed, P. 568; he dies on his Return to *Rome*, P. 569.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) is ordered to go to *Africa*, with the Title of *Prætor*, V. 5. P. 57; and is kill'd with Lightning on board the Ship which was to carry him to his Province, P. 57.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) one of the Judges of *Milo* who murdered *Clodius* the Tribune, V. 6. P. 153; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 702, P. 167; is very zealously attached to *Pompey*, P. 168; and labours strenuously to get *Cæsar* recalled from his *Pro-Consulship* of the *Gauls*, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of the preceding, is, by *Pompey's* Interest, chosen Consul for the Year 704, V. 6. P. 181; begins the Exercise of his Office with forcing *Cæsar* to take up Arms against the Senate, P. 183; follows *Pompey* to *Thessalonica*, who had been declared Generalissimo of the Troops of the Senate, P. 209.

CLAUDIUS, (*Marcus*) one of the Clients of *Appius Claudius*, V. 1. P. 479; concert with the *Decemviri* an infamous Plot against the Honour of *Virginia*, P. 479; would have her pass for his Slave, *Ib.*; obtains two Decrees of the *Decemviri*, whereby he gives him Possession of her, P. 480; orders her to be conducted to his House, P. 482; but *Virginus*, her Father, kills her before she gets thither, P. 483; *Claudius* is banished, P. 493.

CLAUDIUS NERO, a Relation of the famous *Marcellus*, by his Negligence prevents the entire Defeat of *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 221.

CLAUDIUS NERO, is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, V. 4. P. 480.

CLAUDIUS NERO, (*Caius*) is chosen to be *Prætor* at *Suessula*, V. 3. P. 267; is ordered by the *Consuls* to come with an Army to the Siege of *Capua*, P. 286. N. 20; is confirm'd in that Employment by the *Comitia*, P. 295; receives a Commission from the Senate to carry a considerable Body of Troops into *Spain*, P. 320; with them he invests *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*; but suffers him to escape, *Ib.*; young *Scipio* takes the Command of the Army from him, P. 342; and he acts as Lieutenant-General in the Army of *Marcellus*,

P. 365; is thought on for the *Consulship*, P. 405; and promoted to it for the Year 546, P. 406; the Care of the War in *Bruttium* against *Hannibal*, falls to his Lot, P. 407; and he defeats the *Carthaginian* General, P. 412; forces him to abandon his Camp, *Ib.*; and kills 2000 of his Men in his Retreat, *Ib.*; forms a Design to prevent *Asdrubal's* joining *Hannibal*, P. 413; arrives at his Colleague's Camp, P. 414; votes for immediately giving *Asdrubal* Battle, P. 415; who abandons his Camp, and marches towards *Insubria*, *Ib.*; the Romans attack him on the Banks of *The Metaurus*, and *Nero* secures the Victory to the Side of the Romans, P. 416; after the Defeat and Death of the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.*; the Roman Consul returns first to the Camp he had left in order to carry a Reinforcement to his Colleague, P. 417; and then to *Rome*, P. 430; where he receives the Honour of a *Triumph*, P. 431; then nominates *Livius Dictator*, P. 432; and continues without Employment, *Ib.*; when chosen *Censor* with *Livius*, he signalizes his old Enmity to his Colleague, and degrades him from the Order of *Knighthood*, P. 502; is sent on a solemn Deputation to *Ptolemy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 7.

CLAUDIUS NERO, (*Tiberius*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, V. 3. P. 482; and promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 551, P. 547; has the Command of a Fleet in *Africa*, *Ib.*; but the Senate at first delay his Departure in regard to *Scipio Africanus*, P. 559; and afterwards hasten it, that he may assist *Scipio* in the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 562; accordingly, he sails for *Africa*, but his Fleet is so attacked and shattered by Storms, that he is forced to return to *Italy* to rest, without being able to reach *Africa*, *Ib.*

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is by the Troops which escaped at the Defeat of *Cannæ*, put at the Head of the Army, V. 3. P. 129; is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, P. 165; then in vain attempts to intercept a Body of Troops which the *Carthaginians* had sent for *Hannibal* in *Italy*, P. 209; sends a Deputation to *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, who receives it with Contempt, P. 211; *Claudius* therefore commits Hostility in the Territory of *Syracuse*, P. 213; and on the Death of *Hieronymus*, sends an Account to the Roman Senate of the State of Affairs in *Sicily*, *Ib.*; shares the Government of that Island with *P. Cornelius Lentulus*, P. 215, 231; receives Deputies from the chief Members of the Senate of *Syracuse*, to renew the ancient Treaties made with *Rome*, *Ib.*; sends the Deputies to the Consul *Marcellus*, *Ib.*; suffers himself to be surprized by *Hippocrates*, P. 233; attempts an Accommodation between the *Syracusans* and *Romans*, but



- but without Success, P. 247; besieges *Syracuse* by Sea, *Ib.*; has the Command of the Land Forces given him by *Marcellus*, who takes upon himself that of the Fleet, P. 249; *Archimedes* renders the *Prætor's* Attacks fruitless, P. 252; *Marcellus* orders him to block up the Place, *Ib.*; and then sends him to *Rome*, P. 255; where he is chosen *Consul* for the Year 541, P. 267; sets out with his Collegue to make War in *Samnium*, P. 283. N. 20; is worsted near *Capua*, *Ib.*; fights *Hannibal*, but without any Advantage, P. 284. N.; plays with the Activity of the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.* Col. 1; invests *Capua* jointly with his Collegue, *Ib.* Col. 2; comes to *Rome* to preside in the *Comitia*, P. 294; is there made *Pro-Consul*, to continue the Siege of *Capua*, P. 295; repulses the besieged who made a Sally upon him, with Vigour, P. 299; is wounded in the Action, which prevents his Troops taking the City by Assault, P. 300; *Hannibal*, at his Return from *Rome*, attacks him in his Trenches, and forces him to retire to the Hills, P. 307; upon the return of *Fulvius*, who had followed *Hannibal* to *Rome*, the Siege is renewed, P. 308; and the City taken, P. 310; and upon a Dispute between him and *Fulvius*, about the Punishment of the *Capuan* Senators who were sent to *Cale* and *Thebanum*, *Fulvius* takes upon him to have them whipp'd, and put to Death, without Mercy, *Ib.*
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 568, V. 4. P. 281; makes War in *Liguria* with Success, P. 288; and upon his return to *Rome* procures all the Suffrages of the People for advancing his Brother to the *Consulship*, *Ib.*
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 610, V. 5. P. 18; unjustly makes War with the *Salassi*, P. 21; who defeat his Army, *Ib.*; but he has his Revenge in a second Action, P. 22; decrees himself the Honours of a *Triumph* for this Victory, contrary to the Will of the Senate and People, *Ib.*; and is the first who entered *Rome* in *Triumph* by virtue of his own Authority, *Ib.*; stands for the *Censorship*, against *The Second Africanus*, P. 23; but the Commons whom he had already provoked, disappoint him, *Ib.*; nevertheless he is afterwards made *Censor*, P. 80.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 674, V. 5. P. 471; and defeated by *Spartacus*, P. 510.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Appius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 699, V. 6. P. 128; has *Asia Propria* for his Province, where he continues in Inaction, P. 128; nevertheless demands a *Triumph*, but falls of it, P. 169; he had laid waste his Province by his Cruelties and enormous Exactions, P. 171. N. 25; is made *Censor*, P. 177; and does *Cæsar* great Service without designing it, P. 182. N. 36.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Caius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 576, and has the Care of the War in *Istria*, V. 4. P. 344; sets out precipitately, without performing the usual religious Ceremonies, P. 346; is led into great Excesses by his Rage against the *Pro-Consuls* his Predecessors, *Ib.*; takes the City of *Nesattium* by Assault, P. 347; and seizes two other Cities in *Istria*, *Ib.*; subdues the whole Country, and leads his victorious Army against the *Ligures*, whom he subdues in a few Days, P. 348; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; upon the Revolt of the *Ligures*, takes *Mutina*, and then puts above 8000 of the *Ligures* to the Sword, P. 349; is called into *Cispadan Gaul* by the *Consul Petillius* his Successor, P. 350; is promoted to the *Censorship*, P. 411; gets two Laws passed relating to the Soldiers, *Ib.*; and treats all Orders of Men with great Severity, in the Exercise of his Office of *Censor*, P. 412, 413.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 623, V. 5. P. 133.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Caius*) an *Ædile*, entertains the People, whilst in that Office, with Games celebrated with extraordinary Magnificence, V. 5. P. 301; according to *Festus* he was the Man who invented the Art of imitating Thunder upon the Stage, P. 301. N. 13; he is made *Consul* for the Year 661, P. 317.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Publius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 504, V. 2. P. 602; arrives before *Lilybæum*, and greatly reproaches the *Consuls* who had been concern'd in the Siege of that Place before him, P. 603; makes an Attempt on *Drepanum* without Success, *Ib.*; despises the *Auguries* which seem'd to forebode Ill to him, P. 604; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 605; and there prosecuted, *Ib.*
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Publius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 569, by the Intrigues of his Brother *Appius*, V. 4. P. 288.
- CLAUDIUS PULCHER, (*Publius*) or *Clodius*, a young Roman, who carries his Debaucheries to the utmost Excess, V. 6. P. 42. N. 74; P. 51. N. 104; forms a Scheme to carry on an Intrigue at a solemn Sacrifice to *The Good Goddess*, P. 41, 42; is discovered and prosecuted for it, P. 50; but by his Interest, and the Intrigues of his Friends, gets himself acquitted, P. 51. N. 98; goes *Quæstor* to *Sicily*, P. 53; returns from thence to raise Troubles in the Republick, P. 57; with this Design resolves to be made *Tribune of the People*, P. 58; and to qualify himself for it, gets himself adopted by a *Plebeian*, *Ib.*; but this Adoption is declared null for



for want of being true in Form, P. 59; nevertheless *Cæsar* gets it confirmed by the People, and *Claudius* ranked among the *Plebeians*, under the Name of *M. Fontei*, or *Flavius*, P. 74; then he is chosen *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; and makes it the chief Business of his Office to ruin *Cicero*, P. 77; to this End, he begins with ingratiating himself with all Orders of Men, *Ib.*; and at length gets a Law passed in general Terms, which by Construction would drive *Cicero* into Banishment, P. 79; accordingly, *Claudius* gets him banished, and his Estate confiscated, P. 83; his own Faction give the seditious *Tribune* the Appellation of *The fortunate Catiline*, P. 85. N. 84; *Cato* likewise sinks under his Attacks, P. 85; and under a specious Pretence is forced to leave *Rome*, P. 86; *Cæsar*'s Victories make him more insolent than ever, P. 93; he sets young *Tigranes*, who was *Pompey*'s Prisoner at *Rome*, at Liberty, P. 94; wants to get *Pompey*, who endeavours to get *Cicero* recall'd, assassinated, P. 95. N. 129; and openly opposes with Violence *Cicero*'s Return, P. 96. N. 131; but his Efforts in that Case are fruitless, P. 98; he is made *Ædile*, P. 116; offers a fresh Affront to *Cicero*, P. 116. N. 187; P. 117. N. 188; is very like to be torn in Pieces, P. 119; is murdered by *Milo*, which raises a great Disturbance in *Rome*, P. 150.

CLAUDIUS-SERVILIUS-TUCCA, (*Caius*). See *Servilius*.

CLAUSULA, (*The*) a River which watered the east part of *Scodra*, the most considerable City in old *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 448. N. 32, 33.

CLAUSUS, (*Ælius*). See *Ælius*.

CLAZOMENE, a City of *Asia Minor*, in *Ion*, on the Coast of the *Ægean Sea*, near *The Gulph of Smyrna*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 117.

CLEOMENES, *The third* of the Name, King of *Lacedæmon*, and Son of *Leonidas* King of *Lacedæmon*, a short Account of his Life and Actions, V. 3. P. 315. N. 15.

CLEON, a *Sicilian* Slave, who distinguished himself in the War his Brother Slaves made with the *Romans* in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 120; his Death, P. 122.

CLEONE, a little City in the Territory of *Argos*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 104.

CLEONYMES, King of *Lacedæmon*, makes a Descent in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 306; there loses a Battle with the *Romans*, P. 307; after rambling some Time at Sea, makes another Descent in *Italy*, *Ib.*; but with very ill Success, P. 308; is driven from his Capital by the Ambition of *Areus* his Nephew, and the Intrigues of *Cheilonis* his Wife, P. 490; and calls *Pyrrhus* to his Assistance, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, See *Eurydice*.

CLEOPATRA, the Daughter of *Antiochus the*

*Great*, V. 4. P. 97; is by her Father promised to *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, *Ib.*; and married to him, P. 147; she governs the Kingdom after his Death, as Guardian to her two Sons, during their Minority, P. 362; is extremely fond of and partial to the younger, *Ib.*; sends them both with some Ambassadors to *Rome*, P. 477; where they are very well received, *Ib.*; out of Love to her younger Son, the Queen unjustly dethrones the elder, P. 517; and then the younger causes her to be put to Death, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, the Daughter of *Ptolomy*, at the Persuasion of her Father, leaves *Alexander Bala* her Husband, and marries *Demetrius Nicanor*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 5; promises *Demetrius*'s eldest Son to leave his Father and marry him, P. 70; and does so, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, the Niece and Wife of *Phycon*, King of *Egypt*, seizes the Throne, after the Death of her Husband, V. 5. P. 309. N. 31; gives the Crown to her younger Son in prejudice to the elder, whom she hated, *Ib.*; and the younger orders her to be assassinated, *Ib.*

CLEOPATRA, the Daughter of *Ptolomy Laithurus*, King of *Egypt*, V. 5. P. 463; marries *Alexander* the Son of her first Husband, P. 463; and is by his Orders assassinated, *Ib.*; *Pausanias* calls her *Berenice*, *Ib.* N. 22.

CLEOPATRA, one of the Daughters of *Mithridates*, with great Bravery held out the Citadel of *Phanagoria*, against the Inhabitants who invested it, for some Days, and then makes her Escape, V. 5. P. 579.

CLEOPATRA, the eldest Daughter of *Ptolomy Auletes*, succeeds her Father in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, V. 6. P. 172; but *Ptolomy* dethrones her, and gives the Kingdom to her youngest Brother, P. 209.

CLEOPTOLEMUS, the Father of a beautiful *Chalcidian* Woman, who marries *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 167.

CLEPSINE, (*Caius Genucius*). See *Genucius*.

CLEPSYDRA, a kind of *Water-Clock*, or Dial, in use among the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 540. N. 5; *Nasica* first brought one to *Rome*, or at least set one up in publick before his House, *Ib.*

CLIENTS, at *Rome*, were the poorer sort of *Citizens*, whom the richer, called therefore *Patrons*, protected from Oppressions and Frauds, V. 1. P. 26; and in Return the *Clients* were obliged to pay their Portions of their *Patron*'s Daughters, ransom them or their Children if taken Prisoners, and discharge their publick Debts, *Ib.*

CLIMA, signified among the *Romans*, a Piece of Ground, which was sixty Foot square, V. 5. P. 13. N. 28.

CLITUMNUS, (*The*) a River of Old *Umbria*, which is very particularly described by *Pliny the Younger*, V. 2. P. 291. N. 3.

CLOCKS



CLOCKS, were not in use among the *Romans* till after the Conquest of *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 440. N. 22.

CLODIA, the Wife of *Lucullus*, is divorced by him, V. 5. P. 524.

CLODIUS, See *Publius Claudius Pulcher*.

CLONDICUS, General of the *Bastarni*, brings *Perfes* a Reinforcement of 20000 Men, V. 4. P. 441; but piqued at his Avarice, P. 442; leaves him; and ravages *Thrace* with his Troops, *Ib.*

CLONIUS, a *Roman Knight*, is murdered by his Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267.

CLOTH, *Linnen* prepar'd for that Purpose, was sometimes used by the *Romans* for writing, V. 1. P. 512. N. 19.

CLUENTIUS, (*Aulus*) in *The War with the Allies*, is nominated by the Rebels, General of the *Peligni*, V. 5. P. 337; comes to the Relief of *Pompeii*, besieged by *Sylla*, P. 354; is there worsted at first, *Ib.*; and afterwards utterly defeated in two Battles, and killed, P. 355.

CLUILIA, (*Fossa*) an Entrenchment which *Cælius* the *Alban* made round his Camp, about four or five Miles from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 77.

CLUILIUS, See *Cælius*.

CLUILIUS, or CLÆLIUS, a powerful Lord of the *Æqui*, enters *Latium*, V. 1. P. 412; draws the *Consul Minutius*, who was come to fight him, into a Snare, P. 413; but the *Dictator Cincinnatus*, who comes to the Assistance of the *Consular Army*; obliges the *Æqui* to deliver *Cluilius* up to him, P. 415; and carries the General to *Rome*, where he adorns the *Triumph* of his Conqueror, P. 416.

CLUILIUS, a *Volscian* General, comes to the Assistance of the People of *Ardea*, who had taken up Arms against their Nobility, V. 1. P. 514; is taken Prisoner by the *Consul Geganius*, P. 515.

CLUPEA, or CLYPEA, in *Greek* called *Aspis*, a City of *Africa*, V. 2. P. 573; is taken by the *Romans*, P. 581; and then abandoned by them, *Ib.*; it stood on the south Coast of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 33; P. 507. N. 9; V. 4. P. 610. N. 24.

CLUSIA, or CLUSIUM, a City of *Hetruria*, now called *Chiusi*, is besieged by the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 10; sends to implore the Assistance of the *Romans*, P. 12; who send Ambassadors to the *Senones* in its Behalf; *Ib.*; and the Ambassadors not being able to succeed by Negotiation, put themselves at the Head of the *Clusians*, and lead them out to Battle, P. 13; this City was one of the twelve Metropolis's of *Hetruria*, V. 5. P. 446.

CLUVIA, a City of *Samnium*, is taken by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 275.

CLYPEUS, a kind of Buckler used by the *Romans* in the Time of *Romulus*, V. 2. P. 94. N. 33.

CNEIUS APRONIUS, See *Apronius*.

CNEIUS AUFIDIUS ORESTES, See *Aufidius*.

CNEIUS BÆBIUS TAMPHILUS, See *Bæbius*.

CNEIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.

CNEIUS-CORNELIUS-ASINA-SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.

CNEIUS-CORNELIUS-BLASIO, See *Cornelius*.

CNEIUS-CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, See *Cornelius*.

CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, See *Cornelius*.

CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.

CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPALUS, See *Cornelius*.

CNEIUS DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, See *Domitius*.

CNEIUS DOMITIUS CALVINUS, See *Domitius*.

CNEIUS FLAVIUS, See *Flavius*.

CNEIUS FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, See *Fulvius*.

CNEIUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.

CNEIUS-MALLIUS-MAXIMUS, See *Mallius*.

CNEIUS MANLIUS CINCINNATUS, See *Manlius*.

CNEIUS MANLIUS VOLSO, See *Manlius*.

CNEIUS MARCIUS RUTILUS, See *Marcus*.

CNEIUS OCTAVIUS, See *Octavius*.

CNEIUS OCTAVIUS NEPOS, See *Octavius*.

CNEIUS OGULNIUS, See *Ogulnius*.

CNEIUS PAPIRIUS CARBO, See *Papirius*.

CNEIUS PLANCIUS, See *Plancius*.

CNEIUS POMPEIUS, See *Pompeius*.

CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, See *Pompeius*.

CNEIUS POMPEIUS STRABO, See *Pompeius*.

CNEIUS QUINTILIUS, See *Quintilius*.

CNEIUS-SERVILIUS-CÆPIO, See *Servilius*.

CNEIUS SICINIUS, See *Sicinius*.

CNEIUS VOLUSIUS, See *Volusius*.

CNIDUS, a considerable City of *Asia Minor*, on a Peninsula in *Caria*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 120; V. 5. P. 428.

COCINTHUM, or STILIDUM, a Promontory in *Italy*, now called *Capo di Stillo*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.

COCOSATES, a People of ancient *Gaul*, V. 6. P. 116. N. 186.

CODE, (*Flavian*) the Body of Laws published by *Flavius*, the Secretary of the *Censor Appius*, from whom he stole it, V. 2. P. 303. N. 31.

CODE, (*Papirian*) the Body of Laws which *Papirius* compiled, in the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 391. N. 21; the Laws which *Baldwin the Civilian* says he had collected from a very ancient Table, are not a part of these Laws according to *Cujas*, but of a later Date than the *Roman Monarchy*, *Ib.*

CODRION, a City in the west of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 57.

COELIAN, (*The*) Law, enacted that the Suffrages should be given in *Tablets*, or by *Ballot*, even in State-crimes, V. 5. P. 230; which introduced and countenanced great Disorders and Iniquities in the Republick, *Ib.* N. 48.



- COELIUS, a Chief of the *Hetrurians*, surrenders up himself and his Troops to *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 37.
- COELIUS ANTIPATER, (*Lucius*) wrote the History of the Wars of the Romans with *Hannibal*, V. 5. P. 231. N. 49; *Cicero's* Character of him, *Ib.*
- COELIUS, COETIUS, or CLUILIUS, the chief Magistrate of *Alba*, draws that City into a War with the Romans, V. 1. P. 76; is found dead in his Camp, without any Marks of Violence upon him, P. 78; and his Death is ascribed by some to Poison, by others to himself, and by others to Accident, *Ib.*
- COELIUS, (Mount) was called *Mons Querquetulanus* before it was built on, from the many Oaks that grew upon it, V. 1. P. 37. N. 136; *Tullus* brings it within the Verge of the City of *Rome*, P. 91; or, as others, *Tarquin the Elder*, *Ib.* N. 113.
- COELIUS, See *Cælius*.
- COEPIO, (*Cneius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- COHORTS, Each Roman Legion consisted of ten Cohorts, and each Cohort of more or fewer Men, according to the Number of Men in the Legion, V. 1. P. 387. N. 9; but this Division of the Legions into Cohorts, was first begun by *Julius Cæsar*, in his Armies, V. 2. P. 458. N. 93.
- COLCAS, or COLYCHAS, a petty Spanish King, revolts from the Romans, V. 4. P. 81. N. 129.
- COLCHIS, a Country in *Asia* which bordered on *The Palus Mæotis* and *Iberia*, V. 5. P. 477. N. 40.
- COLENDÆ, probably was not far from *Ter-mantia*, which is all we know of its Situation, V. 5. P. 305. N. 22.
- COLICHAS, or COLCAS, a Spanish Prince, who enters into an Alliance with *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 435. N. 12.
- COLLARS, were anciently Marks of Distinction, V. 2. P. 96. N. 38.
- COLLATIA, a City of *Latium*, stood on this Side *The Anio*, six Miles from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 183. N. 102; is taken by the first *Tarquin*, and for ever made subject to the Romans, P. 111. N. 30; the Government of it is given by *Tarquin* to his Nephew *Egerius*, P. 111; who from that Time began to be called
- COLLATINUS, He suffers himself to be surprized by the *Hetrurians* in his Camp at *Fidenæ*, V. 1. P. 118. See *Egerius*.
- COLLATINUS, the Grandson of the former, V. 1. P. 182; and Husband of the famous *Lucretia*, P. 183; is dishonoured by *Sextus Tarquinius*, *Ib.*; and created Consul after the Proscription of the *Tarquins*, P. 188.
- COLLATINUS, the Collegue of *Junius Brutus*, the first Roman Consul, begins to lose his Credit among the Roman People, V. 1. P. 191; is inclined to spare his Nephews who had enter'd into a Conspiracy against the State, P. 197; draws on him-
- self the Hatred of the Roman People, P. 199; and is forced to resign the Consulship, and banish himself from *Rome* to *Lavinium*, where he dies of old Age, P. 200; *Livy's* Account of the Deposition of this Consul is not probable, *Ib.* N. 21.
- COLLEGES SACERDOTAL, (*The chief*) established in *Rome*, were eight, that of the Pontifices, Augurs, Decemviri, Sybillini, Septemviri Epulones, Salii, FERIALES LUPERCII, and Fratres Arvales, V. 5. P. 11. N. 25.
- COLLINA, (*The Gate*) was also called *Quirinalis* and *Salaria*, and *Salutaris*, V. 1. P. 212. N. 60; it join'd to the Hills *Viminalis* and *Quirinalis*, V. 5. P. 366.
- COLLINA, (*The Tribe*). See *Luceres*.
- COLLINI, (*Salii*). See *Salii*.
- COLLINUS, (Mount). See *Quirinalis*.
- COLOBATUS, a River in *Phrygia*, whose Rise and Course are both unknown, V. 4. P. 237. N. 91.
- COLONE, or COLONIS, a little Town belonging to the Territory of *Messana*, V. 4. P. 302. N. 56.
- COLONIA PATRICIA, See *Corduba*.
- COLONIAM ACERINAM, See *Acerinam*.
- COLONIES, (*The Latin*) were composed partly of the Allies of the Latin Name, and partly of such Roman Citizens as lost their Privileges as soon as settled in a new Country, and enjoyed only the Rights of *Latium*, V. 2. P. 180. Note, Col. 1.
- COLONIES MARITIME, (*The*) were seven, *Ostia*, *Antium*, *Anxur*, *Minturnæ*, *Sinuessæ*, *Sena Gallica*, and *Alfium*, V. 3. P. 409. N. 101; and these, tho' hitherto excus'd by Treaty from furnishing their Contingent of Troops, are also obliged (except *Ostia* and *Antium*) to send their Contingents against *Hannibal*, P. 409.
- COLONIES, (*The Roman*) were first planted, with one of these Rivers, either to extend the Roman Territories, or keep in Awe People yet unsubdued, or ease the City of too great a Number of Inhabitants, or to remove to a Distance a seditious Multitude, or to reward the Roman Legionaries, V. 1. P. 176. N. 81; they consisted of Citizens who had before no Lands, but had some assigned them in the Colony, *Ib.*; and they lived according to the Roman Laws, but lost their Right of Suffrage, in the Comitia, both active and passive, *Ib.*; *Tarquin the First* sent a Roman Colony to *Crustumium*, P. 110; *Titus*, the Son of *Tarquin the Second*, settled another at *Signia*, by Order of that Prince, P. 176; and *Arunx*, his Brother, another at *Circæum*, *Ib.*; these new Settlements were of great Service to old *Rome*, V. 2. P. 46. N. 106; each Colony had its own Senate, the Members of which were called *Decuriones*, P. 50. N. 3; the Colonies enjoyed only the *jus privatum*, or *jus Quiritium*, of Roman Citizens, but had not the Right of Suffrage, or enjoying Offices,



- fices, or for six hundred Years that of being incorporated in the *Legions*, P. 179. N. 2; but one sort of *Municipia* enjoyed all the Rights of *Roman Citizens* whatsoever, and the other sort of them had a Right to be enrolled in the *Legions*, tho' neither active nor passive Voices in the *Comitia*, *Ib.*; it was customary with the *Romans*, in the Settlement of *Colonies*, to distribute Lands near the new *Colony*, to the new *Citizens*, which was generally done by three Commissioners sent by the Senate for that Purpose, V. 3. P. 60; the *Ver Sacrum* among the Ancients contributed greatly to the Establishment of *Colonies*, P. 91. N. 25; twelve *Roman Colonies* refuse the Senate to contribute towards the present *Carthaginian War*, V. 3. P. 361; but all the others give a memorable Proof on this Occasion of their Affection for *Rome*, *Ib.*; the Names of those twelve *Colonies*, P. 360. N. 91; and of those who submitted, P. 361. N. 93.
- COLOPHON, one of the most considerable Cities in *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 209. N. 30; V. 5. P. 125. N. 21.
- COLUBRARIA, a Name given to the Island of *Ophiussa*, because it abounded with Serpents, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68.
- COLOSSUS, (A) of *Jupiter*, was erected on the *Capitol*, by the *Consul Carvilius*, of such a height, that it could be seen above 12 Miles from *Rome*, according to *Pliny*, V. 2. P. 364. N. 27.
- COLUMNA ROSTRATA, a Pillar, adorned with the *Rostrum* or *Beaks of Ships*, erected in Honour to the *Consul Duilius*, V. 2. P. 559. N. 66.
- COMA, or COMUM, or COMO, a City of *The Milanese*, V. 6. P. 168. N. 4; was founded according to *Pliny*, by the *Orobos*, V. 2. P. 7. N. 36; and both *Pliny* and *Livy* make them a different People from the *Insubres*, *Ib.*
- COMACA, a City of *Pisidia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 94.
- COMANA, three Cities of this Name in *Asia*, V. 5. P. 516. N. 15.
- COMBULTERIA, a Conjecture of *Holstenius* concerning the Situation of this City, V. 3. P. 180. N. 167.
- COMEDIANS, or ACTORS. This Profession was Honourable among the *Greeks*, and Infamous among the *Latins*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 16.
- COMEDIES, were at first rather *Balls* than *Plays*, and grew up by degrees to what they afterwards were, in the manner related, V. 2. P. 84.
- COMET, an extraordinary one appeared at the Birth of *Mithridates the Great*, V. 5. P. 318. N. 53. Col. 2.
- COMINIUM, a City belonging to the *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 19; there were two Cities of this Name in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 279. N. 15.
- COMINIUS, a *Legionary Tribune*, gives very wholesome Advice at the Battle of *Imbrinium*, V. 2. P. 219. N. 93.
- COMINIUS, (*Pontius*). See *Pontius*.
- COMINIUS, (*Posthumus*) surnamed *Auruncus*, is created *Consul* for the Year 252, V. 1. P. 236.
- COMITIA, Assemblies to which all the *Citizens* were called, and in which they had a Right of Voting, V. 1. P. 148; these Assemblies were so called from the Place where they met, which was called *Comitium*, P. 43. N. 152; their Votes were at first taken singly, P. 148; *Servius* ordered that for the future, they should vote by *Centuries*, *Ib.*; thereby changing the *Comitia* by *Curia*, which were assembled in *The Forum Romanum*, into *Comitia by Centuries* which were assembled in *The Field of Mars*, *Ib.*; for six hundred Years, the Votes were given by Word of Mouth, but afterwards by *Tablets*, or *Tickets*, which in some Measure answers to our voting by *Ballot*, *Ib.*; N. 32; the manner of voting was by each *Century's* going into an Inclosure made for that Purpose, and called *Septum*, or *Ovile*, through a narrow Passage called *The Bridge*, *Ib.*; V. 2. P. 323. N. 74; these *Comitia* were first by *Curia*, and by *Centuries*, P. 307. N. 79; and their Authority was very great, *Ib.*; *Comitia by Tribes* were established in 262, P. 307. N. 80; these *Comitia* became formidable to the Senate, *Ib.*; are made necessary for the Election of the *Plèbeian Magistrates*, and all Matters of Importance, P. 336. N. 11; the Forms which were to be observed in holding them, *Ib.*; the several religious Ceremonies which were to be observed both in holding the *Comitia*, and as preparatory to them, V. 2. P. 36. N. 95; V. 3. P. 165. N. 119; P. 168. N. 132; a Law is passed which forbids the holding them in any Place but *Rome*, under Pain of Death, V. 2. P. 105.
- COMITIA CALATA, were *Comitia* assembled for the Confirmation of *Wills*, which was done only twice a Year, V. 5. P. 27. N. Col. 2; so called from the Word *Calare*, to assemble, or call together, *Ib.*
- COMITIA CENTURIATA, or by *Centuries*, were *Comitia* in which the People were assembled, and voted by *Centuries*, V. 1. P. 148; these only had the Right of determining Causes that affected the Life, or Liberty, or Privileges, of a *Roman Citizen*, P. 455. N. 85; they were always to be assembled in *The Field of Mars*, P. 148. N. 32.
- COMITIA CURIATA, or by *Curia*, were when the People were assembled by *Curia*, which were the first sort of *Comitia*, V. 1. P. 148; and were assembled only in *The Forum Romanum*, *Ib.* N. 32; their Rights at first were to elect the chief Magistrates, and determine all important Affairs, P. 359. N. 43.



- COMITIA TRIBUNITIA, or Assemblies of the Roman People by Tribes, had not a Power to inflict Death on any Roman Citizen, V. 1. P. 429. N. 79; in the Year 282, a Law passes which enacts, that the Plebeian Magistrates shall only be chosen in these Comitia, P. 372; which Law was greatly to the Advantage of the People, P. 367. N. 59; P. 372. N. 63; the Tribes usually determined their Order of Voting by Lot, V. 3. P. 213.
- COMITIATI-TRIBUNI, (The) were six Legi-  
onary Tribunes, which were so called, be-  
cause elected by The Comitia by Tribes, V.  
2. P. 90. N. 26.
- COMITIUM, (The) was the Place where Ro-  
mulus assembled the Senators he created,  
and those which were instituted by his Col-  
league Tatius, V. 1. P. 43; which was a  
Part of The Forum Romanum, over-against  
the Capitol, *Ib.* N. 152; and was covered  
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P. 13. N. 29.
- COMIUS, a Chief of the Belgæ, V. 6. P. 173;  
flees before Cæsar, who is so terrified,  
that he never after dares appear in the Pre-  
sence of any Roman, P. 174; but he at  
last surrenders up his Arms to Mark An-  
thony, P. 176.
- COMMUNITY OF GOODS, (The) between  
Man and Wife, was expressed by the Ro-  
mans in the Marriage Ceremony, by the  
Husband's breaking a Loaf of Bread in  
pieces, and putting the Pieces upon the  
Victim, which was called *Confarreatio*, V.  
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- COMPITALES, (Dii) were the Lares, or the  
tutelary Gods of the High-ways, Houses,  
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quin, P. 142. N. 18; the Slaves were  
their only Priests, P. 142.
- COMPESA, now Conza, a City in The Further  
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- COMPESA, a City in the Country of the Hir-  
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cania, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
- COMPULTERIA, a City of Samnium, whose  
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- CONCOLITANUS, a King of Transalpine Gaul,  
V. 3. P. 27; is taken Prisoner by the  
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- CONCORD, (The Goddess). Camillus makes  
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der several Symbols, as that of two Hands  
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- CONDRUSII, an ancient People of Germany,  
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- CONETODUNUS, one of the Chiefs whom  
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they Revolt from the Romans, V. 6. P.  
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- CONFEDERACY, Servius makes one between  
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the Intrigues of Mamilius, Tarquin's Son-  
in-Law, P. 236. See Diet, Union, Trea-  
ty.
- CONGENIATUS, a Son of a King of the Au-  
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5. P. 177.
- CONGIARIA, among the Romans, were free  
Gifts of Corn and Money, bestowed on the  
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- CONGIUS, (The) a Corn-Measure, in use a-  
mong the Romans, V. 1. P. 104. N. 17.
- CONJURATIO, the manner of inlisting Sol-  
diers at Rome, in sudden Irruptions of an  
Enemy, V. 1. P. 265. N. 5.
- CONISTERIUM, was that Part of the Gymna-  
sium, where was kept the Sand and Dust,  
which the Wrestlers covered themselves,  
to dry up the Oil and Sweat, V. 3. P.  
493. N. 109.
- CONNOBAS, a Leader of some Spanish Ban-  
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- CONQUEROURS, (The) Roman Generals who  
conquered Cities and Provinces, usually  
took them under their Protection, and  
thereby gained the Title of their Patrons,  
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- CONSCRIPTI PATRES, or Conscript Fathers,  
the New Roman Senators, so called accord-  
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- CONSECRATOR, among the Romans, was  
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- CONSECRATION, when the Estate of a Per-  
son accused was consecrated to any Deity,  
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sembling the People, &c. V. 1. P. 426.  
N. 73.
- CONSENCIA, or COSENCIA, the Capital of  
Bruttium, now Cosenza, V. 3. P. 169.  
N. 135.
- CONSIDIUS, (Quintus) a Tribune of the People,  
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CONSIDIUS NONIANUS, (*Marcus*) the *Prætor* of *Rome*, is ordered to inform against one of *Milo's* Accomplices in the Murder of *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 154. N. 72.

CONSPIRACY, one formed at *Rome* in favour of the *Tarquins*, by the *Aquili*, See *Aquilius*; another by the *Slaves*. See *Slaves*. a second in favour of the *Tarquins*, by the two Brothers *Publius* and *Marcus*; another against the Republick by some *Slaves*, who are discovered and punished, V. 3. P. 112. N. 71; another of *Fregellani* against the *Romans*, which is likewise discovered and punished, V. 5. P. 149.

CONSTANTIA, is a Name given by *Frontinus*, to a City of *Nuceria*, which *Augustus* made a *Roman Colony*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82.

CONSUALIA, Games instituted by *Romulus*, in Honour to the God *Consus*, V. 1. P. 31. N. 111.

CONSULAR, (*Years*). See *Years*.

CONSULS, (*The*) two annual Magistrates at *Rome*, were so called from the Word *Consulare*, which signifies to watch over the publick Welfare, according to *Pomponius*, or to *Consult*, according to *Varro*, V. 1. P. 187. N. 105; by the Law which placed them at the Head of the Republick they are called *Prætors*, and *Judges*, *Ib.*; they sometimes wore Crowns of Gold, P. 188. N. 106; *Junius Brutus* and *Collatinus* were the two first that governed the Republick, P. 188; they presided in the Assemblies of the Senate and People by Turns, each his Month, P. 368; he, whose Month it was to preside, was called *Major Consul*, and the other, *Consul Virgis insignis*, *Ib.* N. 60; the Right of entering first upon the Office belonged to him of the new *Consuls*, who had most Children, *Id. Ib.*; the Right of choosing them belonged to the *Comitia by Centuries*, P. 359; N. 43; the Method of canvassing for this Office, was by soliciting and caressing the People, P. 398. N. 71; they were often called *Prætors* in the first Ages, especially when they did the Office of Judges, P. 440. N. 24; they were not always chosen in the same Month, or on the same Day of the Month, P. 388. N. 12; their Power was never Absolute, but when the Senate ordered them to provide for the Safety of the Republick, P. 386. N. 7; they only had the Power of assembling the Senate, till *Idilius*, the *Tribune of the People*, gave the same Right to his own Body, P. 420. N. 60; the Command of Armies belonged of full Right to them, or such as were invested with their Authority, V. 2. P. 58. N. 12; the *Consuls* are restored, and a Law made, that *Plebeians* shall be capable of being elected to the *Consulate*, P. 76; on which Occasion, the *Prætorian* Functions and the *Consular* are divided, P. 77; by another Law, it is enacted, that both the *Consuls* may be *Plebeians*, Vol. VI.

P. 151; they, as well as other Magistrates chosen by the *Centuries*, were obliged to go through many Forms, as the Determination of the *Auspices*, &c. V. 3. P. 83. N. 1, 2; the Custom of their beginning the Exercise of their Office on *The Ides of March* is introduced in the Year 531, V. 3. P. 294. N. 30; and the immemorial Right they had enjoyed of nominating *Dictators*, is transferred to the People, P. 355; their Installment is fixed to *The Calends of January*, in the Year 600, V. 4. P. 556; the *Tribunes of the People*, assuming an Authority never before heard of, send the two *Consuls* to Prison, V. 5. P. 55; the Senate pass a Decree, which the People confirm by a *Plebiscitum*, That no *Consul* or *Prætor* shall go to command in his Province, till five Years after his last Office, V. 6. P. 147; and *Pompey* passes a Law, that no absent Person shall be capable of being chosen *Consul* without the Consent of the People, P. 152.

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CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS,  
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CAIUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS,  
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704.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS,  
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183—208.

705.

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR,  
PUBLIUS SERVILIUS ISAURICUS, V. 6. P.  
208—231.

CONSULSHIP, The Law which is said to have been made at *Rome*, forbidding any Person to possess the *Consulship* more than once in ten Years, was scarce ever observed in the Republick, N. 2. P. 463. N. 99; and the Law which forbade the promoting the same Person twice to the *Consulship*, is broken in favour of *Scipio Africanus Secundus*, V. 5. P. 82.

CONSUS, (*The God*) the same with *Neptunus Equestris*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 36; tho' some make him a different Deity, P. 31. N. 109.

CONTENEBRA, a City of *Hetruria*, which the *Romans* first plundered and then destroyed, V. 2. P. 35. N. 93.

CONTRACTS, The *Roman* People demand the Reformation of the *Contracts* usual for Usury at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 407; and are so zealous in it, that they abandon the City upon being denied it, and thereby succeed, P. 407, 408.

CONTREBIA, a City of *New Castille*, V. 4. P. 324. N. 83, now *Tortosa* on the Banks of the little River *Henares*, V. 5. P. 26. N. 73; is taken by *Metellus*, notwithstanding the obstinate Resistance of the Inhabitants, P. 27.

CONVICTOLITANUS, an *Æduan* Chief who acts very treacherously by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 159.

COPÆ, a City of *Bæotia*, from which *The Lake Copias* took its Name, V. 4. P. 91. N. 20.

COPERNICAN, (*The*) System, seems to have been known, so early as in the Time of *Numa*, V. 1. P. 60. N. 19.

COPILLUS, a King of the *Teetofagæ*, is taken Prisoner by *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 265.

COPONIUS, one of *Pompey's* Admirals in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 214.

CORA, an ancient City of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 94. N. 126; V. 5. P. 510. N. 1.

CORA, a Name given by the *Romans* to *Proserpine*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54.

CORACESIUM, a Fortress on the Borders of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 97.

CORAX, a Mountain in *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 182. N. 27.

CORBIO, a little Castle in the *Roman* Territory, is taken by the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 415.

CORBIO, a City of the *Æqui*, is plundered, by way of Reprisal, for the Devastations they had committed in the Territory of *Tusculum*, V. 1. P. 415; and afterwards entirely razed by the *Consul Horatius*, P. 420.

CORCYRA, There were two Islands of this Name, one in the *Adriatick* Sea, the other, now called *Corfu*, in the *Ionian* Sea, V. 3. P. 172. N. 148; V. 4. P. 17. N. 41; P. 57. N. 56.



- CORCYRA THE BLACK**, a City on the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Sea, over against *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 331. N. 95.
- CORDAX**, (or *Satyrica*) a Dance so called from a Satyr of that Name, the supposed Inventor of it, V. 2. P. 84. N. 9.
- CORDUBA**, now *Cordoue*, was, and is still one of the most considerable Cities in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 565. N. 63; it was also called *Colonia Patricia*, V. 5. P. 17. N. 42.
- CORDUS**, among the *Latins* signified Fruits or Animals, that came late in Season, or in Life, V. 3. P. 165. N. 124; and was given as a Surname to the first of the *Mucian* Family, because his Mother had been married several Years, and was advanced in Age, when she bore him, *Ib.*
- CORDUS**, (*Mucius*) a young *Roman* of high Birth, forms a Design of killing *Porfenna*, who had reduced *Rome* to great Extremities, V. 1. P. 212; kills one of his Officers whom he takes for that Prince, *Ib.*; burns his Right-Hand, to punish it for the Mistake, P. 213; obtains both his Life and Liberty of the King, *Ib.*; is called *Scævola*, that is, *Left-banded*, from thence, *Ib.*; pretends to entrust the King with a Secret which is false, but which induces him at last to come to an Accommodation with the *Romans*, P. 213, 214; after the Peace, *Rome* rewards *Scævola* with a large Piece of Ground, which was afterwards called *Mucius's Meadows*, P. 217; and erects a Statue to his Honour, *Ib.*
- CORFINIUM**, one of the strongest Places in *Italy*, in the Country of the *Peligni*, a People of old *Latium*, V. 5. P. 336. N. 90; is taken by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 190. N. 61.
- CORINTH**, gives the *Romans* a Place for ever in the *Isthmian Games*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 54; it was one of the richest and proudest Cities in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 56. N. 53; and one of the most corrupt and debauched, *Ib.*; is besieged by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who are at last obliged to raise the Siege, P. 57; it was very strong, and had a very strong Citadel, P. 648; nevertheless is again besieged by the *Romans*, P. 643; taken, P. 644; plundered, P. 645; and reduced to Ashes, *Ib.*; it was so called from *Corinthus*, the Son of *Pelops*, who repopled it, P. 645. N. 70.
- CORIOLANUS**, See *Marcus*.
- CORIOLI**, the Metropolis of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 289; is besieged by the *Romans*, P. 290; during which Siege several memorable Things happened, P. 290, 291; it is retaken from the *Romans* with an Army of *Volsci*, by *Coriolanus*, who had greatly contributed towards subjecting it to the Republick, P. 321.
- CORMACA**, a City of *Pisidia*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 94.
- CORN**, The *Sicilians* send so great a Quantity to *Rome* in the Year 558, that it is sold there for 2 *Asses*, the *Modius* or Bushel, V. 3. P. 102. N. 62.
- CORNELIA**, one of those *Patrician* Women, who entered into a Plot to Poison their Husbands, V. 2. P. 197.
- CORNELIA**, the Daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 4. P. 268; is married to *Tiberius Gracchus*, *Ib.*; makes him an excellent Wife, P. 523; is a Pattern to all the *Roman* Women of her Time, V. 5. P. 96; gives a very remarkable Instance of her Zeal for the Education of her Children, *Ib.*; N. 67; refuses to marry *Ptolomy Philometor*, King of *Egypt*, P. 96; endeavours to persuade her Son *Caius Gracchus* not to meddle with publick Business, but in vain, P. 152; is falsely accused of having contributed to the Death of her Father, P. 140, 152; spends the rest of her Life after the Death of her Sons, in solitude, with such Prudence and Dignity, as brought her the highest Honour and Esteem, P. 172. N. 8.
- CORNELIA**, the Widow of *Crassus*, marries *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 154; her excellent Character, *Ib.* N. 72; continues inviolably attached to her Husband, P. 221, 228; whom she attends to *Egypt*, where she, at a distance, sees him murdered, P. 231.
- CORNELIAN**, (*The*) Family, abounded with great Men, V. 1. P. 523. N. 44.
- CORNELIUS**, a Tribune of the People, passes a Law, which forbids, under grievous Penalties, the illegal canvassing for the first Offices, V. 5. P. 546.
- CORNELIUS ARVINA**, the *Fecialis*, who conducted to the *Samnites* the *Roman* Officers, who had passed under the Yoke, after the Battle of *Caudium*, V. 2. P. 245; is made *Consul* for the first Time, for the Year 447, P. 294; makes a Campaign against the *Samnites*, P. 295; is chosen *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 465, P. 382.
- CORNELIUS ASINA**, advises the Senate upon *Hannibal's* approach, to call together all their Troops in *Italy* about the City, and give up all the rest to save *Rome*, V. 3. P. 302.
- CORNELIUS ASINA SCIPIO**, (*Cneius*). See *Scipio*.
- CORNELIUS**, (*Aulus*) is nominated *Dictator*, to preside at the Games, in the Absence of the *Consuls*, who are employed against the enemies of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 232; *Livy* is mistaken in making him Commander of the Troops at the defeat of the *Samnites*, *Ib.*
- CORNELIUS BARBATUS**, (*Publius*) is nominated *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 296; and afterwards made *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 304.
- CORNELIUS BLASIO**, (*Cneius*) and not *Blæsus*, V. 2. P. 566. N. 80; is made *Consul* for the first Time for the Year 483, P. 497; then *Censor*, P. 516; then *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 496, P. 566; plunders the Island of *Melita*, P. 468.



CORNELIUS, (*Caius*) one of *Catiline's* fellow Conspirators, V. 6. P. 3; whom *Catiline* appoints to assassinate the *Consul Cicero*, P. 19.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Caius*) gains a famous Victory in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 20; is made *Curule Aedile*, P. 21; and promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 556, P. 60; marches with his Collegue against the *Gauls*, P. 61, 78; disunites the *Cænomani* from the *Insubres*, with whom they had made an Alliance against *Rome*, P. 79; gains a famous Victory over the *Gauls*, P. 80; and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 82.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Censor*, V. 3. P. 362.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Marcus*) according to *Livy*, is made *Curule Aedile* with *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 269. N. 7; in which the *Fasti Consulares* agree with *Livy*, See the *Fasti*, V. 3. P. 12; he presides in an Assembly of the *Tribes* for the Election of a *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 272; is chosen *Prætor* of *Sicily*, P. 295; *Marcellus* gives him the Command of his Army, whose Mutinies he with difficulty suppresses, P. 324; he forces several Cities in *Sicily* to submit to the *Roman Yoke*, which they had shaken off, *Ib.*; is jealous of *Marcellus*, P. 328; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 549, P. 482; *Ennius* and *Cicero* say he was one of the most eloquent Men of his Age, *Ib.* N. 68; he has the Command of the *Roman Armies* in *Hetruria*, P. 501; disconcerts *Mago* by his wife Conduct, P. 502; and gains a Victory over that General, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 572, V. 4. P. 536; drains the *Pontine Marshes*, P. 539.

CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 593, V. 4. P. 317; performs such Exploits in *Liguria*, P. 329, as gain him the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS CINNA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 626, V. 5. P. 145; he was the Father of the famous *Cinna*, who committed so many Cruelties, during the Wars of *Marius* and *Sylla*, P. 144. N. 69.

CORNELIUS CINNA, (*Lucius*) was suspected of every Vice that reigned in *Rome*, and had no Principle but that of making his Fortune by any Method, V. 5. P. 368; *Sylla* makes him swear an inviolable Attachment to the Senatorial Party, *Ib.*; is proclaimed *Consul* for the Year 666, *Ib.*; the first use he makes of his Authority, is to cite *Sylla* to appear before the People to give an Account of his Conduct, P. 374; undertakes to get the *Italians*, who had lately had the Rights of *Roman Citizenship* given them, incorporated in the old *Tribes*, P. 375; but this Affair, which he would have compassed

by Violence, *Ib.* N. 52; is the Cause of his being driven from *Rome*, P. 375; and declared by the Senate deprived of his *Consulship*, P. 376; he therefore assembles Troops to revenge this Affront, *Ib.*; brings back *Marius* from the Place where he had hid himself during his Proscription, P. 377; and, notwithstanding the Remonstrances of *Sertorius*, makes him one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 378; then *Cinna* besieges *Rome* with three Armies, P. 379; would fain get *Pompeius Strabo* and his Son, who were with *Pompey the Great*, assassinated, P. 380; but *Pompey the Great* wards off the Blow, and secures his Father-in-Law, *Ib.*; *Cinna* makes an Assault upon *Rome*, but without Success, P. 381; this Assault had been preceded by a Victory, which *Cinna* and *Marius* gained over one of the Generals of their Adversaries, *Ib.* N. 63; there *Cinna* solicites the Inhabitants of *Rome* to surrender to him, P. 382; the Senate send a Deputation to him, P. 383; and upon certain Conditions open the Gates of *Rome* to him and *Marius*, *Ib.*; as soon as entered, he disannuls the Decree of Proscription against *Marius*, *Ib.*; by the Advice of that furious Man, condemns to Death all the Men of known Integrity in *Rome*, P. 385; and orders Search to be made for them, even in their Country-Houses, P. 387; is made *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 667, P. 388; acts the Tyrant in *Rome* in the most cruel and terrible manner, P. 399, 412; after the Death of old *Marius*, makes *Valerius Flaccus*, a Senator, his Collegue, and sends him into *Asia* to dispossess *Sylla*, whose Conquests over *Mithridates* made him formidable, P. 412; governs all Orders of Men in the Republick in a despotick manner, P. 424; nominates himself *Consul* a third Time for the Year 668, *Ib.*; and a fourth for the Year 669, P. 433; marries his Daughter to *Julius Cæsar*, *Ib.*; prepares to go into *Dalmatia*, to oppose *Sylla*, P. 436; is killed by a *Centurion* of his own Army, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time for the Year 339, V. 1. P. 550; and a second Time for the Year 352, P. 570.

CORNELIUS COSSUS ARVINA, is made *Consul* for the Year 410, V. 2. P. 133; marches against the *Samnites*, P. 137; draws his Army into great Difficulties, P. 140; out of which it is extricated by the Prudence of *Decius Mus*, *Ib.*; by whose Advice he attacks the Camp of the *Samnites*, P. 142; makes himself Master of it, P. 143; does extraordinary Honour to *Decius*, *Ib.*; and is himself honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 145.

CORNELIUS COSSUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune*, for the Year 327, V. 1. P. 534; and *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 42; gains a signal



- a signal Victory over the *Volsci*, P. 43; imprisons *Manlius*, P. 45; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and made *Consul* for the Year 421, P. 193.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 383, V. 2. P. 66. N. 28, and a second Time for the Year 386, P. 73.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Caius*) a *Roman Knight*, V. 1. P. 523; kills King *Tolumnius*, *Ib.*; *Livy* says he was *inter Equites Tribunus Militum*, which signifies, that he was both a *Roman Knight* and *Legionary Tribune*, *Ib.* N. 43; *Livy* doubts of the Truth of that glorious Action of *Cossus*, P. 524. N. 47; he is made *Consul* for the Year 325, P. 533; and *Marcus-Æmilius* the *Dictator*, makes him his General of Horse, P. 535.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 344, V. 1. P. 555; *Military Tribune* the first Time, for the Year 347, P. 559; and the second Time, for the Year 349, P. 563.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 340, V. 1. P. 552.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 338, V. 1. P. 549; a second Time for the Year 345, P. 556; and a third Time, for the Year 358, P. 587.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 365, V. 2. P. 29; a second Time, for the Year 369, P. 42.
- CORNELIUS-COSSUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune*, for the Year 319, V. 1. P. 526.
- CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 594, V. 4. P. 539.
- CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Cneius*) one of *Sylla's* Party, V. 5. P. 444; is made *Consul*, in *Sylla's Dictatorship*, for the Year 672, and ordered to make War in *Macedon*, P. 459; is accused of Oppressions by *Julius Cæsar*, and acquitted by the Senate, P. 483.
- CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Lucius*) merits the Honours of a *Triumph* by his military Exploits in *Spain*, the Particulars of which are not transmitted to us, V. 5. P. 305; but fails of the *Consulship*, P. 307.
- CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 470, V. 2. P. 414; the ravaging the Country of the *Senones* by the *Roman Army*, after the Battle of *Arretium*, is not to be ascribed to him, *Ib.* N. 15; he defeats an Army of *Hetrurians* and *Boians* at the Lake *Vadimonius*, P. 415; obliges them to sue for Peace, P. 416; is commonly thought to have been honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is sent on an Embassy to *Pyrrhus*, P. 448.
- CORNELIUS-DOLABELLA, (*Publius*) is made by *Cæsar* Admiral of a Fleet, during the Civil War, V. 6. P. 194; and beaten by *Pompey's* Admirals, P. 206.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, See *Lentulus*.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, harangues the Senate on the Subject of the Peace which the *Carthaginian* Ambassadors are come to desire of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 567.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) takes upon himself the Command of the Army of *Pro-Consul Sempronius*, after the Death of that great Man, V. 3. P. 284.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 552, V. 3. P. 563; is an ambitious Man, and desires either to prevent the Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage*, or assume all the Honour of it to himself, but the Senate determine the Dispute as is most agreeable to themselves, P. 564; is ordered to command a Fleet of 50 Ships, P. 564.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 607, V. 4. P. 625.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 681, V. 5. P. 512; is shamefully defeated by *Spartacus* the *Gladiator*, *Ib.*; nevertheless is raised to the Dignity of *Censor*, P. 527.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 426, V. 2. P. 207; marches to the Frontiers of *Samnium*, *Ib.*
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 478, V. 2. P. 482; leads an Army into *Lucania*, P. 483; there gains great Advantages, P. 484, which procure him the Honours of a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 486. N. 30; assumes the Surname of *Caudinus*, perhaps because he wiped off the Reproach of *The Caudian Forks*, P. 486. N. 31.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 516, V. 3. P. 6; marches against the Confederated *Ligures* and *Gauls*, *Ib.*; makes a terrible Slaughter of them, and returns triumphantly to *Rome*, P. 7; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, and declares in the Name of the *Pontifical College*, That the Vow called the *Ver Sacrum*, cannot be made without the Consent of the People, P. 93; dies at *Rome*, P. 266. N. 39.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) has the Government of *Hither Spain*, V. 3. P. 458; is advanced to the Dignity of *Curule Ædile*, P. 482. N. 69; and continued in *Spain* in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 484; is recalled from his *Pro-Consulship* of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 20; when he is returned to *Rome*, he demands a *Triumph*, and is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 20, 90. N. 18; is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 554, P. 21; but does nothing considerable in that Office, P. 39.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 704, V. 6. P. 181; enters upon his Office, and begins his Administration with driving *Cæsar* to Extremities, P. 183; follows *Pompey*, who is declared Generalissimo of the Army of the



- the Army of the Senate, to *Theſſalonica*, P. 209; is killed in *Egypt* by young *Ptolomy's* Guards, P. 231. N. 140.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Publius*) is promoted to the *Conſulate* for the Year 517, V. 3. P. 9; reduces the *Ligures* and *Boians* to Reason, *Ib.*; goes in Quality of *Prætor*, to appeaſe ſome Commotions raiſed againſt the *Romans* in *Sardinia*, and dies of the Plague in *Sardinia*, P. 12.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Publius*) is nominated *Prætor* for *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 215; ſhares the Government of it with *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, P. 231; and then governs the ſame Province under *Claudius Marcellus*, P. 241; is confirmed in the ſame Employment, P. 270, 295.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Publius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 591, V. 4. P. 528.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS LUPUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 597, but his *Conſulſhip* proves fatal to him, P. 546.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS-MARCELLINUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 697, V. 6. P. 107.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Servius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 450, V. 2. P. 305.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS, (*Servius*) is made *Curule Ædile* in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 433. N. 4.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS-SPINTHER, (*Publius*) aſſiſts *Cicero* with his Advice in the Affair of the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, V. 6. P. 21; is made *Prætor*, and entertains the People with *The Apollinarian Games*, P. 64. N. 21; and the Theatre is now covered with Cloth for the firſt Time, P. 64; he had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the Magnificence of the *Shows* he gave the People when *Curule Ædile*, *Ib.* N. 23; is made *Conſul* for the Year 696, P. 96; and warmly preſſes the recalling of *Cicero* from his Banishment, *Ib.*; by his Exploits in *Cilicia*, he merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 169. N. 12; flees before *Cæſar* in the Civil-War, P. 182; and moſt of his Soldiers deſert him, P. 190.
- CORNELIUS-LENTULUS-SURA, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 682, V. 5. P. 519; is a Man of a bad Character, and unworthy of that Dignity, *Ib.*
- CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, or CURETINUS, (*Lucius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 294, V. 1. P. 408; defeats the united *Æqui* and *Volſci* near *Antium*, P. 410; and retakes *Antium* which had ſurrendered to them, *Ib.*; but *Livy*, without Cauſe, diſagrees with others in relation to that Fact, *Ib.* N. 44; *Cornelius* receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 411; makes a Speech in favour of inliſting the Troops which the *Decemviri* demand, to march againſt the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, P. 474.
- CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Decemvir*, V. 1. P. 462; is Brother to *Lucius*, P. 474; has the Command of an Army deſigned to march againſt the
- Æqui*, P. 476; ſuffers his Camp to be taken, P. 478.
- CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Marcus*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 317, V. 1. P. 524. N. 48.
- CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* the firſt Time, for the Year 383, V. 2. P. 66. N. 28; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 386, P. 73.
- CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, for the Year 349, V. 1. P. 563. N. 17; and a ſecond Time, for the Year 356, P. 577.
- CORNELIUS MAMMULA, (*Aulus*) makes a Vow to the Gods, in the Name of the Republick, before he ſets out for *Sardinia*, his *Prætorſhip*, V. 3. P. 91. N. 25; renews it, P. 93; is continued Governour of *Sardinia* in the Year 537, P. 115.
- CORNELIUS MAMMULA, (*Aulus*) is made *Prætor* of *Bruttium*, in the Year 562, V. 4. P. 169.
- CORNELIUS MERENDA, is made *Conſul* for the Year 479, V. 2. P. 487.
- CORNELIUS MERULA, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 43; and then *Conſul* for the Year 560, P. 134; prepares to go and make War with the *Gauls*, P. 140; ravages their Lands, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with them, P. 141; routs their Army, *Ib.*; and at his Return to *Rome*, demands a *Triumph*, in which he meets with ſome Oppoſition, P. 143.
- CORNELIUS MERULA, (*Lucius*) *Flamen Dialis*, is made *Conſul* by the Senate in the Room of *Cinna*, who had been declared deprived of it, V. 5. P. 376; reſigns his Office, that it may be reſtored to *Cinna*, P. 383; kills himſelf, to avoid the Cruelties of *Marius*, P. 388.
- CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Dictator* in the Year 419, V. 2. P. 192.
- CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 463, V. 2. P. 377.
- CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, (*Publius*) is, contrary to Expectation, raiſed to the *Conſulate* for the Year 476, V. 2. P. 475; goes with his Collegue to make War with the *Samnites*, P. 476; is worſted by them, *Ib.*; revenges himſelf on the *Bruttii*, P. 477; makes himſelf Maſter of *Crotona* by Stratagem, *Ib.*; defeats a Body of *Tarentines*, ſeizes *Locri*, *Ib.*; but whether he triumphed or not, is uncertain, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 478; and expelled the Senate for his Avarice, P. 487.
- CORNELIUS RUFFINUS SYLLA, (*Publius*) from whom the *Patrician* Branch of the *Cornelius Sylla's* deſcended, is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 267. N. 2; takes the Surname of *Sibylla*, and by contraction *Sylla*, from his being one of the *Decemviri Sybillini*, and celebrating *The Apollinarian Games*, P. 268; ſends *C. Servilius* with Proviſions to the Citadel of *Tarentum*,



*tum*, which is blocked up by *Hannibal*, P. 280.

CORNELIUS RUTILUS, (*Publius*) is nominated *Dictator*, V. 1. P. 558; gains a Victory over the *Volsi*, and takes from them a Fort near the Lake *Fucinus*, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 347, P. 559.

CORNELIUS SCAPULA, (*Publius*) surnamed *Scipio* in the *Greek Tables*, is made *Consul* for the Year 425, V. 2. P. 203; *Diodorus Siculus* antedates his *Consulship* a Year, P. 204. N. 52.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, See *Scipio*,

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-ÆMILIANUS, (*Publius*). See *Scipio*.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-AFRICANUS, See *Scipio*.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO-ASIATICUS, See *Scipio*.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO-ASINA, (*Publius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* the first Time, for the Year 532, V. 3. P. 39; brings *Istria* into Subjection to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is again made *Consul*, for the Year 535, P. 52; and ordered to make War in *Spain*, P. 55; defeats a small Body of the Army which *Hannibal* is carrying into *Italy*, P. 62; returns into *Italy* with a Design to fight that General himself, P. 65; comes up with *Hannibal* on the Banks of *The Tefin*, P. 68; harangues his Troops before the Fight, 69; orders them to pass the River, P. 71; engages with *Hannibal*, who routs his Cavalry, P. 72; *Scipio* himself is wounded in the Action, *Ib.*; retires to *Placentia*, where the *Gauls* in his Army make a great Slaughter of the *Romans*, and then he returns towards *Hannibal*, P. 73; this Treachery obliges *Scipio* to go and post himself near the *Trebia*, *Ib.*; where *Sempronius* joins him with his Army, P. 74; he gains a slight Advantage over *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; which makes him insult his Collegue for his wise Moderation, P. 75; and fights a Battle which proves fatal to the *Romans*, P. 76; after the Loss of the Battle of *The Trebia*, *Scipio* retires to *Cremona*, P. 78; is chosen *Pro-Consul*, to go with his Brother, to make War with *Asdrubal* in *Spain*, P. 79; sets out for that Country, P. 87; arrives there, P. 110; concert with his Brother proper Measures to ruin the Affairs of the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, *Ib.*; sends back to the *Spaniards* all the Hostages *Hannibal* had demanded of them, after *Abelox* had delivered them up to him, P. 111; is continued *Pro-Consul* of *Spain*, P. 115; resolves to oppose *Asdrubal's* Passage into *Italy*, P. 150; besieges *Ibera*, in order thereby to retard his March, *Ib.*; gains a famous Victory over that General, who draws near him in order to relieve the Place, P. 151; this Victory of great Advantage to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; *Scipio* is continued in his *Pro-Consulship*, P. 167.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, (*Cneius*) is advanced to the *Consulship* for the Year 531, V. 3. P. 34; makes himself Master of *Acerræ*, P. 37; besieges *Milan*, and makes himself Master of it with the Assistance of his Collegue *Marcellus*, *Ib.*; is made *Pro-Consul* to settle the Affairs of *Spain*, lately subdued, P. 39; *Scipio's* Brother sends him into *Spain* to make Head against *Asdrubal*, P. 65; he gains several famous Victories over the *Carthaginians*, P. 86; takes *Hanno* and King *Indibilis* Prisoners, *Ib.*; punishes the Negligence of the Officers of a small Body of *Romans*, which he had left at the Port where he landed, and who had suffered themselves to be surprized by *Asdrubal*, and then goes to Winter at *Terragona*, P. 86; ravages the Country of the *Ilergetæ*, takes *Athenagia*, and the capital City of the *Ausetani*, *Ib.*; fits out a Fleet, and goes and attacks that of the *Carthaginians*, P. 108; gains a glorious Victory over them, *Ib.*; makes a proper Use of his Advantage, like an able General, P. 109; an hundred Cities surrender to him, *Ib.*; and under his *Auspices*, the *Spaniards*, his Allies, gain two pitched Battles over *Asdrubal*, P. 110; *Scipio* concert Measures with his Brother, to oppose *Asdrubal's* Passage into *Italy*, P. 150; besieges *Ibera*, *Ib.*; defeats *Asdrubal* who comes to relieve it, *Ib.*; this Victory of great Advantage to the *Romans*, P. 151; he is continued in his *Pro-Consulate*, P. 167; makes the *Roman Armies* triumph in *Spain*, P. 207; sends to the Senate to demand Subsistence Money for his Troops, *Ib.*; the Farmers of the Revenues at *Rome* undertake to supply him, *Ib.*; he convoys Provisions into *Illiturgis*, defeats the three Armies which besiege it, and delivers it, P. 208; has the same Success before *Indibilis*, *Ib.*; the *Comitia* confirm him in his Employment, P. 215; he joins his Army with that of his Brother *Publius*, P. 238; and comes very seasonably to deliver it from the *Carthaginian* Army, which had invested it, *Ib.*; with his Brother, gains a signal Victory over *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*; is wounded in another Battle in which the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory, P. 239; these two Victories are succeeded by a third, *Ib.*; he retakes from the *Carthaginians* the City of *Saguntum*, *Ib.*; is continued in the Government of *Spain*, P. 241; penetrates into *Numidia*, *Ib.*; makes an Alliance with King *Syphax*, P. 246; is continued in the Command of the Army in *Spain*, jointly with his Brother, P. 269; the Desertion of 30000 *Celtiberians*, who made the best Part of his Army, obliges him to retire before *Asdrubal*, P. 287; being attacked by the whole Body of the *Carthaginian* Forces in *Spain*, he sinks under it, and is killed in the Action, P. 290; the Character of this brave *Roman*, *Ib.*

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CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPALUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 577, P. 348; is alarmed with a supposed ill Omen that appeared in the Sacrifice he offered, upon entering on his Office, P. 349; is seized with an Apoplexy, *Ib.*; and dies, *Ib.*

CORNELIUS SCIPIO, (*Lucius*) commands the Roman Army in Spain jointly with his Brother *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 407; besieges *Aurinx*, P. 419; takes it, P. 420; his Brother orders him to go to Rome with the News of his Conquests, and to carry *Hanno* thither, *Ib.*; is continued in his Post in Spain, P. 432; is again sent by his Brother to Rome, P. 440; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 563, V. 4. P. 192; the Senate assign him *Asia* for his Province, P. 193; he arrives in Greece, P. 195; where he begins to make the *Ætolians* sensible of his Inflexibility, *Ib.*; prepares to go and make War with *Antiochus*, P. 197; arrives in *Asia*, P. 213; *Antiochus* sends him Proposals of Peace, P. 214; he leaves his Brother sick near *Elæa*, and marches without him towards *Antiochus*, P. 216; the Gallo-Galatians attack him, and are repulsed with Loss, *Ib.*; as is a Body of 3000 Syrians, who attempt to hinder his fortifying his Camp, P. 217; he resolves to give Battle, and draws up his Troops, *Ib.*; begins the Action, P. 218; puts to flight *Antiochus*, P. 220; who loses 50000 Men in the Action, *Ib.* N. 51; *Scipio*, like an able General, makes a right Use of his Victory, *Ib.*; *Antiochus* sues to him for a Peace, P. 221; which *Scipio* grants on certain Conditions, P. 222; then returns to Rome, P. 229; where he receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; which is very magnificent, *Ib.*; defends his Brother *Scipio Africanus* against an unjust Accusation which *Cato* causes the *Petili* to bring against him, P. 262. N. 132; is himself accused by the merciless *Cato*, P. 265; his Goods are confiscated, P. 267; he bears his Poverty heroically, P. 268; *Cato*, as *Censor*, takes from him the Horse the Publick kept for him, P. 292; *Scipio* is sent on a Deputation, to settle the Differences which had arisen between the Kings of *Bitbunia* and *Pergamus*, P. 301.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO, (*Lucius*) is proclaimed *Consul* for the Year 670, V. 5. P. 43; and takes up Arms against *Sylla*, P. 439; who debauches *Scipio's* Troops from him, and draws them to himself, P. 440; as does *Pompey* on another Occasion, P. 443; *Scipio* is proscribed by *Sylla*, P. 454.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 403, V. 2. P. 115.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO-NASICA, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* of Further Spain, V. 4. P. 139; there defeats the *Lusitanians*, *Ib.*; demands the *Consulship* without Success, P. 144; but is at last promoted to it for the Year 562, P. 169; Italy falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; he celebrates publick Games in Ho-

nour to *Jupiter*, at his own Expence, P. 188; gains a compleat Victory over the *Boii*, P. 189; whom he entirely subjects to the Roman Dominion, *Ib.*; returns to Rome and demands a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; which he obtains, P. 190.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO-NASICA, (*Publius*) Cousin-German to the *Scipio's Africanus* and *Asiaticus*, and the Son of *Cneius Scipio*, who lost his Life in Spain, is by the Judgment of the Senate, declared to be the Man of the greatest Virtue and Piety of any in Rome, and as such, is appointed to receive the Image of *Cybele*, which was to be brought from *Pessinus* to Rome, V. 3. P. 478; undertakes the Defence of *Scipio Asiaticus*, who is unjustly condemned to pay a large Fine, V. 4. P. 266; is sent by the Senate on a Deputation, to appease the Differences between the Kings of *Bitbunia* and *Pergamus*, P. 301.

CORNELIUS SCIPIO-NASICA, (*Publius*) Son-in-Law to the famous *Paulus Æmilius*, is charged by him with an important Commission, V. 4. P. 453; which he executes like a brave Man, P. 454; *Paulus Æmilius* restrains his Vivacity, by an Answer worthy of himself, P. 457; he marches with a Detachment to prepare the Way for the *Consul*, who was the Conqueror of *Perses*, P. 467; is chosen *Consul* for the Year 591, P. 528; but on account of some Defects in the Election, it is declared void, *Ib.*; he is advanced to the *Censorship*, P. 539; which he begins to exercise with great Rigour, *Ib.*; and afterwards signalizes his Office by useful or fine Establishments, P. 540; he is made *Consul* for the Year 598, P. 547; and the War in *Dalmatia* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; he makes himself Master of *Delminium*, the Capital of the Country, P. 548; on which Occasion his Soldiers salute him *Imperator*, *Ib.*; the Senate order him a *Triumph*, without knowing whether he will accept it, *Ib.*; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, and sent Ambassador to *Carthage*, P. 565; where he at first succeeds in every Thing he desires, P. 566; but when he is ready to conclude all, he is insulted by the mutinous Populace, *Ib.*; the Senate of Rome resolve to make War with the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; but *Scipio*, tho' personally affronted, suspends that Resolution, P. 574; he has the Surname of *Corculum* given him, *Ib.*; banishes all *Theatrical* Performances from Rome, P. 575; opposes the Animosity which *Cato* shews to *Carthage*, P. 581; is sent into *Macedon* to oppose the Pretensions of the false *Philip*, P. 605; obliges him to leave *Theffaly*, and confine himself to *Macedon*, *Ib.*; is sent to *Carthage* to burn all the Gallies he could find in the Port of that City, and carry all the Instruments of War in the City it self to the Roman Camp, P. 588; See *Scipio*.

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CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, (*Publius*) is made General of Horse by *Camillus*, V. 1. P. 581; and then *Military Tribune* for the Year 358, P. 587; is continued in that Office, P. 588; and is ordered to take Care of the Republick during an *Interregnum*, P. 594.

CORNELIUS-SCIPIO, (*Publius*) gains considerable Advantages over the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 207; sends to *Rome* to demand a Supply of Money for the Subsistence of his Troops, who wanted every Thing, *Ib.*; the Farmers of the Revenue at *Rome*, undertake to supply him with it, *Ib.*; he throws Provisions into *Illiturgis*, besieged by the *Carthaginian* Armies, P. 208; which he defeats, *Ib.*; before *Illiturgis* and *Indibilis*, *Ib.*; is continued *Pro-Consul*, P. 215; receives a slight Disadvantage from the *Carthaginians*, P. 238; who invest him on an Eminence, *Ib.*; but he is delivered by his Brother; and enters *Illiturgis* which the same *Carthaginians* besieged, *Ib.*; and raises the Siege, *Ib.*; gains a famous Victory over *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*; which is followed by another not so great, P. 239; and the taking of *Saguntum*, *Ib.*; he is continued in his Government of *Spain* by the *Comitia*, P. 241; makes a great Progress against *Asdrubal*, *Ib.*; and gains from him King *Syphax*, with whom he made an Alliance, P. 246; is continued in his Employment, P. 269; separates from his Brother, P. 287; and is defeated and killed in the Battle, P. 288; the Character of him and his Brother, P. 290. See *Scipio*.

CORNELIUS, (*Servius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 268, V. 1. P. 333; pillages the Territory of the *Veientes*, P. 335.

CORNELIUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 363, V. 2. P. 13; a second Time, for the Year 368, P. 37; a third Time, for the Year 370, P. 47; a fourth Time, for the Year 372, P. 51; a fifth Time, for the Year 374, P. 55; a sixth Time, for the Year 382, P. 65; and a seventh Time for the Year 384, P. 67. N. 30.

CORNELIUS SYLLA, (*Lucius*) *Quæstor* in the Army in *Numidia* commanded by the *Consul Marius*, V. 5. P. 241; is of a considerable, but decayed Family, very meanly educated, *Ib.* N. 63; and extremely debauched, P. 242. N. 64; P. 243. N. 67; a Parallel drawn between him and *Marius*, *Ib.*; he brings his General *Marius* a Reinforcement of Troops from *Italy*, P. 243; appears very differently from what he had done in the former Part of his Life, *Ib.*; gains the Friendship of *Marius*, who had before been prepossessed against him, *Ib.*; shews great Bravery when the Enemy unexpectedly attacks the Army, P. 244; *Marius* is indebted to him for one of his best Victories, P. 245; *Sylla*, after this Victory, carries Part of the Army into Quarters round *Utica*, P.

246; is sent on a Deputation to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, to treat of a Peace with him, *Ib.*; the Particulars of the Conference between the King and him, *Ib.*; upon his Return to *Utica*, he receives an Embassy from *Bocchus*, P. 247; in the mean Time the Senate continues him in his Employment, in Quality of *Pro-Quæstor*, *Ib.*; *Bocchus* demands him, to be the chief Agent in a Scheme he forms in favour of the *Romans*, P. 248; and sends *Volux* his Son, to meet the *Pro-Quæstor*, *Ib.*; what passed on that Occasion, P. 249; *Sylla* confers with *Bocchus*, P. 250; who after much Irresolution, whether real or pretended, delivers up *Jugurtha* a Prisoner to him, P. 252; *Sylla* brings him to *Marius* *Ib.*; and is received with great Applauses when he enters the *Roman* Camp, *Ib.*; *Marius* is offended at this, and his Jealousy is increased by *Sylla's* Conduct, who engraves on his Ring the Adventure which did him so much Honour, *Ib.* N. 68; but this does not hinder *Marius* from choosing him for one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 258; *Sylla* defeats the *Tefostages*, P. 265; and takes one of their Kings Prisoner, *Ib.*; makes himself Lieutenant General to the *Consul Catulus*, P. 274; greatly mortifies *Marius*, P. 284; and deprives him of the greatest Part of the Glory of the Action, whereby he conquered the *Cimbri*, P. 287; is made *Pætor*, P. 315; and before he sets out for *Asia*, entertains the People with a new Show, *Ib.*; the Commission given him in *Asia*, was Matter of great Importance, P. 318; he restores *Ariobarzanes* to the Throne of *Cappadocia*, of which he had been deprived by the Intrigues of *Mithridates*, P. 322; receives Ambassadors from the King of *Parthia*, *Ib.*; has a Conference with them, P. 323; *Bocchus* sends to the *Roman* Republick, a Present of twenty Statues of Gold, which represented the Affair of *Jugurtha* to *Sylla's* Advantage, P. 335; *Marius* angry at this, would fain take the Statues out of the *Capitol*, but is prevented by the Authority of the People, *Ib.*; *Sylla* is made Lieutenant General in *The War with the Allies*, P. 337; greatly distinguishes himself in it, P. 343. N. 132; a detail of his military Exploits, P. 353; he reduces the *Samnites*, P. 355; it was his Custom to represent himself as a Favourite of the Gods, who, as he pretended, declared their Love for him by Prodigies, *Ib.* N. 161; he, with great Address, extricates himself out of a bad Step which he had taken with his Army, P. 356; is nominated *Consul* for the Year 665, P. 357; a Medal on that Subject, *Ib.* N. 168; marries *Cæcilia Metella* for his fourth Wife, P. 357; the Senate order him to make War with *Mithridates*, P. 359; forms the Blockade of *Nola*, when Affairs of Importance call him to *Rome*,



Rome, P. 362; can find no other means of escaping Death in a Sedition raised by the Tribune *Sulpicius*, but by fleeing for Refuge to the House of *Marius*, who, out of Policy gives him an Opportunity to escape, P. 363. N. 11; the Command of the Army designed to act against *Mithridates* being about to be taken from him, this obliges him to lead back the Legions he had brought before *Nola*, directly to *Rome*, to punish the Authors of this Injustice, P. 364; is confirmed in this Resolution by the *Auspices*, who assure him of Success, P. 365; he seizes the principal Gates of *Rome*, P. 366; fights a Battle with *Marius* and *Sulpicius*, in the middle of the City, *Ib.*; with great Justice punishes some of his Soldiers, who fell to plundering in the heat of the Action, *Ib.*; when he was Master of *Rome*, he makes several Regulations, P. 367; proscribes *Marius*, *Sulpicius*, and their Accomplices, *Ibid.*; makes *Cinna*, who is appointed to succeed him in the *Consulship*, swear an inviolable Attachment to the Senatorial Party, P. 368; sends some Squadrons of his Army to search for the *Mari's*, Father and Son, and bring them to him alive or dead, *Ib.*; when his *Consulship* is near expiring, he attempts to go into *Asia*, but is kept in *Italy* by contrary Winds, P. 374; is cited to appear before the People to give an account of his Conduct, *Ib.*; avoids this Prosecution by hastening his Departure for *Asia*, P. 375; *Marius*, now Master of *Rome*, searches for *Sylla's* Wife and Children, to put them to Death, and, missing them, confiscates their Estates, and pulls down their Houses, P. 386. N. 73; *Sylla* writes a Letter to the Senate, complaining of the Injuries done him at *Rome*, P. 388. N. 76; lands in *Thessaly*, P. 399; forms a Design to besiege *Athens*, P. 400; which had left the *Romans* and gone over to *Mithridates*, P. 398; marches his Legions thither, P. 400; and in his march defeats the Troops of the Tyrant who tyrannizes over that City, P. 401; invests it with his Troops, and in vain attempts to take the Citadel of *Piræus* by Assault, *Ibid.*; then blocks up *Piræus*, *Ib.*; makes extraordinary Preparations for prosecuting his Design, *Ib.*; has all the Riches of the Temple of *Delphi* brought to him, P. 403; shuts up *Athens* and *Piræus* more closely, P. 404; cuts off the Communication between the City and Citadel, P. 405; and makes it his Business to starve the City, *Ib.*; makes an Assault on *Piræus*, *Ib.*; and meets with great Obstructions in prosecuting the Siege, P. 406; at length the Tyrant of *Athens* sends a Deputation to him, P. 409; and the City is taken by Assault, and destroyed with Fire and Sword, P. 410; *Piræus* undergoes the

same Fate, P. 411; *Sylla* puts his Troops into Quarters of Refreshment, *Ib.*; receives in his Camp, a great many Senators, who either voluntarily fled from *Rome*, or were proscribed by *Cinna*, P. 412; is informed that *Cinna* has appointed one to succeed him, and resolves not to receive him, *Ib.*; *Taxiles* and *Archilaus*, the Generals of *Mithridates*, advance towards *Sylla*, *Ib.*; and their Army, by their Numbers terrify the comparatively few Troops which *Sylla* had with him, P. 413; but he makes use of proper means to encourage his Legions, *Ib.*; and kills 3000 of the Enemy, P. 414; which first Success is followed by a decisive Battle, in which the *Romans* are victorious, *Ib.*; the *Asiatics* lose in this Action near 90000 Men, and *Sylla* only twelve Soldiers, P. 415; *Sylla* raises two Trophies on the Field of Battle to perpetuate the Remembrance of so memorable a Victory, P. 416. N. 72; puts *Aristio* the Tyrant of *Athens* to Death with Poison, P. 416; punishes the *Thebans* for joining with *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; has scarce any respite before another very numerous Army of *Asiatics* comes upon him, P. 418; over whom he gains a complete Victory, P. 419; and takes their Camp, P. 420; but his Joy on this Occasion is interrupted by the arrival of the Person *Rome* sent to succeed him in his Command, P. 421; nevertheless *Mithridates* sends to offer him Proposals of Peace, P. 423; and after a Conference which the King had demanded by a solemn Embassy, *Mithridates* concludes the Peace with him, and executes the chief Articles of it upon the Spot, P. 429, 430; then *Sylla* marches to fight the Troops his Successor had brought into *Asia*, P. 431; but a part of them join his, *Ib.*; and their General, despairing of Success otherwise, sends a Slave to *Sylla's* Army to assassinate him, *Ib.*; and not being able to succeed in this black Attempt, and being warmly pressed by *Sylla* to leave *Asia*, he flees to *Pergamus*, and there stabs himself with his own Sword, *Ib.*; *Sylla*, now delivered from his late Uneasiness by the Death of his Rival, finishes the Settlement of all Affairs in *Asia*, P. 432; and proposes to return to *Italy*, P. 433; by the way of *Athens*, P. 434; the Senate, as soon as informed of his approach, send Deputies to him, P. 435; whom he orders to inform their Principals, that he will be their Master, *Ib.*; the Senate therefore declare him an Enemy to his Country, P. 437; he lands his Troops partly at *Brundisium*, and partly at *Tarentum*, *Ib.*; his first Victory over the Republicans, P. 438; many of the *Romans* of the contrary Party repair to his Standards, *Ib.*; he makes use of Artifice to gain Time, P. 439; makes himself Master of the Army of



- of the *Consul* who opposes him, P. 440 ; shews great Moderation on that Occasion to the *Consul* himself, *Ib.* ; *Pompey* declares for him, *Ib.* ; *Sylla* gives him the Title of *Imperator*, P. 442 ; young *Marius* cruelly causes all *Sylla's* Friends in *Rome* to be massacred, P. 443 ; which inspires *Sylla* with the same Sentiments of Revenge, *Ib.* ; which he first practises upon the *Samnites*, P. 444 ; after the Battle in which he had put *Marius's* Troops to flight, *Ib.* ; he enters *Rome* as a conqueror, P. 445 ; makes a Speech to the assembled People, *Ib.* ; and is in great Danger in a Battle with the *Samnites*, P. 450 ; but at last defeats them, *Ib.* ; and exercises unparalleled Cruelties on the poor Remains of those vanquished People, P. 451 ; and on the Soldiers who had defended *Prænestæ* against his Troops, P. 452 ; and being now delivered from all his Enemies he establishes his Dominion in *Rome*, P. 453 ; by cruel Murders and Proscriptions, P. 454 ; is made *Dictator*, and assumes the Surname of *The Fortunate*, P. 458 ; makes several Regulations in the Republick, P. 459 ; appoints a Commission to repair the Loss of the *Sybilline Books*, which had been burnt with the *Capitol*, *Ib.* ; an Account of the Laws he made in his *Dictatorship*, P. 460, 461, 462, makes *Cleopatra*, the Queen of *Ægypt*, marry *Alexander* her Husband's Son, P. 463 ; gives the Right of *Citizenship* to ten thousand Slaves, *Ib.* ; decrees himself the Honour of a Triumph, P. 464 ; *Pompey's* Victories raise his Jealousy, and he recalls him to *Rome*, P. 466 ; *Sylla* causes himself to be chosen *Consul* for the Year 683, P. 467 ; signals his *Consulship* by his extraordinary Profusions, *Ib.* ; divorces his Wife *Metella*, and after her Death, makes a magnificent Funeral for her, P. 468 ; marries *Valeria*, *Ib.* ; consents, against his Will, to *Pompey's* Triumph, P. 469 ; refuses a third *Consulship*, and has Thoughts of abdicating the *Dictatorship*, P. 471 ; *Mithridates* sends Ambassadors to him, to get his Peace confirm'd, *Ib.* ; *Sylla* assembles the People, abdicates the *Dictatorship* in their Presence, and retires to his Country-House, P. 472 ; returns to *Rome*, where *Pompey* disputes Interests with him, P. 473 ; leaves *Rome* a second time, and retires to his Country-House, where he gives himself up to the most shameless Debaucheries, and contracts a Distemper, *Ib.* ; which brings him to his End, *Ib.* ; his Character and Obsequies, P. 473, 474.
- CORNELIUS SYLLA, (*Publius*) Nephew to the *Dictator*, buys the *Consulship*, and is for that Reason deposed, before he enters upon it, V. 5. P. 568.
- CORNICULUM, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 111, N. 31 ; is plundered by *Tarquin*, and reduced to Ashes, P. 112.
- CORNIFICIUS, (*Quintus*) stands for the *Consulship*, but in vain, V. 6. P. 6.
- CORNUS, an Inland City of *Sardinia*, and probably situated in the Place which the Natives now call *Corneto*, V. 3. P. 206. N. 4.
- COROLAMUS, King of the *Boii*, gains a considerable Advantage over the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 100.
- CORON, or *Corone*, a City of *Messenia* in *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 302. N. 56.
- CORONÆA, a City of *Bæotia*, which overlooked the Lake *Copias*, V. 4. P. 92. N. 21 ; P. 178. N. 24 ; is plundered by the *Romans*, P. 178.
- CORRAGIUM, or *Corragum*, a City which was probably the same as *Croia*, the Capital of *Albania*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.
- CORREUS, a Chief of the *Belgæ*, V. 6. P. 173 ; loses his Life in a Battle which *Cæsar* gains over him, P. 174.
- CORSICA, the different Names Authors give to this Island, and what is remarkable in it, V. 2. P. 531. N. 21 ; the *Romans* did not make themselves Masters of it in the Year 515, V. 2. P. 461 ; V. 3. P. 5. N. 10.
- CORSICANS, (*The*) revolt from the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 522.
- CORTONA, one of the most considerable Cities, and one of the ancient twelve *Lucumones* of the *Ætrurians*, V. 2. P. 282. N. 87 ; V. 3. P. 88. N. 19.
- CORTUOSA, a City of the *Ætrurians*, is taken and destroyed by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 35.
- CORVUS, a Machine invented by a *Roman* Engineer, to stop and board the Enemies Ships at Sea, V. 2. P. 555. The Description given of it by *The Fathers* differs from that of *Kennett*, in his *Antiquities*, and both from that of *Polybius*, which is given in his own Words, P. 555. N. 58.
- CORVINUS. (*Marcus Valerius*) See *Valerius*.
- CORVUS, or *Corvinus*. See *Valerius*.
- CORUNCANIUS, (*Tiberius*) a Native of *Cameria*, is made *Consul* for the Year 463, V. 2. P. 429. N. 50 ; subdues *Ætruria*, P. 446 ; returns to *Rome*, and is honoured with a Triumph, P. 447 ; is chosen *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 588 ; dies, P. 614.
- CORYCUS, a Cape and Port near *Erythrea*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 36 ; a Port in the *Cilician* Sea, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.
- CORYLENUS, a City whose Situation is at present unknown, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
- COS, an Island, sometimes called *Caris*, V. 1. P. 22. N. 78 ; in the *Carpathian* Sea at a little Distance from *Caria*, V. 4. P. 201. N. 10 ; and from *Halicarnassus*, V. 5. P. 397, 428.
- COSA, or *Cossa*, a City of old *Ætruria*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, to which the *Romans* send a Colony, V. 2. P. 469. N. 36 ; There was likewise a Promontory so called in *Ætruria*, V. 3. P. 94. N. 56 ; the *Romans* send to the City a Colony of 10000 Persons, to repopulate its Territory, which was wasted in the late Wars, V. 4. P. 87. N. 8. See V. 5. P. 476.



- COSCONIAN, (*The*) Family, we have a Medal of it still in being, V. 5. P. 352. N. 152.
- COSCONIUS, gains two Victories over the Rebellious *Allies*, whose Loss greatly sinks their Party, V. 5. P. 352.
- COSCONIUS, (*Caius*) escapes the Condemnation he had deserved, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85. Col. 2.
- COSENTIA, now *Cosenza*, the Capital City of *Hither Calabria*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 80. V. 3. P. 501. N. 132.
- COSIS, the Brother of *Perfes* King of *Albania*, is killed in a Battle by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 571, 572.
- COSSURA, or COSSYRA, a little Island near *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 580. N. 11; now known by the Name of *Pantealearia*, V. 5. P. 456.
- COSSUS, a Surname, which was given by the *Romans* to those who had hard Shins, V. 1. P. 523. N. 42.
- COSSUS, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- COSSUS, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- COTUATUS, the Leader the *Carnutes* chose themselves when they wanted to shake off the *Roman Yoke*, V. 6. P. 155.
- COTUS, one of the chief Men of the *Ædui*, V. 6. P. 158.
- COTIÆON, a City which the ancient Geographers place in *Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
- COTTA, (*Caius Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.
- COTTA, (*Lucius Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.
- COTTA, (*Marcus Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.
- COTTA, (*Aurunculeius*). See *Aurunculeius*.
- COTTON, a City which seems to have been unknown to the ancient Geographers, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
- COTYS, King of the *Odryfians* in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 378; joins with *Perfes* against the *Romans*, *Ib.*; carries him a Body of 1000 Horse, P. 387; accompanies *Perfes* wherever he goes, P. 390; but is forced to leave him, to go to the Defence of his own Dominions, which are attacked by King *Eumenes*, P. 396; *Perfes* follows him in Person, and drives his Enemy from the Territories of his Ally, P. 400.
- COUNSEL, (*The Goddess of Good*) was first worshipped at *Rome* in the Year 536; that is, at a Time when the Republick could not act with too much Caution and Wisdom, against so dangerous and successful an Enemy as *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 92. N. 28.
- COUNTRY, (*Gods*). See *Paganalia*.
- COW, An Account of a monstrous one sacrificed in the Temple of *Diana*, on the Hill *Aventinus*, V. 1. P. 154; what Judgment is to be formed of it, P. 155. N. 46.
- COWLS, The ancient *Romans* wrapped the Lappets of their Robes about their Heads, like *Cowls*, to guard them from the Injuries of the Air, V. 3. P. 220. N. 26.
- CRAGUS, a Mountain in *Lycia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 99.
- CRASSUS, (*Young*) goes on an Expedition against the People of *Celtic Gaul*, V. 6. P. 114; reconciles his Father and *Cicero*, See *Licinius* (*Marcus Crassus*); behaves himself with great bravery in the fatal Battle of *Carrhæ*, in which he is killed, P. 142; and his Father shews great firmness on this Occasion, P. 143.
- CRASSUS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- CRASSUS, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- CRASSUS, (*Marcus Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- CRASSUS, (*Publius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- CRASTINUS, a Veteran in *Cæsar's* Army, begins the Action which makes him Master of the World, at *Pharsalia*, V. 6. P. 225; and falls in it fighting like a brave Man, *Ib.*
- CRATIPPUS, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, who has a great Esteem for *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 228. N. 134.
- CRATIS, (*The*) or CRATHIS, waters *Cosenza*, a City of *Calabria*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 80; V. 3. P. 169. N. 135.
- CREDITORS, at *Rome*, had a Right to put their insolvent Debtors in Irons, or sell them for Slaves, V. 1. P. 247. N. 36; the *Roman* Laws concerning their Rights, P. 445, 446.
- CREMASTE, a Name given to *Larissa* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 114.
- CREMERA, (*The*) watered part of the Country between *Veii* and *Rome*, V. 1. P. 351. N. 31; the *Romans* build a Fort near it, and from thence insult the *Hetrurian* Camp, P. 351.
- CREMONA, in *Italy*, was founded by the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 36. N. 80; and made a *Roman Colony*, V. 4. P. 7.
- CRENE, a City which is thought to have stood in *Great Phrygia*, near the Borders of *Galatia*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
- CREPIDA, was the Name given by the *Latins* to the *Greek* Sandal, V. 3. P. 493. N. 108.
- CRETA, a kind of Earth with which the *Romans* fastened their Letters, V. 3. P. 392. N. 30.
- CRETANS, six hundred, who had been taken Prisoners by *Hannibal*, at the Battle of *Thrasimenus*, and set at Liberty without Ransom, shew the *Carthaginians*, that they do not forget that Obligation, V. 3. P. 335. N. 50; some *Cretan* Troops adhere to *Perfes* after he is routed, V. 4. P. 464; the King gives them some of his Treasure, P. 465; after this they leave him, *Ib.*; and then *Perfes*, through a mean Avarice unworthy of a Prince, takes from them again part of what he had given them, P. 466.
- CRETE, (*The Island of*) now *Candia*, formerly abounded with brave Men, V. 4. P. 29. N. 73; V. 5. P. 544. N. 81.
- CREÛSA, a maritime City on *The Gulf of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 417. N. 66.
- CRIMINALS, among the *Romans* appeared before their Judges in a negligent Dress, and



- and made a bad Appearance to shew their Humiliation, V. 1. P. 304. N. 76; the Order observed in the Trials of *Criminals* at the Tribunal of the People, P. 306. N. 78; great *Criminals* were punished with great Rigour in the first Ages of the Republick, P. 334; the Senate abolish the prevailing Custom, of extending their Punishment to their Posterity, P. 335; after the Battle of *Cannæ*, leave is given to inlist *Criminals*, V. 3. P. 151.
- CRISPINUS, (*Titus Quintius*). See *Quintius*.
- CRISPUS, (*Caius Salustius*). See *Salustius*.
- CRISTA, (*Quintus Nævius*). See *Nævius*.
- CRITEA, a City which some Geographers have confounded with *Eleus*, a City of *The Thracian Chersonesus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.
- CRITOGNATUS, a Man of high Birth among the *Arverni*, or *Auvergnois*, V. 6. P. 163.
- CRITOLAUS, a Man of great Reputation in the Schools at *Athens*, is sent on a Deputation to the *Roman Senate*, V. 4. P. 548; whether he was the Historian of that Name is uncertain, *Ib.* N. 21.
- CRITOLAUS, is made *Prætor* of the *Achai-an Nation*, V. 4. P. 636; behaves himself in a furious manner to the *Roman Deputies*, P. 637; sets the *Achai-an Senate* against the whole Nation, P. 638; shews great Fury against the *Romans*, *Ib.*; causes War to be proclaimed with the *Lacedæmonians*, and through them with the *Romans* likewise, P. 639; the arrival of the *Prætor Metellus* with an Army greatly terrifies him, P. 640; and he loses his Life in a Battle with *Metellus*, *Ib.*
- CRIXUS, a *Gladiator*, who distinguishes himself in the War which those fugitive Slaves made with the *Roman Republick*, V. 5. P. 510; is beaten by the *Consul Gellius*, P. 512; and is honoured with fine Obsequies by *Spartacus*, *Ib.*
- CROIA, a City which became the Capital of *Albania*, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.
- CROSS AND PILE, was what the *Romans* called *Caput & Navis*, V. 1. P. 545. N. 85.
- CROTONA, one of the most considerable Cities of *Great Greece*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 29; was famous for great Numbers of *Athletæ*, and for giving Birth to many great Men, *Ib.*; V. 3. P. 169. N. 137.
- CROW, (A) an Instrument invented by *Archimedes*, to stick fast into the *Roman Ships*, which beset *Syracuse*, and help to sink them, V. 3. P. 251; it is not easy at present to discover the make of it, *Ib.* N. 15.
- CROWNS, The *Romans* gave Conquerors the Privilege of appearing at the *Games* wearing *Crowns* on their Heads, V. 2. P. 369. N. 40.
- CROWN CIVIC, (*The*) among the *Romans*, was given as a Reward to him, who had saved the Life of any *Citizen*, V. 1. P. 290. N. 51; its Form, *Ib.*
- CROWNS OF GOLD, were, among the *Romans*, the Rewards of military Valour, V. 1. P. 292. N. 53; the *Latins* send one to *Rome*, to be put in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 262.
- CROWN MURAL, (*The*) which was at first made of Leaves, and afterwards all of Gold, was given by the Generals to the Man who first scaled the Walls of a besieged City, V. 1. P. 75. N. 88; P. 424, 425. N. 69; its Form, P. 424; a Difference arises between two Persons who both claimed the Honour of the *Mural Crown*, after the taking of *New Carthage*, V. 3. P. 350.
- CROWN OBSIDIONAL, (*The*) among the *Romans*, was a Reward given by the whole Army to him who had saved a City, or an Army, V. 1. P. 415. N. 51; it was made of Herbs or *Grass*, gathered on the Ground, which the General had by his Bravery brought back to the Dominion of its first Masters, and was called *Graminea*, because generally made of *Gramen*, *Ib.*; its form, P. 415.
- CRUCIFIXION, among the *Romans*, was the usual Punishment of Slaves, V. 1. P. 237. N. 15.
- CRUSTUMERIUM, a City of the *Sabines*, is taken by the *Consul P. Veturius*, V. 1. P. 242; a Remark on the Circumstances in which that City was besieged, P. 242. N. 26.
- CRUSTUMINUM, and AUTEMNÆ, two Cities of, or near *Sabinia*, whose Situation is not certainly known, V. 1. P. 34. N. 122; their Inhabitants are subdued by a *Roman Legion* under *Romulus*, P. 36; are for the most part transplanted to *Rome*, P. 36, 37; *Crustuminum* revolts under *Tarquinius*, repents, and open its Gates to him, P. 110; he sends a *Roman Colony* thither, P. 111.
- CTESIPHON, one of the chief Cities in *Parthia*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 40.
- CULEO, (*Quintus Terentius*). See *Terentius*.
- CUMÆ, The *Roman Senate* send thither for Corn, to relieve the People of *Rome* in a great Famine, V. 1. P. 294; but the Tyrant *Aristodemus*, confiscates the *Roman Barks*, *Ib.*; this City was originally a *Greek Colony*, who possessed the most fruitful Part of *Campania*, *Ib.* N. 63; it had supplied the *Romans* with Corn in the War with *Porfenna*, P. 209; the *Campanians* endeavour to seize it, and take it from the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 173; it was founded by a *Colony* from *Chalcis*, was strong and rich, and famous for its Trade, *The Sibylls Cave* in its Neighbourhood, and other Particulars, P. 175. N. 160; the *Roman Senate* give the *Cumans* leave to use the *Latin Tongue* in their publick Acts, V. 4. P. 332. N. 99.
- CUNEANS, (*The*) a People of old *Bætica*, V. 4. P. 559. N. 51.

CUNEUS,



- CUNEUS, (*The*) among the Ancients was an Army drawn in Battalia, in the Form of a Wedge, V. 2. P. 118. N. 79.
- CUNISTORGIS, one of the largest Cities in Old Spain, V. 4. P. 559. N. 52.
- CURALIUS, (*The*) a River, which rises in Pelasgiotis, V. 4. P. 33. N. 91.
- CURATE, (*The* Word) or *Curé* in French, doubtless came originally from the Word *Curio*, which was the Priest who presided at the Sacrifices made in each *Curia*, V. 1. P. 27. N. 96.
- CURATIUS, a Tribune of the People, cites the *Consuls* to appear at the Tribunal of the People, a Thing not heard of before, in order to procure a Privilege to each Tribune, to excuse ten Persons from taking the military Oaths, V. 5. P. 54.
- CURES, the Capital of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 33; stood in the Territory where *Correze*, or *Cureze* now stands, P. 38. N. 139.
- CURIA, among the *Latins* originally signified a Parochial Temple, or the Temple of every *Curia*, which answered to our Parishes, V. 1. P. 160. N. 51.
- CURIA HOSTILIA, was the Palace of *Tullus Hostilius*, V. 1. P. 160. N. 51.
- CURIACIUS, (*Janus*). See *Janus*.
- CURIÆ, (*The*) were a kind of Parishes, into which *Romulus* divided *The Roman Tribes*, V. 1. P. 27; the Word according to some, was taken from *Curæ* a City of the *Sabines*, from whence many of the *Sabines* settled at *Rome*, came, P. 53; each *Curia* had its own Temple, which was also called *Curia*, P. 27. N. 96; the Right of assembling the *Curie* for Elections belonged to the Senate and *Augurs*, P. 367. N. 59; the Ancients agree, That the Number of the *Curie* was always fixed to thirty, V. 2. P. 286. N. 102.
- CURIATII, (*The*) three Brothers of this Name, V. 1. P. 81; were all born at one Birth, *Ib.* N. 93; and were chosen to fight with the three *Horatii*, for *Alba*, *Ib.*; which they do, and are beaten, P. 82, 83. See *Horatii*.
- CURIATIUS, (*Publius*) a Tribune of the People. See *Minucius* (*Marcus*).
- CURICIA, an Island in the *Adriatick* Sea, now called *La Negia*, and subject to the *Venetians*, V. 6. P. 206. N. 82.
- CURIO, (the Surname of) according to *Plautus*, signified a meagre splenetick Person, V. 5. P. 346. N. 136.
- CURIO, (*Caius Scribonius*). See *Scribonius*.
- CURIO, (*Caius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- CURIONES, (*The*) were the first Class of Priests established by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 11; the Chief of the *Curiones*, or *Maximus Curio*, was he who had the Pre-eminence and Inspection over the rest, P. 390. N. 16.
- CURIONIA, (*The*) were the Sacrifices offered in the Temples of the *Curie*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 11.
- CURIONUM, (*Æs*) was the Money the Public paid for the *Curionia*, V. 1. P. 58. N. 11.
- CURIUS (*Dentatus*) opposes *Appius Claudius*, who undertakes to exclude the *Plebeians* from the *Consulship*, V. 2. P. 320; is made *Consul* for the Year 463, P. 377; marches into *Samnium*, P. 378; forces the *Samnites* to sue for Peace, *Ib.*; acts very disinterestedly, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; subdues the *Sabines*, P. 379; and is honoured with a second *Triumph* in the same Year, P. 380; is accused of applying the Spoils he took to his own Use, which turns to his Honour, *Ib.*; raises the Siege of *Thurii*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; and honoured with an *Ovation* at *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 64.
- CURIUS-DENTATUS, (*Manius*) ravages the Country of the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 414; is made *Consul* for the Year 478, P. 482; treats a *Roman* who refused to be enlisted, with great Severity, *Ib.*; which is made a Precedent in the like Cases for the future, *Ib.*; enters *Samnium* with an Army, P. 483; routs a Body of *Epirots*, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over *Pyrrhus*, P. 484; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 485; refuses a Present of 50 Acres of Land which the Senate would have given him, P. 486; builds a fine *Aqueduct* with the Spoils he had taken, *Ib.*; is continued *Consul* for the Year 479, P. 487; after which he returns into the Country to cultivate his paternal Estate with his own Hands, P. 486; is recalled from thence to be made *Censor*, P. 495; dies, P. 551.
- CURIUS, (*Quintus*) a Friend to *Catiline*, engages in his Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 3; discovers something of it to a *Roman Lady*, who was his Mistress, P. 5; and at her entreaty, discovers the whole Secret to the *Consul Cicero*, P. 13; *Cæsar* makes him so odious, that he is very near being banished, P. 31.
- CURTIUS, (*The* Lake) covered part of the Ground between the Hills *Palatinus* and *Capitolinus*, V. 1. P. 40. N. 142; was so called from the *Consul Curtius*, who enclosed it with Walls, *Ib.*; and afterwards became *The Forum Romanum*, or *The Great Place of Rome*, *Ib.*
- CURTIUS, (*Caius*) surnamed *Philo*, is made *Consul* for the Year 308, V. 1. P. 505; has sometimes the *Prænomen* of *Agrippa* given him, *Ib.* N. 12.
- CURTIUS, (*Marcus*) devotes himself to Death for the good of his Country, and leaps into a Gulph in the middle of *Rome*, into which the Oracle had said the best Thing in *Rome* must be cast, if she would succeed in her Designs, V. 2. P. 90; *Livy* thinks, this Gulph was called *The Lake Curtius*, from the Name of this brave *Roman*, P. 90. N. 27.



- CURULE**, (*Chairs*) were not unlike our folding Chairs without Backs, V. 1. P. 75. N. 89; we have a Medal on which one of them is represented, *Ib.*; *Tullus* introduced the Use of them in *Rome*, *Ib.*
- CUSIBI**, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 202.
- CUTINA**, a City belonging to the *Vestini*, which is mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 2. P. 217. N. 90.
- CYBELE**, (The Goddess) was worshipped by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, under the Name of *The Mother of the Gods*, or *The Great Mother*, V. 3. P. 475. N. 44; the ancient Monuments represent her under the Figure of a Woman crowned with Towers, *Ib.*; the Mythologists give her several Husbands, *Ib.*; It appears that *Isis* was a Type of her, and that in *Isis* and *Cybele* were united, according to the Pagan Theology, the different Virtues of several other Goddesses, P. 476. N. 44; the ridiculous Extravagancies ascribed to *Cybele* by fabulous Traditions, *Ib.*; her Priests were the *Galli* and *Archigalli*, P. 478. N. 61; her Festival at *Rome* was on the tenth Day of *April*, P. 481. N. 65; *The Megalesian Games* were instituted to her Honour, *Ib.* N. 67; and other Solemnities among the *Romans*, *Ib.*; the Homage the *Romans* paid her about the end of *March*, *Ib.*; it was a constant Custom, to carry a Pine-Tree into her Temple early in the Spring, *Ib.*; the *Romans* carry the Image she had at *Pessinus* to *Rome*, P. 477, 481.
- CYBISTRA**, a City of *Cappadocia*, at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*, V. 6. P. 170. N. 17.
- CYCLADES**, (*The*) were the Islands in *The Archipelago*, V. 3. P. 41. N. 96; V. 4. P. 13. N. 31.
- CYCLIADES**, a General of the *Achæan* Troops, is broke by those People over whom he had tyrannized, V. 4. P. 23, 52; King *Philip* takes him into his Service, P. 62.
- CYCLOPES**, the different Opinions of Authors concerning those Giants, V. 2. P. 470. N. 5.
- CYDON**, or **CYDONIA**, one of the strongest Places in the Island of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 545. N. 82.
- CYLLENE**, a maritime City of old *Elis*, V. 3. P. 403. N. 76.
- CYME**, a City of *Æolis* in *Asia Minor*, which is said to have been founded by *Pelops*, V. 4. P. 201. N. 11.
- CYMINES**, a City of *Theffaly*, of which no Footsteps are now remaining, V. 4. P. 48. N. 26.
- CYNEAS**, A Minister and Confident of *Pyræus*, is sent by him to assist the *Tarentines*, V. 2. P. 426; and then on an Embassy to *Rome*, P. 453; where he was very vigilant and active, but without Success, P. 454; the Senate passed a Decree to continue the War with his Master, P. 456;
- Cyneas* therefore is sent back to *Rome* again to make fresh Offers of Peace, but the *Romans* reject them, P. 466; he goes before his Master into *Sicily*, P. 474.
- CYNOCEPHALÆ**, a Plain in *Theffaly*, famous for the Defeat of King *Philip*, by the Consul *Flaminius*, V. 4. P. 74; there was also a little Canton of this Name in *Bæotia*, P. 72. N. 95.
- CYNOSARGES**, a Place near the City of *Athens*, where Bastards and Foundlings were confined, V. 4. P. 23. N. 49.
- CYNUS**, a City which was as it were an Arsenal to *Opus*, the Capital of the *Locrenses Opuntii*, V. 3. P. 425. N. 134.
- CYPRIUS**, (*Vicus*) one of the Streets in *Rome*, which was so called from an old *Sabine* Word which signified *good* or *happy*, and not from the Island of *Cyprus*, V. 1. P. 161. N. 53.
- CYPSELA**, a Fortrefs mentioned by *Livy*, which stood on the Banks of *The Hebrus*, not far from *The Gulph Melas*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 35; P. 254. N. 121.
- CYRENAICA**, a large Country in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 8; now called *Mesrate*, and belonging to the State of *Tripoli*, V. 5. P. 199. N. 7; it was made a *Roman Province*, P. 495.
- CYRENE**, the Chief of the *five Cities*, which were in *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 145. N. 71; V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.
- CYRETISÆ**, a City which *Ptolomy* places in *Æthiopia*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 91.
- CYRUS**, (*The*) or **CYRUS**, a River in the North of *Asia*, V. 5. P. 567. N. 29.
- CYRTÆANS**, (*The*) a Nation near the Mount *Zagrus* and *Niphates*, towards the Confines of *Media* and *Armenia*, V. 4. P. 218. N. 48.
- CYRTHA**, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Syphax*, V. 3. P. 548.
- CYRTIANS**, a People whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 391. N. 28.
- CYTHERA**, now *Cerigo*, an Island to the East of *Morea* or *Peloponnesus*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 10.
- CYTHERON**, a famous Mountain in *Bæotia*, V. 4. P. 23. N. 52.
- CYTHNOS**, one of the *Cyclades*, or Islands of *The Archipelago*, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.
- CYZICUS**, an ancient City of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 533. N. 120; V. 5. P. 428; P. 499. N. 91.

## D.

- D**, (The Letter) in the *Latin* Calendar stands for the *Prænomen* of *Decius*.
- DACI**, (*The*) inhabited the vast Countries, between *The Boristhenes*, *Sarmatia Europea*, *Upper Hungary*, *The Danube*, *The Pruth*, and *The Euxine Sea*, V. 5. P. 209. N. 16; and the Emperor *Aurelian's* removing them beyond *The Danube*, gave occasion to the Division of their Country into *Dacia Alpestris*,



- pestris, Dacia Ripensis, and Dacia Mediter-  
ranea, Ib.*
- DÆDALUS**, was thought the Architect of the  
stately Temple which *Apollo* had at *Cumæ*,  
V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.
- DÆDASA**, a Fort which *Dio* places in *Cap-  
padocia*, V. 5. P. 555. N. 8.
- DALMATIA**, is sometimes improperly con-  
founded with *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 543.  
N. 8.
- DALMATIANS**, (*The*) resolve on War with  
the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 545; were extreme-  
ly barbarous, P. 546. N. 13; are con-  
quered by *Nasica*, P. 548.
- DAMARATUS**, a Merchant of *Corinth*, leaves  
his Country, V. 1. P. 107; lands with  
immense Riches at *Tarquinium*, *Ib.*; his  
Wife, a noble *Hetrurian*, brings him two  
Sons, the younger of which was *Tarquin  
the First*, King of *Rome*, *Ib.*
- DAMASCUS**, the Antiquity of this famous Ci-  
ty, V. 5. P. 584. N. 74.
- DAMASIPPUS**, (*Lucius Junius Brutus*). See  
*Junius*.
- DAMOCLES**, a young *Argian*, perishes mise-  
rably in endeavouring to deliver his Coun-  
try from the Tyranny of *Nabis*, V. 4. P.  
118.
- DAMOCRITUS**, the chief Magistrate of *Æ-  
tolia*, V. 4. P. 25; suspends the Resolu-  
tion the *Ætolian* Diet seemed to incline to  
take, of joining with the *Romans* against  
*Philip*, P. 27; and then comes into it, P.  
33; *Philip* routs him, and forces him to  
leave *Macedon*, into which he had made  
an Irruption with his Army, *Ib.*; *Damo-  
critus* hinders the *Ætoliens* from following  
the Standards of *Ptolomy Epiphanes*, P.  
35. N. 95.
- DAMOPHILUS**, a *Sicilian*, who treats his  
Slaves with great Cruelty, V. 5. P. 117;  
and falls a Victim to their Revenge, P.  
118.
- DANCES**, and Musick were reckoned the  
most essential Parts of the Idolatrous Wor-  
ship of the Heathen, V. 1. P. 84. N. 9;  
*Dances* were at first divided into *Tragical*,  
*Comical*, and *Satyrical*, *Ib.*; in the *Dance  
of the Pantomimes*, all these were united to-  
gether, *Ib.*
- DANTHELETÆ**, (*The*) a People on the Fron-  
tiers of *Macedon* near the Springs of *The  
Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 67.
- DANUBE**, (*The*). The different Opinions of  
the ancient Geographers, concerning the  
Number of the Mouths by which this fa-  
mous River discharges it self into the *Eux-  
ine* Sea, V. 5. P. 208. N. 14.
- DAORYSEANS**, (*The*) a People who lived near  
the River *Naro*, V. 4. P. 543. N. 10.
- DAPHNE**, the Name given by the Citizens  
of *Antioch* to one of their Suburbs, V. 4.  
P. 116. N. 94.
- DARDANI**, (*The*) a People of *Mæsia*, V. 3.  
P. 20. N. 41; who anciently possessed a  
Canton in *Upper Mæsia*, P. 404. N. 79;  
V. 4. P. 28, N. 65; P. 339. N. 109.
- DARDANUS**, or **DARDANUM**, or **DARDA-  
NIUM**, V. 4. P. 199. N. 6; a little Ci-  
ty on the *Asiatick* Coast of the *Hellepont*,  
P. 215. N. 38; P. 429. N. 105.
- DARDARIA**, a Country which bordered on  
the *Palus Mæotis*, V. 5. P. 515.
- DARKNESS**, (*A*) so great at *Rome*, that great  
part of the Day seems to be turned into  
Night, V. 2. P. 131.
- DASCYLITES**, a People of *Troas*, in *Bilby-  
nia*, V. 1. P. 3. N. 3; *Æneas* entrusts  
them with the Care of *Ascanius* his eldest  
Son, *Ib.*
- DASCYLITIS**, (*The Lake*) was near the City  
of *Dascylium*, which stood on the Coasts of  
the Sea of *Marmora*, V. 5. P. 500. N.  
94.
- DASIUS**, the Governor of *Clastidium* for the  
*Romans*, sells it to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 74.
- DASTUS**, one of the chief Men of *Salapia*, is  
gained over by his Collegue *Blasius*, V. 3.  
P. 336; and delivers up the Place to the  
*Romans*, P. 337.
- DASIUS ALTINIUS**, See *Altineius*.
- DASSARETÆ**, (*The*) a People who possessed  
a Canton in the West of *Macedon*, V. 3.  
P. 404. N. 78.
- DASTIRA**, a Name common to a Mountain  
and City of *Great Armenia*, V. 5. P. 561.  
N. 21.
- DAULIS**, a City on the right Bank of *The  
Cephissus*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 49.
- DAVUS**, (*Apollonius*). See *Apollonius*.
- DAYS**, The *Romans* make a List of lucky  
and unlucky Days, V. 2. P. 29; they di-  
vide *Days* into *Civil* and *Artificial*, in a  
different manner from what was done by  
the *Chaldeans*, *Babylonians*, &c. V. 3. P.  
176. N. 161.
- DEAD BODIES**, were expressly forbidden to  
be burnt within the City of *Rome*, by the  
first Law of *The Tenth Table*, V. 1. P.  
456; the fourth Law of that Table enacts,  
That they shall not be covered with more  
than three costly Habits, P. 457; the  
fifth, That no Part of the Body shall be  
carried away for other Obsequies, unless  
the Person died in War, or out of his  
Country, P. 458; the seventh, That the  
Bodies of Slaves should not be embalmed,  
*Ib.*; the ninth, That the Body should be  
adorned with the Crowns the Person had  
deserved, P. 459; and the eleventh,  
That no Gold should be used in Obsequies,  
*Ib.*
- DEATH**, In criminal Causes which affected  
the Life of a Citizen, the *Comitia by Tribes*  
had no Jurisdiction, V. 1. P. 426. N. 72;  
P. 429. 79.
- DEBTORS**, The *Romans* were at first ex-  
tremely severe to Debtors, V. 1. P. 247.  
N. 36; a Sedition is raised in *Rome* on  
their Account, V. 2. P. 56; and a Law is  
passed in their Favour, P. 64; the Law  
which made insolvent Debtors Slaves to  
their Creditors, till they had by their La-  
bour paid their Debts, is abolished, P.  
216;



216; the *Debtors* cause extraordinary Com-motions, P. 381.

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- DECURIAE. The *Roman Curiae* were divided into *Decuriae*, V. 1. P. 27; or perhaps into Squadrons, *Ib.* N. 94; each *Decuria* consisted of ten Soldiers, P. 168. N. 64.
- DECURIARE, signifies to place in Order, V. 2. P. 50. N. 3.
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- DECURIONES, was an Appellation given to the particular Senate of each Colony, V. 2. P. 50. N. 3.
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- DELIUM, a little City on the Sea-Coast of *Bæotia*, over-against the *Euripus*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 100; V. 5. P. 423. N. 90.
- DELOS, an Island in the *Archipelago*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 9; famous for the Worship the Inhabitants paid there to *Diana* and *Apollo*, V. 3. P. 41. N. 96; and for the fabulous Birth and Oracle of *Apollo*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 24.
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*Lake of Alba*, P. 577; and they bring an Answer agreeable to the Prediction of an old *Hetrurian*, who had occasioned the Deputation, P. 578; after the taking of *Vesi*, the *Romans* send to *Delphi* a Present of a Vase of Gold of eight *Talents* weight, P. 586; after the Battle of *Cannæ*, the *Romans* again send to consult this Oracle, V. 3. P. 132; and the Messenger delivers the Answer in Writing, P. 146. N. 73; this City stood on the Confines of *Phocis* and *Bæotia*, near the South Part of Mount *Parnassus*, P. 476. N. 46; it was anciently called *Pitbo*, *Python*, and *Pythia*, V. 5. P. 402. N. 40; *Sylla* robs this rich Temple of its immense Treasures, P. 403.

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DEMETRIAS, a City on the Sea Coast of *Tbesfaly*, V. 4. P. 397. N. 49; perhaps the same that was called *Demetrium*, P. 424. N. 131; it is now called *Dimetriada*, P. 28. N. 64; suffers several Revolutions, P. 157, 159, 184.

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DEMETRIUS, the Governor of *Corcyra the Black*, delivers it up to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 21; and contributes greatly to their Conquest of *Illyricum*, P. 22; the *Romans* therefore put him in Possession of that Country, P. 23; and he revolts from his Benefactors, P. 41; the *Roman* Senate resolve to pursue him with Arms, *Ib.*; *Demetrius* engages *Philip of Macedon* to support him, P. 42; and retires to his Dominions, after the Loss of his own, P. 44; the *Romans* demand him of *Philip*, P. 112; but *Demetrius* stirs up that Prince against them, and he enters into Measures for making a League with *Hannibal*, P. 161; who sends an Embassy to him for that Purpose, P. 171.

DEMETRIUS, the Son of King *Philip*, V. 4. P. 300; who has an excellent Character, *Ib.*; undertakes the Defence of his Father before the *Roman* Senate, and receives an Answer, as gracious with regard to himself, as offensive with respect to his Father, *Ib.*; *Rome* has thoughts of promoting him to the Crown of *Macedon* after the Death of *Philip*, P. 301; which makes *Philip* extremely jealous of him, and *Demetrius* fomented that Jealousy by a very imprudent Conduct, *Ib.*; *Perfes*, the Brother of *Demetrius*, increases the King's Suspicions, P. 310; and *Philip* piqued at a slight Advantage gained by *Demetrius* in a feigned Battle with *Perfes*, quarrels with this young Prince his Bro-

ther, P. 312; the ill Humour of *Perfes* is increased by an Accident, *Ib.*; and he accuses *Demetrius* before *Philip* of Fratricide, P. 313; *Demetrius* defends himself, P. 314; but *Philip* determines to destroy him, P. 318; and does it in the most base and shocking Manner, P. 319, — 321.

DEMETRIUS, the Son of *Seleucus* King of *Syria*, is given to the *Romans* for an Hostage by his Father, V. 4. P. 351.

DEMETRIUS, the Son of *Antiochus-Gryphus*, dies in *Parthia*, V. 5. P. 566.

DEMETRIUS, one of *Pompey's* Freedmen, heaps up immense Riches, assumes greater Respect than is due to a Man of his Condition, and builds the famous Theatre to which *Pompey* gives his own Name, V. 6. P. 126. N. 12.

DEMETRIUS-NICANOR, the Son of *Demetrius Soter*, endeavours to recover the Throne of his Father, which had been taken from him by *Alexander Bala*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 4; *Apollonius*, the General of his Army, is defeated by the *Jews*, P. 2. N. 2; he was about 15 Years of Age when he appeared in *Syria* to demand the Throne of his Father, P. 3. N. 4; *Ptolomy* his Father-in-Law, causes himself to be crowned King of *Asia* in his Stead, P. 3. N. 5; *Ptolomy* dies, after he has had *Alexander Bala* beheaded, and leaves *Demetrius* in peaceable Possession of the Throne, P. 5; *Josephus's* Relation of the Revolution which put an end to the Life and Reign of *Alexander Bala*, P. 4. N. 4; the first Year of *Demetrius Nicanor's* Reign was the 166th Year of the *Seleucideæ*, P. 6. N. 6. Col. 2; he shews great Favour to *Jonathan*, High-Priest of the *Jews*, P. 65. N. 7; is vanquished by *Tryphon*, P. 66; taken Prisoner, P. 69. N. 29; in his Captivity, marries *Rhodogune*, Sister of the King of *Parthia*, P. 129. N. 26; is set at Liberty, P. 130; sets out from *Antioch* to revenge the Insults of his Brother to *Cleopatra*, P. 133; is obliged to return to his Dominions to suppress a Revolt there, *Ib.* N. 45; and is killed under the Walls of *Tyre*, P. 134. N. 46.

DEMETRIUS SOTER, after the Death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, demands of the *Roman* Senate, the Crown of *Syria*, which belongs to him, V. 4. P. 526; his Right, tho' indisputable, is given up by the Senators, P. 527; he takes some Steps towards a new Attempt, P. 530; the Senate has no more Regard to his second Attempt than to the first, *Ib.*; he designs to escape from *Rome*, P. 531; and succeeds, *Ib.*; writes a very handsome Letter to the Senate, P. 534; is acknowledged for their lawful King throughout all *Syria*, P. 535; is surnamed *Soter* for delivering the Country from the Tyranny of a Governour, *Ibid.*; labours to get his Conduct approved by *Tib. Gracchus*, the



- the Ambassador of the Republick in the *Levant*, P. 536; *Tiberius* gives him the Title of King, *Ib.*; and *Rome* herself does the same, *Ib.*; he makes War with the *Jews*, P. 537; and then with the King of *Cappadocia*, P. 540; sends his Son *Demetrius* to *Rome*, P. 560; who is received coldly there, and leaves the City to return to *Syria*, *Ib.*; his Escape exasperates the Senate, who to revenge it, set up a Competitor against him, *Ib.*; this Competitor is *Alexander* the Son of *Antiochus Epiphanes* by a Concubine, P. 561; *Demetrius* loses his Life in a Battle he fights with *Alexander Bala*, P. 562; V. 5. P. 2. N. 1; a Mistake of the *Latin* Translator of *Appian* on this Subject, *Ib.*; *Demetrius* committed the Care of his two Sons, who were very young, to a *Cretan* before the Battle in which he lost his Life, P. 2. N. 2; the Names of his two Sons were *Demetrius* and *Antiochus Sidetes*, *Ib.*; P. 3. N. 3; *Alexander* is defeated by *Ptolemy*, P. 4. N. Col. 2; and treacherously killed by an *Arabian* Lord, P. 5.
- DEMOCRITUS, is put at the Head of the *Achaians*, gains a Battle over the *Lacedæmonians*, and because he does not make a proper Advantage of his Success, is deposed, fined, and banished, V. 4. P. 634.
- DENARIUS. A Dissertation of the Value and Weight of this *Roman* Coin, V. 2. P. 504. N. 84; its Value in the Time of *Flamininus*, V. 4. P. 130. N. 120.
- DENTER. (*Marcus Livius*) See *Livius*.
- DEPONTANI SENES. The different Opinion of Authors, concerning the Reason why Men past sixty were so called, V. 2. P. 31. N. 80.
- DEPUTIES. The Names of those who were sent to *The Sacred Mountain*, V. 1. P. 284. N. 38; the *Romans* send *Deputies* to *Greece* to collect their most famous Laws, P. 431; they return to *Rome*, P. 434; but their Return is not agreeable to the *Consuls*, or those who had a Right to stand for that Office, *Ib.*
- DERTUSA. See *Ibera*.
- DESERTION was not thought dishonourable by the *Numidians*, V. 5. P. 221.
- DESTINIES OF *ROME*. (*The*) The Book so called, was only *Annals* of the Republick, V. 2. P. 131. N. 101.
- DEVOTEMENT. A religious Vow among the *Romans*, whereby they dedicated their Lives, and offered up themselves a Sacrifice to the Tutelary Gods, V. 2. P. 17; the Rites and Ceremonies which were observed in making this Vow, P. 164. N. 52, P. 165. N. 53; *Cicero* laughs at the miraculous Effects which were ascribed to them, P. 166. N. 58; and indeed the sudden Revolutions which followed them, may rationally be accounted natural Effects of them, if the Circumstances attending them be attentively considered, P. 167. N. 63.
- DEURIOPES, a People of *Pæonia*, an ancient Country of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 75, P. 309. N. 70, P. 44. N. 67.
- DIÆUS is made Head of the *Æteon* Nation, V. 4. P. 633; raises Troops to make War with *Lacedæmon*, *Ib.*; the *Lacedæmonians* complain of him to the Senate of *Rome*, and *Diæus* follows them thither, to defend his Nation's Cause, P. 634; after the Decision of the Senate, he returns to *Corinth*, the Capital of *Achaia*, *Ib.*; where the Time of his Office expires, *Ib.*; he is again put at the Head of his Republick, P. 635; what passed during his new Administration, P. 635, 636, &c. he, with *Critolaus*, who had succeeded him in the *Prætorship*, hinders the good Effect of the Discourses of *Sextus Julius* the *Roman* Deputy, and sows Discord every where, P. 637; after the Death of *Critolaus*, he reassumes the Government, P. 641; raises Troops to replace those which had been cut in Pieces by *Metellus*, in the Time of his Predecessor, *Ib.*; obstinately refuses to hearken to any Proposals of Peace, notwithstanding the fresh Advantages gained by the *Roman* *Prætor*, P. 642; leaves *Corinth*, to which he had retired, and with ill-disciplined Troops fights a Battle with the *Consul* *Mummius*, P. 643; who entirely defeats him, P. 644; which Defeat is followed by the taking and sacking of *Corinth*, *Ib.*; *Diæus* kills himself and his Wife, *Ib.*
- DIAGORAS. See *Hercules*.
- DIALIS, (*Flamen*) the High-Priest of *Jupiter*, V. 1. P. 59; his Objections, P. 59; N. 15.
- DIANA, was honoured with a particular Worship at *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160; she was surnamed *Artemis* at *Syracuse*, and her Festival called *Artemisia*, P. 256. N. 28.
- DICÆARCHIA, the Name first given to the City of *Puteoli*, now called *Pouzzoles*, V. 3. P. 540. N. 84.
- DICE, with six Sides, call'd *Tesseræ*, were in use among the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 521.
- DICTATOR. The Etymology of the Word, V. 1. P. 248. N. 41; it was in use at *Alba* from the Time of *Romulus*, *Ib.*; among the *Romans* it signified a temporary Magistrate, who was invested with absolute Power, *Ib.*; the Epocha of their first Creation is much disputed, P. 238. N. 16, 17, and 18; it at first belonged to that *Consul* who was at the Time regent to nominate the *Dictator*, and the People had no Share in the Nomination, P. 306. N. 77; the Duration of the *Dictatorship* was limited by the *Roman* Laws to six Months, P. 416. N. 54; the *Dictator* was generally stiled *Prætor Maximus*, because the *Prætor* was the chief Officer concerned in the Administration of Justice, V. 2. P. 77. N. 48; it was a religious Ceremony



Ceremony of the *Romans* to choose a *Dictator* to drive a Nail into the Wall which divided the Sanctuary of *Minerva* from that of *Jupiter*, in the Temple on the *Capitol*, P. 87; the Authority of *Dictators* was Supreme, and without Appeal, P. 222. N. 96; an Instance wherein that Authority seems to have been lessened, P. 222, 223; a *Dictator* was sometimes nominated, purely to preside at the publick *Games*, P. 232. N. 106; one Form necessary to the compleat Nomination of a *Dictator* was, That he should be approved by the People assembled by *Curiae*, P. 286; since the Foundation of *Rome*, no *Dictator* was ever seen out of *Italy*, before *M. Attilius Calatinus*, P. 607; *Dictators* were forbidden by Law to appear on Horseback at the Head of Armies, V. 3. P. 93. N. 31; the People only had a Right to dispense with this Law, *Ib.* N. 31; the Generalship of the Horse is made equal to the *Dictatorship*, P. 104; the immemorial Right which the *Consuls* had of nominating *Dictators*, is transferred to the People, P. 355; *Servilius Nepos* was the only one who was honoured with the *Dictatorship* at *Rome* in 120 Years, P. 562. N. 139.

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- DIDYMA**, a Place in *Ionia*, famous for a Temple, and Oracle of *Apollo*, V. 5. P. 547. N. 86.
- DIEGYLLIS**, a petty King of *Thrace*, V. 5. P. 7. N. 12; whose Daughter *Prusias* married for his second Wife, P. 8. N. 18.
- DIES ATRI**, or *Black Days*, among the *Romans*, were such as were memorable for some great Calamities, which befell the Republick on those Days, V. 2. P. 15, N. 60.
- DIES FASTI ET NEFASTI**, were first instituted among the *Romans* by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 73. N. 84; what the *Romans* meant by *Dies Festi, Profesti, Intercisi, Fasti, Nefasti, Comitiales, Comperendini, Stati*, and *Præliares*, P. 395. N. 27.
- DIETS**, there was one formerly established at *Delphi* by *Amphiction*, V. 1. P. 152. N. 41; another is formed at *Rome* upon the same Plan, by *Servius*, P. 154; it is held, during his Reign, in a Temple he had built on purpose, dedicated to *Diana*, on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*; in the Reign of *Tarquin the Proud*, it is usually held on *The Hill of Alba*, in the Temple of *Jupiter Latiæ*, P. 167; a Dispute between the *Latins* and *Romans* in the Diet of *Ferentinum*, P. 237; the *Latins* refuse to admit *M. Valerius*, the *Roman* Deputy, into it, *Ib.*; all the *Latin* Cantons enter into a solemn Confederacy there, against the *Romans*, P. 243; a general Account of the *Diets* which were held in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 27. N. 63. See *Union*.
- DIGITIUS**, a private Soldier, obtains a *Mural Crown*, after the taking of *New Carthage*, V. 3. P. 350.
- DIGITIUS**, a *Roman Prætor* in *Spain*, ill conducts the Affairs of the Republick there, V. 4. P. 138.
- DIMALUM**, a City of *Illyricum*, which bordered on *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 43. N. 101; P. 483. N. 72.
- DINDYMUS**, There were two Mountains of this Name, one in *Mysia*, another in *Great Phrygia*, V. 5. P. 501. N. 99.
- DINIÆ**, a City which bordered on *Galatia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 97.
- DINNER**, The *Romans* used to take their great Meal, or Dinner, at four in the Afternoon in Winter, and three in Summer, V. 3. P. 176. N. 161; the triumphant Victors usually gave a fine Entertainment to their Friends on the Day of his *Triumph*, V. 3. P. 573. N. 168; the Law which set Bounds to the Expence of the *Romans* at their *Dinners*, or Meals, is renewed and extended by the *Tribune Titus Didius*, V. 5. P. 23. N. 64; P. 30; by another Law, too great Delicacies are prohibited, P. 186; which Law is got passed by *Æmilius Scaurus* with great Reason, *Ib.*; N. 53; *Licinius* passes another Law, whereby he forbids all vain Expence at Meals, P. 213. N. 20.
- DINOCRATES**, one of *Philip's* Generals, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4; is defeated by the *Rhodiens*, *Ib.*; and takes Refuge in *Stratonice*, P. 87. N. 4.
- DINOCRATES**, a *Messenian*, draws off his native City from the *Achæan* League, V. 4. P. 302; is at first beaten by the brave *Philopæmenes*, *Ib.*; but the latter being surrounded in a narrow Pass, and thrown by his Horse, is taken Prisoner by *Dinocrates*, who himself conducts him to *Messene*, *Ib.*; there, by his Intrigues, gets him condemned to be poisoned, P. 303; and afterwards *Dinocrates*, fearing the Vengeance of the *Achæans*, who had entered into a League to revenge the Death of *Philopæmenes*, kills himself, P. 304.
- DINOMENES**, causes *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, to be assassinated, V. 3. P. 213; carries a Reinforcement of *Syracusan* Troops to the *Consul Marcellus*, before *Leontium*, P. 235; *Hippocrates* and *Epicides* surrender themselves up to some of his Troops, and afterwards make their escape to *Syracuse*, P. 236; where they raise Jealousies of him among the *Syracusans*, *Ib.*; and get him murdered, P. 237.
- DIOCLES**, an *Ætolian* General, seizes *Demetrius*, V. 4. P. 158.
- DIODORUS**, the Governour of *Amphipolis*, artfully gets rid of the *Thracian* Garrison, which he suspected, V. 4. P. 464.
- DIODORUS**, was a Name first given to the famous *Tryphon*. See *Tryphon*.
- DIODENES**, The *Babylonian*, is sent to *Rome* by the *Athenians*, to defend their Cause there against the Sentence of the *Sicyonians*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 22.
- ΔΙΟΥΣΚΟΣ**, a Name given to *Bacchus*, both by the *Greeks* and *Latins*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54.
- DIOPHANES**, a brave *Achæan*, comes to the Relief of *Pergamus*, besieged by *Seleucus*, V. 4. P. 205; and makes a Sally with so much Bravery and Judgment, that he forces that Prince to raise the Siege, and return to his own Dominions, P. 206.
- DIOPHANES**, a *Rhetorician*, born at *Mitylene*, persuades *Gracchus* to renew *The Licinian Law*, V. 5. P. 98; and then banishes himself, P. 113.
- DIOSCURIAS**, a City of *Colchis*, V. 5. P. 570. N. 35.
- DIOSCORIDES**, The *Pagans* worshipped *Castor* and *Pollux* under this Name, V. 4. P. 470. N. 76.
- DIPULON**, the only Gate of *Athens*, a Part of which is still in being, V. 5. P. 410. N. 60.
- DISTAFF**, That of *Tanaquil's*, is hung up in the Temple of *Hercules*, V. 1. P. 140; some Difficulties concerning this Fact, *Ib.* N. 8.
- DIVINATIONS**, Books of *Divination*, and the Worship of all foreign Gods are proscribed at *Rome*, V. 3. P. 266.



DIVINATIONS OF PRÆNESTE, See *Præneſte*.

DIVITIACUS, an *Æduan* Lord, is ſtrongly attached to the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 88; and particularly to *Cæſar*, P. 90.

DIVORCES, were ſuffered among the *Romans* from the Time of *Romulus*, but only in caſe the Woman endeavoured to poiſon her Children, or put a ſuppoſitious Child on the Father, or was guilty of Adultery, V. 1. P. 28. N. 99; they are forbidden to the *Flamines*, P. 58. N. 13; the firſt Inſtance of a Divorce in *Rome* was in the Year 520, V. 2. P. 294. N. 8; unknown at *Rome* till firſt practiſed by one *Spurius Carvilius*, V. 3. P. 12. N. 20.

DIUM, an ancient City of *Macedon*, at the Foot of Mount *Olympus*, V. 3. P. 317. N. 24; near *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 88; a maritime City of *Pieria*, P. 379. N. 5; P. 443. N. 21.

DIUS-FIDIUS, that is, *Jupiter the Witneſs* and Obſerver of the Faith of Treaties, V. 1. P. 384. N. 4; the *Conſul Poſtunius* dedicates the Temple of this God, *Ib.*

DODONA, a City of *Epirus*, famous for a Temple of *Apollo*, and a Foreſt, the Oaks of which uttered Oracles, V. 2. P. 213. N. 73.

DOGS, whence the Cuſtom among the *Romans* of empaling one every Year on a Branch of *Elder*, V. 2. P. 23; the *Conſul Pomponius* makes uſe of a great Number of *Dogs*, to hunt the *Sardinians* who had retired to ſteep Rocks to avoid the Purſuit of the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 17.

DOLABELLA, (*Cneius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

DOLABELLA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

DOLABELLA, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.

DOLICHA, now *Techala*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60.

DOLOPES, a People who inhabited a Country which bordered on *Theſſaly* and *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 33.

DOLOPIA, a Canton of *Theſſaly*, which bordered on *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 184. N. 30; P. 356. N. 13.

DOLYCHE, a City of *Pelagonia*, V. 4. P. 424. N. 88.

DOMALE, a Town in *Galatia*, V. 5. P. 559. N. 10.

DOMITIUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* of *Hiſper Spain*, is defeated by *Sertorius*, V. 5. P. 482.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 561, V. 4. P. 144.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 591, V. 4. P. 528.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 631, V. 5. P. 160; makes War with the *Gauls*, P. 173; attaches the *Æduans* to the *Romans*, P. 174; makes War with the *Allobroges* on their account, P. 175; and gains a famous Victory over them, *Ib.*; makes the King

of the *Auverni* Priſoner, contrary to the Law of Nations, P. 176; and carries him to *Rome* to adorn his *Triumph*, P. 177; makes the Road, which from him was called *The Domitian Way*, *Ib.*; is made *Cenſor*, P. 187.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) Great Grandfather of the Emperor *Nero*, labours to mortify the *Patricians*, V. 5. P. 263; transfers the Right of nominating the *Pontifices* to the *Comitia*, P. 264; is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 657, P. 308; then *Pontifex Maximus*, and *Cenſor*, P. 324; quarrels with *Lucius Craſſus* his Collegue in the *Cenſorſhip*, *Ib.*

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) who was proſcribed by *Sylla*, is defeated by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 465; and loſes his Life in the Battle, P. 466.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Cneius*) is ordered to examine into the Murder of *Clodius* by *Milo*, V. 6. P. 152.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Lucius*) is ſurnamed *Ænobarbus*, from a miraculous change of the Colour of his Beard from Black to Red, V. 1. P. 258. N. 54.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* of *Sicily*, reforms all the Abuses which the War had introduced there, V. 5. P. 307; is made *Conſul* for the Year 659, P. 313.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, (*Lucius*) ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, V. 6. P. 118; is ſupplanted by *Craſſus* and *Pompey*, *Ib.*; but ſucceeds them in the Year 699, P. 128; and being attached to the Senatorial Party in the Civil War, is beſieged by *Cæſar* in *Corfinium*, P. 190. N. 62; and delivered up by the Inhabitants to *Cæſar*, who ſends him to *Pompey*, P. 190; thinks he has taken Poiſon, but happily finds himſelf miſtaken, P. 191; *Cæſar* not content with giving him his Liberty, reſtores him a large Sum of Money, *Ib.* N. 63; nevertheless, without regard to this Generoſity, he ſhuts himſelf up in *Marſeilles*, and ſtands a Siege there againſt *Cæſar*, P. 194; is killed at *Pharſalia*, P. 227. N. 127.

DOMITIUS CALVINUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 421, V. 2. P. 193.

DOMITIUS CALVINUS, (*Cneius*) is choſen *Conſul* for the Year 470, V. 2. P. 414; and defeated by the *Senones*, P. 415.

DOMITIUS CALVINUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Conſul* for the Year 700, V. 6. P. 146; accepts of being *Cæſar's* Lieutenant General, to avoid proſecution for his unlawful canvassing for his Office, P. 172. N. 25. Col. 2; *Cæſar* ſends him to *Macedon*, P. 214.

DORA, a maritime City of *Phœnicia*, V. 5. P. 70. N. 36.]

DORIMACHUS, one of the Chiefs, who governed *Ætolia* at the Time the *Romans* engaged the *Ætolians* in their Intereſt, is ordered to make War with King *Philip*, V. 3. P. 314.

DORIS,



- DORIS**, a Canton of *Caria*, in the Form of a *Peninsula*, between the *Ægean* and *Rhodian* Seas, V. 4. P. 227. N. 62.
- DORISCON**, a strange Place, situated in a Plain, which was watered by the *Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 35.
- DORILAS**, one of the Generals of *Mithridates*, who well understands the Art of War, V. 5. P. 394; leads an Army of 40000 Men against *Sylla*, P. 418; fights a Battle with that brave *Roman*, P. 419; who vanquishes him and takes his Camp, P. 420.
- DOUR**, a *Celtic* Word which signifies *Water*, V. 5. P. 39. N. 91.
- DRACHMA**, (*The*) a *Greek* Coin, of the same Value as the *Roman Denarius*, and worth about seven Pence three Farthings *English*, V. 2. P. 68. N. 31; P. 504. N. 84.
- DRACO**, an ancient Legislator of *Athens*, V. 1. P. 431; whose Laws were very severe, *Ib.* N. 85.
- DRANCE**, (*The*) a River which *Livy* confounds with *The Durance*, V. 3. P. 64. N. 32; it is a little River in *Switzerland*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 175.
- DRAPES**, a General of the *Gauls* is taken Prisoner by the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 175; and kills himself, P. 176.
- DRAVE**, (*The*) rises in the Territory of *Saltzburg*, runs through *Lower Austria*, *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*, and falls into *The Danube* in *Hungary*. V. 5. P. 194. N. 78.
- DRAUDACUM**, a Fortrefs near *Oæneum*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 72.
- DREPANUM**, a Port, at the Foot of Mount *Erix*, in *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 19; *Æneas* built a Temple, or at least an Altar there, to *Venus*, *Ib.*; it is now *Trapani*, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 563. N. 73.
- DRILO**, (*The*) now *The Drino*, or *The Boiana*, a River, which divided *Illyricum* from *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 81; there are two Rivers of this Name in *Illyricum*, one called *The White Drin*, and the other *The Black Drin*, V. 4. P. 420. N. 78.
- DROUGHT**, An extreme Drought in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 533.
- DRUNKENNESS**, See *Adultery*.
- DRUSUS**, (*Caius Livius*). See *Livius*.
- DRUSUS**, (*Marcus Livius*). See *Livius*.
- DRYMÆ**, a City which some place in *Doris*, others in *Phocis*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140.
- DRYMUSA**, a little Island in *The Gulph of Smyrna*, over against *Clazomene*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 118.
- DUBIS**, (*The*) or *The Doux*, a River which rises at the Foot of Mount *Jura*, V. 6. P. 91. N. 108.
- DUCARIUS**, a *Gallic* Horseman, kills the *Consul Flaminius* in the Battle of *Thrasimene*, V. 3. P. 89.
- DUEL**, a famous one between *Manlius Torquatus*, and a *Gallic* Giant, V. 2. P. 95; another between another *Gallic* Giant and *Valerius Corvus*, P. 122.
- DUILIUS**, (*Cæso*) is made *Decemvir*, V. 1. P. 463; and has the Command of a *Legion*, in the Army appointed to act against the *Æqui*, P. 476.
- DUILIUS**, (*Cæso*) is made *Consul* for the Year 417, V. 2. P. 187; and appointed one of the Commissioners to distribute the Lands of *Cales*, P. 192.
- DUILIUS**, (*Caius*) is chosen *Military Tribune* for the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574.
- DUILIUS**, (*Caius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 493, V. 2. P. 551; has the Command of the *Roman* Army in *Sicily*, P. 553; goes on board the *Roman* Fleet which has no Admiral, P. 554; and gains a famous Victory over the *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 556; raises the Siege of *Segesta*, takes *Macella*, P. 557; and is honoured at *Rome*, not with a *Triumph* only, but with other Marks of Distinction likewise, which he keeps all his Life, P. 558; we have a Medal still in being on this Subject, *Ib.* N. 63; is made a *Dictator*, to preside at an Election of *Consuls*, V. 3. P. 18.
- DUILIUS**, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People*, opposes the Attempts of his Collegues, who had entered into a Plot, to continue themselves and the *Consuls* in their Offices, V. 1. P. 497; draws up and gets passed a Law, which enacts, That when all the ten *Tribunes* cannot be chosen on the Day of the *Comitia*, they which are chosen shall have a Right to nominate the rest, *Ib.*; but this Law is disannulled soon after by the *Tribune Trebonius*, P. 499, 500.
- DUMNARUS**, a General of the People of *Anjou*, is defeated by one of *Cæsar's* Lieutenants, V. 6. P. 175.
- DUMNORIX**, a rich *Æduan*, V. 6. P. 65; tries to make himself a Sovereign in his Republick, at the Expence of the *Roman* Name, P. 88; *Cæsar* discovers the Plot, and pardons *Dumnorix*, in regard to *Divitiacus* his Brother, a zealous Friend to *Rome*, *Ib.*; but he perishes in another Attempt, wherein he shews himself to be very perfidious, P. 132.
- DUPPLICARI**, Soldiers, who had shewn themselves valiant, and were rewarded with double Pay, V. 1. P. 373. N. 65.
- DURACIUS**, an illustrious *Gaul*, firmly attached to the Interest of *Rome*, V. 6. P. 174.
- DURANCE**, (*The*) a River, towards which *Hannibal* probably marched, after he had passed *The Rhone*, and turned back again, V. 3. P. 64. N. 32.
- DURIA**, (*The*) which the *French* now call *The Doere*, V. 5. P. 21. N. 57; had formerly Gold mixed with its Sand, P. 21. N. 59.
- DURIUS**, (*The*) a River now called *The Douro* or *Douero*, V. 5. P. 39. N. 91; so called from the *Celtic* Word *Dour*, *Ib.*
- DURONIA**, tries to destroy her Son *Ebutius* in the *Bacchanals*, V. 4. P. 274; and is the Means of having the Knowledge of the monstrous Crimes committed in that infamous



famous Society brought to the Knowledge of the chief Magistrate in *Rome*, P. 275; who very justly punishes them, P. 279.

DURONIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People*, speaks very licentiously against the Law which restrained Luxury and Delicacy, V. 5. P. 306; for which he is degraded from the Rank of a Senator, P. 308.

DUSIUS ALTINCIUS, See *Altincius*.

DUUMVIRI, a sort of Judges, to whom *Numa* gave the Right of giving Sentence in the first Instance, in certain criminal Causes, V. 1. P. 72. N. 82; in extraordinary Cases, they were a kind of Delegates, P. 85. N. 104; their Authority expired as soon as Judgment was given, *Ib*.

DUUMVIRI NAUALES, Magistrates appointed to take care of all naval Affairs, V. 2. P. 274. N. 73.

DUUMVIRI SYBILLINI, two Magistrates whom *Tarquin* created to take care of the *Sybilline Books*, V. 1. P. 177; their Office was to consult those Books in Times of Distress, preside at the Sacrifices they ordered, and other religious Offices; and they held their Offices for Life, were free from Taxes, and all other Offices, *Ib*. N. 85; one of them, in the Reign of the same *Tarquin*, is punished as a Parricide, that is, wrapped up alive in the Hide of an Ox and thrown into the Sea, *Ib*. N. 87; their Number was first increased to ten, and they are called *Decemviri*, and afterwards to fifteen, and therefore called *Quindecimviri*, P. 74. N. 40.

DYMÆ, a maritime City of *Achaia Propria*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 101.

DYRRACHIUM, a City now called *Durazzo*, V. 3. P. 21. N. 44; formerly the Capital of the Territory of the *Taulantii*, situated on the Coasts of the *Adriatick Sea*, towards the Confines of *New Epirus* and *Albania*, P. 483. N. 70; V. 4. P. 24. N. 53; V. 5. P. 214. N. 25; P. 435. N. 115.

E.

EAGLES, appointed by *Romulus* to be *Auspices* for his new Colony, V. 1. P. 22.

EAGLES, (*The Roman*) Ensigns so called, were deposited in the Hands of the *Quæstors*, V. 1. P. 502; or rather, were kept in the Temple of *Saturn*, V. 1. P. 525. See *Ensigns*.

EBONY, so very scarce and very valuable in the Time of *Pompey the Great*, that the Scepters of Kings were made of it, V. 6. P. 48. N. 90.

EBRO, (*The*) or *IBERUS*, one of the largest Rivers in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 57.

EBURONES, (*The*) or People of *Liege*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150; revolt against the *Romans*, and draw off the neighbouring Nations with them, P. 135.

EBURNUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

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EBUSSUS, EBYSSUS, EBOISSA, or EBOSTIA, were different Names given by the Ancients to the Island now called *Ivica*, which lays over against Cape *Ferraria*, in the *Spanish Sea*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68.

EBUTIUS ELVA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 290, V. 1. P. 388; and dies of the Plague, P. 389.

EBUTIUS, or ÆBUTIUS ELVA, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor of Sicily*, V. 4. P. 439.

EBUTIUS ELVA, (*Posthumus*) called also *Cornicenius*, is made *Consul* for the Year 311, V. 1. P. 516; and General of Horse by the *Dictator Q. Servilius*, P. 525.

EBUTIUS, or ÆBUTIUS ELVA, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 254, V. 1. P. 241; his Character, P. 242; *Dion Halicarnassæus* gives him the Forename of *Publius*, P. 241. N. 23; the signification of his Surname is not known, *Ib*.; the *Dictator Posthumus* makes him his General of Horse, P. 252; he is attacked in his Camp by the *Latins*, whom he repulses with Vigour, P. 253; intercepts Letters, which oblige the *Dictator* to give Battle, P. 254; is wounded in this Battle by *Manilius*, P. 255; and after the Victory, does not triumph with the *Dictator*, according to *Livy*, P. 258. N. 52.

ECBATANA, the Situation of this City agrees pretty well with that of *Tabes*, V. 4. P. 525. N. 113; there were three Cities of this Name in *Asia*, V. 5. P. 578. N. 56.

ECETRÆ, the capital City of one of the two Cantons of which the Nation of the *Volsci* consisted, V. 1. P. 409; V. 2. P. 60.

ECETRANI, (*The*) demand Peace of the *Romans*, after the Defeat of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 267; which is granted them with only their Lives, *Ib*.

ECHEDORUS, (*The*) a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 11.

ECHINUS, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 73.

ECHINADES, (*The*) Islands in the *Ionian Sea*, over against the Mouth of the River *Acbe-lous*, V. 3. P. 438. N. 146.

ECLIPSES, the Causes of this *Phænomenon* were known to the *Romans*, in the Year 563, V. 4. P. 194; a remarkable one preceded the Defeat of *Perfes* King of *Macedon*, by *Paulus Æmilius*, P. 457.

ECNOMUS, a Mountain in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 570. N. 2.

ECULANA, or ASCULANA, an ancient City of *Hirpinia*, now known by the Name of *Fricento*, V. 5. P. 355. N. 163.

ECULEUS, or EQULEUS, See *Horse*.

EDEPSA, or ÆDEPSUM, a City of *Eubæa*, according to *Strabo*, and *Stephens the Geographer*, V. 5. P. 434. N. 114.

EDESCO, a *Spanish* Prince, V. 3. P. 372; enters into an Alliance with *Scipio*, P. 373.

EDESSA, a City of *Emathia*, a Province of *Macedon*.

T t t t



- Macedon*, and the Burial-place of the Kings of the Country, V. 4. P. 498. N. 68.
- EDESSA, a famous City in *Asia*, which lay 20 Miles West of *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 131. N. 24.
- EFFARI, or *Sistere Templum*, signified to mark out and limit the Ground-plot of a Temple, after the *Auspices* had been consulted, V. 1. P. 129.
- EFFATA, among the *Romans*, were the Prayers the *Augurs* made, when they watched the Motions of Birds, in order to take *Auguries*, V. 2. P. 14. N. 58.
- EGERIA, (The Nymph) was by some thought to have revealed to *Numa Pompilius* the Laws he made at *Rome*, as well Civil as Religious; by others, to have met him in the Forest of *Aricia*, on a very different Account, V. 1. P. 55. N. 5.
- EGERIUS, the Nephew of the first *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 106; so called from *Egere*, to Want, because disinherited before he was born, P. 107; is made Governour of *Collatia*, P. 111. See *Collatinus*.
- EGESTA, or SEGESTA, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 42.
- EGESTUS and ELYMUS, settle a *Trojan* Colony in *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 5.
- EGIA, or ÆGIUM, a City on the South Coast of *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 637. N. 49.
- EGINIUM, or ÆGINIUM, a City on the Confines of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 43; tho' placed by *Strabo* in *Illyricum*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 109.
- EGNATIUS, (*Marius*) is made Commander of the Army of the Rebels in the Country of the *Samnites*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; surprizes the City of *Venustum*, and cuts in pieces the *Roman* Garrison, P. 341; routs the Army of the Consul, *Julius Cæsar*, P. 343; is killed in a pitched Battle, and his Army entirely routed, P. 353.
- EGYPTIANS, *Ptolomy Philadelphus* their King sends an Embassy to *Rome*, to make an Alliance with the Senate, V. 2. P. 488.
- ELÆOTHESIUM, an Apartment in the ancient *Gymnasia*, so called because the Oil and Wax was kept there, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
- ELATEA, or ELATIA, one of the most considerable Cities in *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 50; V. 5. P. 411.
- ELAVER, (*The*) commonly called *The Allier*, a River which rises in *Gevandan*, V. 5. P. 174. N. 14.
- ELBA, See *Ilva*.
- ELDER, (a Stick of) given as a Present to *Apollo* of *Delphi*, by *Junius Brutus*, V. 1. P. 181.
- ELEA, See *Velia*.
- ELEA, or ELÆA, a City of *Æolis*, bordering on *Great Mysia*, and on the Coast of the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 148. N. 155; at the Mouth of the River *Gaicus*, P. 215. N. 40; V. 5. P. 132. N. 39.
- ELEA, a City of *Lucania*, situated near the Sea, V. 4. P. 521. N. 105.
- ELEPHANTS, were first called *Boves Luce* by the *Romans*, because they first saw them in *Lucania*, V. 2. P. 442. N. 73; a mistake of Cardinal *Baronius* concerning this denomination, *Ib.*; *Pyrrhus* owes his Victory to the Elephants in his Army, P. 444; *Hannibal* is forced to make use of Artifice to get his to pass *The Rhone*, V. 3. P. 62; the *Romans* fancied that Elephants had the Use of Reason, V. 6. P. 127.
- ELEPORUS, (*The*) a River of *Calabria*, now *The Alaro*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.
- ELEUS, or ELÆUS, a considerable City in *The Thracian Chersonesus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38; P. 199. N. 5.
- ELEUSINA, a City situated on the western Mouth of *The Nile*, V. 4. P. 409. N. 52.
- ELEUSIS, a little City of *Attica*, which lay West of *Athens*, and was famous for a magnificent Temple of *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 11. N. Col. 1; and for the Festivals instituted there in Honour to that Goddess, and called *The Mysteries of Eleusi*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 53; V. 5. P. 401. N. 38.
- ELEUTHERA, a City of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 554. N. 1.
- ELICIUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
- ELIS, formerly a Canton of *Peloponnesus*, the Capital City of which bore the same Name, V. 3. P. 314; the Country is now a part of the Province of *Belvedere*, and the City *Belvedere* itself, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5.
- ELITONIS, the Leader under whose Command the *Cœnomani* marched into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 7.
- ELLOPIA, See *Eubœa*.
- ELONICUS, two *Spaniards* of this Name, V. 4. P. 407. N. 50.
- ELORUM, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36; voluntarily surrenders to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 252.
- ELORUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36.
- ELVA, (*Marcus Ebutius*). See *Ebutius*.
- ELUSATES, (*The*) a People of *Gascogne*, V. 6. P. 116. N. 184.
- ELYMAIS, a western Province of *Syria*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 116.
- ELYMAIS, a City mentioned 1 *Maccab.* vi. and called *Persepolis*, 2. *Macc.* ix. V. 4. P. 524. N. 111.
- ELYMEA, or LIMIA, a City belonging to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 82.
- ELYMEA, a City on the River *Haliacmon*, between *Theffaly*, *Pelagonia-Tripolitis*, and *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 402. N. 43.
- ELYMUS, See *Egestus*.
- EMATIA, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 76. N. 110.
- EMBASSY, a remarkable one which the *Roman* Senate sent into *Bitbynia*, to settle the Differences between *Prusias*, and his Son *Nicomedes*, V. 5. P. 8.



- EMPORIUM, or EMPORIA, a very ancient City, now *Empurias*, the Capital of *Lampourdan*, V. 3. P. 86. N. 8; P. 460. N. 8.
- EMPORIA, a Name anciently given to a small District in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 499. N. 119; V. 4. P. 137. N. 136.
- EMPULUM, a City dependent on *Tibur*, is taken by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 107. N. 60.
- EMPURIA, See *Emporia*.
- ENESIDEMUS, or ÆNESIDEMUS, a Commander for the *Achæans* in *Argos*, V. 4. P. 58; is killed there, in a manner greatly to his own Honour, and the Reproach of the Author of his Death, *Ib*.
- ENFRANCHISEMENTS, The Ceremonies of publick ones at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 198. N. 15.
- ENGÛM, or ENGUYUM, one of the most considerable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 264. N. 37; is taken by the *Pro-Consul Marcellus*, P. 265.
- ENIA, a City near Mount *Oeta* in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 48.
- ENIPEUS, (*The*) a River of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37; which rises in *Phthiotis*, P. 394. N. 30.
- ENIPEUS, (*The*) a little River in *Phthiotis*, which rose in Mount *Olympus*, and fell into *The Peneus*, V. 4. P. 442. N. 19.
- ENIPEUS, (*The*) another River of *Peloponnesus*, which fell into *The Alpheus*, V. 4. P. 442. N. 19.
- ENNA, a delicious City, in the Center of *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 254; famous for the Rape of *Proserpine*, V. 2. P. 562. N. 72; the Inhabitants of it revolting against the *Roman* Garrison, do their utmost to surrender up their City into the Hands of the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 254; and are massacred by the *Roman* Governour, P. 255; it is plundered by the rebellious Slaves in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 117, 118; and is retaken from them by the *Consul Rupilius*, V. 5. P. 123.
- ENNICASUS, a River of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 94.
- ENNIUS, (*The Poet*) his Birth and Character, V. 3. P. 2. N. 1; he was the Inventor of *Hexameters*; brought from *Sardinia* to *Rome* by *Cato the Censor*, P. 540. N. 83; and greatly respected by *Scipio Africanus*, P. 322. N. 37; *Cicero's* commendation of him, V. 4. P. 43. N. 9; he spent part of his Life in *Sardinia*, P. 43. N. 10; was born at *Andes* a little City in the Territory of *Tarentum*, V. 4. P. 416; and died at *Rome* at 70 Years of Age, *Ib*.
- ENROLLMENT, (*The*) or inlisting of Men into the publick Service, was performed with great Order at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 244; the military Oath called *Sacramentum*, and its Obligations, P. 265. N. 5; P. 277. N. 29; the Enrollment called *Conjuratio*. See *Conjuratio*.
- ENROLLMENT, the Difficulties the *Decemviri* met with in enrolling Men in the War with the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 470, 476; the Ceremonies and Rules observed at *Rome*, in raising Troops, V. 2. P. 116. N. 76; the *Consuls* in the Year 478 are very severe to those who refuse to enroll themselves, V. 2. P. 482.
- ENSIGNS, (*Military*) of the *Romans*, what in different Ages, V. 1. P. 277. N. 30; they were revered and indeed worshipped by the *Romans*, who swore by them, &c. P. 278. N. 31. See *Eagles*.
- EORDEA, a little Province in the West of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 28. N. 67; another Place of this Name, P. 32. N. 81; the Name was common to a City and Country in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 388. N. 16.
- EPENTERII, a People mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 28.
- EPHANEA, or EPIPHANEA, a City of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 100.
- EPHEBEUM, the Place in the *Gymnasia* where the young Men were received, who performed their Exercises by themselves, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
- EPHESUS, a City which is called by *Xenophon* *The Arsenal of War*, V. 3. P. 326. N. 43; the Capital of *Ionia*, famous for a very fine Temple of *Diana*, V. 4. P. 96. N. 39.
- EPHORUS, an ancient Author mentioned by *Pliny*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 14.
- EPHYRA, a City near old *Acarnania*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 76.
- EPICRATES, a Sea Officer on board the *Rhodian* Fleet, V. 4. P. 203, is sent by *Li-vius* to chase the Pyrates who intercepted the Convoys designed for the Fleet, which the *Romans* appointed to act against *Antiochus*, P. 202; he gives the *Prætor Æmilius* such Advice, as is approved in the Council of War, and followed by the *Roman* Admiral, P. 203.
- EPICYDES, one of the Deputies which *Hannibal* sends to young *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 211; advises him to demand higher Terms of the Senate of *Carthage* than he thought fit to do, to make an Alliance with *Hannibal*, P. 212; after the melancholy End of that unfortunate King, *Epicydes* intrigues against the new Senate of *Syracuse*, and against *Rome*, P. 228; procures himself to be elected *Præfect* of *Syracuse*, P. 230; and finds Means to render ineffectual the Treaty of Alliance between *Rome* and *Syracuse*, P. 231, 232; prevails on *Leontini* to shake off the Yoke of both Cities, P. 233; and when the *Romans* are ready to take that City which they besiege, flees from thence, and creates new Broils between *Rome* and *Syracuse*, P. 234; enters by Force into *Syracuse*, and causes all the *Prætors* there to be massacred, P. 237, employs *Archimedes* to defend that City against the *Romans* who besieged it, P. 249; discovers and punishes some of the Burghers, who had entered into a Plot to deliver up the City to the *Romans*,



- Romans*, P. 256 ; after a Part of it is taken by *Marcellus*, P. 257, fortifies himself in *Acradina*, *Ib.* ; makes a vigorous Sally, P. 259 ; is forced to retire back behind his Ramparts, *Ib.* ; leaves the Place to meet *Bomilcar*, who was coming to his Relief with a considerable Reinforcement, P. 260 ; after the precipitate departure of that *Carthaginian* General, retires to *Agrigentum*, P. 260, 323. N. 40 ; grows jealous of *Mutines*, *Id. Ib.* ; is the cause of his Army's being entirely routed, P. 324. N. 40 ; is killed by *Lævinus*, at the taking of *Agrigentum*, P. 354.
- EPICYDES**, surnamed *Sidon*, is cruelly murdered by the Inhabitants of *Acradina*, V. 3. P. 261.
- EPICURUS**, the *Athenian* Philosopher, his Life and Doctrine, V. 2. P. 416. N. 24 ; P. 450. N. 83.
- EPIDAMNUS**, a Name anciently given to the City of *Dyrrachium*, now *Durazzo*, V. 3. P. 21. N. 44.
- EPIDAUROS**, There were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Greece*, V. 2. P. 372. N. 44 ; the famous Serpent of *Epidauros* is brought to *Rome*, P. 374 ; its Adventures in its Journey from one City to the other, P. 374, 375. See V. 3. P. 477. N. 48.
- EPIERETTES**, A Name given by a modern Author, to the Place where *Hamilcar-Barca* encamped, between *Panormus* and *Erix*, during the famous Siege of *Lilybæum*, V. 2. P. 608. N. 48.
- EPIPOLÆ**, a large Suburbs of the City of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 225. N. 38.
- EPIRUS**, *Old*, is very improperly confounded by some Moderns with *New Albania*, V. 2. P. 195. N. 32 ; the Death of *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, P. 215. N. 84 ; that Country is plundered by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 502.
- EPISTATES**, the *Athenian* Senator, whose Day it was to preside in that Senate, V. 4. P. 384. N. 10.
- EPITAPHS**, (*The*) of *Pacuvius*, *Nævius*, and *Plautus*, V. 5. P. 47. N. 96.
- EPOSOGNATUS**, King of *Galatia*, endeavours in vain to prevail on his People to desire Peace of the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 239, 240.
- EPULONES**, an Order of Priests who were employed in celebrating the *Pagan* Festivals, V. 4. P. 101 ; there was one of the four great Colleges of Priests established at *Rome* for performing the Worship of the Gods, P. 101. N. 54.
- EQUITIUS FIRMANUS**, (*Lucius*) would fain pass for the Son of *Caius Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 275 ; is thrown into Prison, taken out from thence by the People, and made *Tribune*, P. 297 ; his Death, P. 299.
- ERBESSA**, or **ERBESSUS**, there were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 548. N. 48 ; the Inhabitants of one of them desert from the *Romans*, and deliver themselves up to the *Carthaginians*, P. 548 ; See V. 3. P. 234. N. 46.
- ERETA**, a strong Castle in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 587 ; there was also a Mountain of this Name in that Island, P. 608. N. 48.
- ERETRIA**, there were two Cities of this Name, V. 4. P. 72. N. 91 ; one near the Springs of the River *Enipeus*, P. 49. N. 37 ; the other on the Coast of *Eubæa*, P. 50. N. 46.
- ERETUM**, a City of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 93 ; its Situation, *Ib.* N. 121 ; a bloody Battle fought near it, P. 119 ; it was about ten Miles from *Rome*, P. 232.
- EREUSICHE**, a Name sometimes given to the City of *Oeniades* in *Acarmania*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 26.
- ERGAVICA**, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 336. N. 104.
- ERIBANUS**, the Name of one of the narrow Passes of the Mountains, which inclose *Campania*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 45.
- ERICTHONIUS**, the fourth King of *Athens*, who made himself famous by the Games he instituted in Honour of *Minerva*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 57.
- ERICINIUM**, a City of *Phthiotis*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 20.
- ERIGON**, (*The*) a River of *Macedon*, which falls into the *Thermaic Gulph*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27 ; it rises in the Mountains of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 80 ; P. 309. N. 72 ; P. 418. N. 69.
- ERISANA**, a City whose Situation is not known, V. 5. P. 37. N. 89.
- ERISSO**, a Name given by modern Geographers to the City *Apollonia*, on Mount *Athos*, V. 3. P. 224. N. 35.
- ERIX**, a City in *Sicily* famous for a Temple of *Venus*, V. 2. P. 475. N. 11.
- EROPUS**, causes some Nations to rise against King *Philip*, V. 3. P. 404.
- ERRIUS POTILIUS**, See *Potilius*.
- ERYCINA**, (*Venus*). See *Venus*.
- ERYTHRÆ**, a City which bordered on *Locris*, and *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 150 ; and there was also another City of this Name, which was one of the most considerable Places in *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 34.
- ERYX**, or **ERYCEA**, one of the strongest Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 475. N. 11 ; P. 607, 613.
- ESCEDIA**, an ancient City near *Bætica*, V. 5. P. 33. N. 80.
- ESERNIA**, an ancient City of *Samnium*, on the Banks of *The Volturnus*, V. 5. P. 339. N. 107.
- ESQUILINE**, (*Gate*) has several Names given it by different Authors, V. 1. P. 212. N. 59 ; its Situation very uncertain, after all the Enquiries that have been made by learned Men about it, *Ib.*
- ESQUILINE**, (*Tribe*) *The*, was added by *Servius*, to the three Tribes established by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 141 ; whence it took its Name, *Ib.* N. 14.



- ESQUILINUS, (Mount) so called from the Latin Word *Excubiæ*, because *Romulus* suspecting the Fidelity of *Fabius*, placed a Centinel on it, to keep *Watch* there, V. 1. P. 140. N. 10; *Servius* brings it within the Verge of *Rome*, *Ib.*
- ESSUI, (*The*) a People whose Situation is not known, V. 6. P. 134. N. 30.
- ESTATES, The Roman Laws concerning the Right and Possession of Estates in general, V. 1. P. 450; and particularly concerning Estates in Land in the Country, P. 454.
- ESULA, or ÆSULA, a City on an Eminence between *Tibur* and *Prænestæ*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 62.
- ESURIAN MEADOWS, (*The*) the Place where *Brutus* pitched his Camp, when he gave Battle to the *Tarquins*, and where he was killed, V. 1. P. 201. N. 24; they were also called *The Meadows of Junius*, or *Vinius*, *Ib.*
- ETHALIA, or ÆTHALIA, was a Name anciently given to the Island of *Chios*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 14; there was also another Island of the same Name in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. *Ib.*
- ETROVISSA, a City whose true Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 58. N. 12.
- EVANDER, the *Arcadian*, brings a Colony from *Peloponnesus* into *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6; there establishes the Worship of his own Gods, P. 7; teaches the *Latins* the Use of the *Greek Letters*, P. 8; and of stringed Instruments of Musick, *Ib.*; and receives divine Honours after his Death, *Ib.*
- EVANDER, a *Cretan*, and Minister to *Perfes*, V. 4. P. 464; speaks in that King's favour at *Amphipolis*, P. 465; but his Speech is ill received, *Ib.*; he is almost the only Person who adheres faithfully to that unfortunate Prince after he is conquered by the *Romans*, P. 466; is killed by his own King at *Samothrace*, P. 470.
- EVENUS, (*The*) or TIDARI, a River of *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 1; P. 315. N. 12.
- EVOCATIONS, The Ceremonies used by the *Romans* in their *Evocations* of the Gods, under whose Protection the Cities were which they desired to take, V. 1. P. 582. N. 57; the Form of these *Evocations*, before they took Cities, V. 2. P. 165. N. 53.
- EUBIA, a *Chalcidian* Woman, marries *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 174.
- EUBŒA, anciently called *Nacra*, *Abantias*, *Chalcis*, *Chalcedontis*, *Ellopiea*, and *Oncha*, is an Island in *The Archipelago*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 57.
- EUBŒICUS SINUS, See *Maltac*.
- EUDÆMUS, is made Admiral of the *Rhodian* Fleet, designed against *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 201; rejects the artful Advice which *Livius* had given *Æmilius* his Successor, concerning the Command of the *Roman Fleet*, Vol. VI.
- P. 203; returns to *Rhodes*, P. 206; and having gotten a Reinforcement of Ships, waits for the great Fleet which *Hannibal* had assembled together, P. 207; attacks it, *Ib.*; beats it, P. 208; rejoins the *Prætor Æmilius* at *Samos*, *Ib.*; gives the *Prætor* wise Advice with regard to the Siege of *Colophon*, which was begun by *Antiochus*, 210; and with great Address assists the *Prætor* in the Sea-fight which he gained over *Polyxenides*, P. 211.
- EUGANEI, (*The*) inhabited Part of *Bressau*, *Tarentin*, &c. V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.
- EUGENIUM, a City whose Situation is not transmitted to us by the ancient Geographers, V. 3. P. 484. N. 78.
- EUHYDRUM, a City near Mount *Olympus*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
- EUMENES, King of *Pergamus*, prefers the Alliance of the *Romans* to that of *Antiochus*, whose Daughter he refuses in Marriage, V. 4. P. 148; signalizes his Attachment to the *Romans*, P. 186; joins the *Roman Fleet* with some Galleys, P. 199, 201; meets the *Prætor Æmilius*, P. 202; whom he hinders from following the artful Advice which *Livius* his Predecessor had given him, out of Jealousie, P. 203; returns into his Dominions to defend them against *Seleucus*, who had entered them with an Army, P. 204; opposes the Treaty of Peace which the *Prætor Æmilius* was willing to make with *Antiochus*, P. 205; fails to *The Hellespont*, to facilitate the Passage of the *Scipio's* into *Asia*, P. 206; behaves himself like a brave and expert General in the Battle which *Cornelius Scipio* fights with *Antiochus*, P. 219; and has all the Glory of the Success, P. 220; *Antiochus* looks on him as his most implacable Enemy, P. 221; *Eumenes* goes to *Rome*, P. 225; his Business there, P. 225, 226; returns to *Greece*, P. 251; the *Pro-Consul Manlius* makes him a Present of the Elephants of *Antiochus*, P. 252; his Quarrels with King *Philip*, P. 285; and with *Prusias*, P. 299; he makes the *Romans* a Present of a Crown of Gold, P. 300; the Senate appoint three Deputies to go and settle the Differences between him and *Prusias*, P. 301; he places *Antiochus* on the Throne of *Syria*, after the Death of his Brother *Seleucus*, P. 351; he goes to *Rome*, P. 365; and informs the Senate of the secret Practices of *Perfes*, P. 366; who hires Assassines to murder him, P. 367; but he survives their Attempt upon his Life, P. 368; shews great Moderation with regard to his Brother *Attalus*, *Ib.*; brings a considerable Body of Troops to the *Romans*, to assist them in their War with *Perfes*, P. 389; gives wise Advice to the *Consul Licinius*, who had been worsted by the King of *Macedon*, P. 392; enters into the Kingdom of *Cotys*, an Ally of *Perfes*, and ravages it, P. 396; but nevertheless inclines towards the King of *Macedon*,



- Macedon*, after some Success which he had against the *Romans*, P. 403; the Opinions of some Historians concerning this Fact, P. 432; he is solicited by *Perfes* to leave the *Roman* Party, and embrace his, P. 444; and, without coming to a Determination in that Point, he offers *Perfes* his Mediation, to procure a Peace for him, *Ib.*; on Condition that he should pay him 1500 *Talents*, P. 445; which *Perfes* refuses to deliver, and the Negotiation comes to nothing, *Ib.*; *Eumenes* narrowly escapes being assassinated at *Delphi*, by order of that Prince, P. 469; returns to *Pergamus*, there languishes away his Time in repose, P. 482; comes into *Italy* to congratulate the Senate on the Conquest of *Macedon*, P. 490; the Senate upon a false Pretence, forbids him entering into *Rome*, *Ib.*; the *Galatians* plunder his Kingdom, P. 503; the *Romans* make them put a stop to their Ravages, *Ib.*; *Prusias* complains of *Eumenes* to the Senate, P. 516; *Eumenes* sends his Brothers to *Rome*, to remove the ill Impressions *Prusias* had made on the *Romans*, P. 520; the Senate send a Deputy to *Pergamus*, who gives his Subjects leave to bring him their Complaints against their King, P. 523; *Eumenes* dies, P. 541.
- EUMOLPUS*, was thought by the *Greeks*, the first Infricator of *The Mysteries of Ceres*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 55.
- EUNUS*, the Slave of *Antigenes*, a *Sicilian*, V. 5. P. 116; gains the Reputation of being inspired among his fellow Slaves, *Ib.*; at the Head of a Body of them whom he attached to him by his Impostures, surprizes and plunders the City of *Enna*, P. 117; there settles a new kind of Government of his own, P. 118; and causes himself to be proclaimed King, P. 119; the first Acts of his Authority, *Ib.*; he calls himself *Antiochus*, *Ib.*; defeats three *Pratorian* Armies, P. 120; invests *Messana*, one of the chief Cities in *Sicily*, and is obliged to raise the Siege, P. 121; is taken Prisoner by the Consul *Rupilius*, P. 122; his Death, *Ib.*
- EUPALPUM*, a City of the *Locrenses*, near *Naupactus*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 151.
- EUPATORIA*, there were two Cities of this Name in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 513. N. 11.
- EUPOLIS*, a comic Poet, Rival to *Aristophanes*, V. 4. P. 272. N. 2.
- EURILEON*, the Son of *Aeneas* and *Crensa*, otherwise called *Ascanius*, or *Iulus*, succeeds his Father in the Government of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 12. N. 58; refuses to accept of a Peace with *Mezentius* on dishonourable Terms, P. 12; defeats *Lausus* the Son of *Mezentius*, *Ib.*; forces *Mezentius* himself to sue him for a Peace, P. 13; gives up *Lavinium* to his Brother *Sybrus*, the Son of *Lavinia*, *Ib.*; builds the City called *Alba Longa*, *Ib.*; N. 60; dies there, after a Reign of 34 Years, P. 14; and leaves a Son named *Iulus*, P. 14.
- EURILOCHUS*, a Leader of the People of *Demetrias*, V. 4. P. 157; is forced to banish himself, *Ib.*; returns to *Demetrias*, and introduces the *Aetolians* there, who make themselves Masters of the City, P. 159; and kills himself, P. 184.
- EURIPUS*, a Trench of 10 Foot broad, and as many deep, which *Tarquin* dug along the two Sides and at one End of his *Circus*, to carry off the Water, V. 1. P. 116. N. 50.
- EURIPUS*, now *The Streights of Negropont*, is the Channel which divides *Eubæa* from *Attica*, *Locris*, and *Bæotia*, V. 3. P. 424. N. 133; its irregular Motions were always thought a kind of Problem, *Ib.*
- EUROMUS*, a City of *Caria* in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 62, 67, 489. N. 21.
- EUROTAS*, a River which watered the City of *Sparta*, V. 4. P. 120; its different Names, *Ib.* N. 101. See *Galesus*.
- EURYALUS*, the Citadel of that Part of *Syracuse* which was called *Epipolis*, V. 3. P. 258; lay to the West of that City, *Ib.* N. 31.
- EURYDICE*, the Wife of *Ptolomy Philopator*, is sometimes called *Arfinoe*, and sometimes *Cleopatra*, V. 3. P. 356. N. 78; was killed by Order of her Husband, *Ib.* N. 77.
- EURYMEDON*, a River of *Asia Minor*, which rises in one of the Rocks of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 25.
- EURYMENÆ*, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 18.
- EXODIA*, a Name given to Farces that used to be played after serious Pieces, V. 2. P. 86; the Authors of these Pieces were not deemed infamous as the *Histriones* were, *Ib.*
- EXPIATIONS*, were made by the *Romans* by offering up the Victims called *Piaculares Hostiæ*, to appease the Anger of the Gods, and by aspersions of Water with Branches of Lawrel and Olive, V. 1. P. 71. N. 79; they were so common among the *Romans*, that they used them not only for Crimes, but almost on all Occasions, whether of a publick or private Nature, P. 434. N. 2.

## F.

*FABIAN*, (*The*) was a Family of great Distinction in *Rome*, and very ancient, V. 2. P. 63. N. 21.

*FABII*, (*The*) the Sons of *Fabius Ambustus*, are sent to the *Senones* who besiege *Clusium*, V. 2. P. 12; join with the *Clusians* in fighting against the Besiegers, P. 13; the *Senones* send Deputies to *Rome*, to demand that they may be punished, *Ib.*; but *The Centuries* are so far from condemning



- demning them, as to raise them to the *Tribuneship*, *Ib.*
- FABIUS, the *Pontifex*, pronounces the Form of *Devotement* which the 24 old Roman Nobles made of their Lives to the Gods, upon the Approach of the Army of *Brennus*, V. 2. P. 17.
- FABIUS ADRIANUS, is beaten by *Mitbridates*, V. 5. P. 554.
- FABIUS ADRIANUS, (*Caius*) *Pro-Prætor* of *Africa*, was burnt in his Palace at *Utica*, on Account of his Robberies, V. 5. P. 453. N. 2.
- FABIUS ÆMILIANUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Paulus Æmilius*, and Brother of *The Second Africanus*, is chosen *Consul* for the Year 608, V. 5. P. 10. N. 24; is ordered to continue the War in *Spain* against *Viriatius*, P. 11; makes new Levies for that Purpose, *Ib.*; arrives in *Andalusia*, P. 14; makes it his first Business to discipline the new *Legionaries* he brought with him, P. 15; during this inaction, goes and makes his Offerings to *Hercules*, who was greatly revered at *Gades*, as having finished his Travels there, *Ib.*; in the mean Time, his *Consulship* expires, and he is indebted to *Scipio Æmilianus* his Brother, for being continued in the Command of the Troops in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 16; he gains two Battles over *Viriatius*, P. 17; but was nevertheless not honoured with a *Triumph* at his Return, because he had not killed 5000 of the Enemy in one Action; *Ib.*; he serves as Lieutenant General to his Brother *Scipio*, at the Siege of *Numantia*, P. 89.
- FABIUS ÆMILIANUS ALLOBROGICUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of the preceding, is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 632, V. 5. P. 167. N. 3; goes into *Gaul*, to make War with the *Arverni*, P. 175; and tho' attacked with a quartan Ague, or as others, not well cured of a Wound he had received, P. 176. N. 23; gives them Battle, and gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 176; which is followed by the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 177; he takes the Surname of *Allobrogicus*, *Ib.*; is made *Censor*, P. 229; and in his *Censorship*, erects a triumphal Arch in *The Sacred Way*, P. *Ib.* N. 45.
- FABIUS AMBUSTUS, speaks in favour of his Son, who had fought against the Order of the *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 222; is made General of Horse by *Aulus Cornelius*, P. 232; then *Dictator* himself, in 432, P. 241; and at last, *Prince of the Senate*, P. 356.
- FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Cæso*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time, for the Year 349, V. 1. P. 563; a second Time, for the Year 352, P. 570; and a third Time, for the Year 358, P. 587.
- FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 395, V. 2. P. 102.
- FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Marcus*) the Father of the three *Fabii*, V. 2. P. 12; has a slight Quarrel arise in his Family between his two Daughters which causes great Troubles, P. 63; which he himself fomented, P. 64; is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 373, P. 51; a second Time, in the Year 383, P. 66.
- FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 373, V. 2. P. 51; *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 393, P. 96; and a second Time, for the Year 397, P. 105; in his second *Consulship* makes War with the united *Falisci* and *Tarquinienfes*, P. 106; takes their Camp by Force, *Ib.*; is made *Consul* a third Time, for the Year 399, P. 108; forces the *Tiburins* to submit to the Republick, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and promoted to the *Dictatorship* in 403, P. 119.
- FABIUS AMBUSTIUS, (*Numerius*) is promoted to the *Military Tribuneship* in the Year 347, V. 1. P. 559; besieges *Anxur*, P. 560; takes it, and gives it up to be plundered by his Soldiers, P. 561.
- FABIUS AMBUSTUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 341, V. 1. P. 553.
- FABIUS BUTEO, sets out for *Spain* in quality of *Prætor*, V. 4. P. 89.
- FABIUS BUTEO, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 508, V. 2. P. 611; enters on his Office, marches into *Sicily*, and does nothing considerable there, P. 612; is made *Censor* in the Year 512, P. 623; and *Dictator* in the Year 537, V. 3. P. 163; complains of four Innovations made in his Favour, upon this last Promotion, *Ib.*; warmly opposes *Carvilius*, who proposed incorporating the *Latins* into the Roman Senate, P. 164; fills the vacant Places to the Satisfaction of all the People, P. 164. N. 118; and lays down the *Dictatorship*, P. 164.
- FABIUS BUTEO, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 564.
- FABIUS BUTEO, (*Numerius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 506, V. 2. P. 609; distinguishes himself at the Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 610.
- FABIUS, (*Cæso*) the Brother of *Quintus Fabius*, the *Consul* for the Year 268, is made *Quæstor*, V. 1. P. 333; undertakes in conjunction with his Collegue *Valerius*, to bring *Spurius Cassius* to an Account, for his attempting in his *Consulship* to injure the publick Treasury in favour of Foreigners, *Ib.*; and gets him condemned to die by the People, P. 335; *Cæso* is promoted to the *Consulship* the first Time, for the Year 269, P. 336; and a second Time by the Senate for the Year 272, P. 341; is appointed to command the Army designed to act against the *Hetrurians*, P. 342; and not that which was designed to act against the *Æqui*, *Ib.* N. 18; the Soldiers refuse to obey him, P. 343; and return to



to *Rome* without Orders, P. 343; he distinguishes himself greatly at the Battle of *Veii*, P. 348; is promoted to the *Consulship* a third Time, for the Year 274, P. 349; labours to reconcile the People to the Senate, *Ib.*; disperses the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; delivers his Collegue *Virginius*, who had suffered himself to be surrounded by the *Hetrurians*, P. 350; proposes to the Senate, to march his Family at their own Expence to reduce the *Hetrurian Veientes*, who had committed Ravages to the very Gates of *Rome*, *Ib.*; accordingly, they set out, to the Number of 306, with him at the Head of them, *Ib.* N. 28; and with about 4000 Vassals or Clients, *Ib.*; he arrives on the Banks of *The Cremera*, plunders the Country of the *Hetrurians*, takes away all the Provisions which they had carried to *Veii*, and returns to *Rome*, leaving his Family in a Fort which they had built, to enable them the better to insult the Enemy, P. 351; after the expiration of his *Consulship*, he rejoins his Family with the Leave of the Senate, *Ib.*; who create the Office of *Pro-Consul* purely on his Account, and invest him with it, *Ib.*; the *Hetrurian* Nation enter into a Confederacy, to destroy this Fort of the *Fabii*, P. 353; who behave themselves with extraordinary Bravery in a Battle with the *Hetrurians*, P. 354, 355; and they are all said to have been killed in one Day, P. 355. N. 38; but it is probable that one of them survived the rest of his Family, *Ib.*

FABIUS CELER, kills *Rhemus*, the Brother of *Romulus*, with a Mattock, V. 1. P. 24; has the Surname of *Celer* from his Haste and Passion on that Occasion, *Ib.*; *Romulus* makes him Captain of his Guards, P. 50.

FABIUS DORSO, goes out of the *Capitol* when besieged by the *Gauls*, in order to go and sacrifice to the tutelary Gods of his Family, and then returns into the Citadel, V. 2. P. 21.

FABIUS DORSO, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 480, V. 2. P. 488.

FABIUS DORSO, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 408, V. 2. P. 129.

FABIUS EBURNUS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor* of *Rome*, sees the famous Orator *Lucius Crassus* come and plead his first Cause at his Tribunal, V. 5. P. 180; is made *Consul* for the Year 637, P. 184; gives the *Romans* an Instance of great Severity in his own Son, whom he causes to be put to Death for his Debaucheries, P. 270. N. 38.

FABIUS GURGES, (*Quintus*) signalizes himself by his Severity when *Curule Ædile*, V. 2. P. 347; is made *Prince of the Senate*, P. 356; and *Consul* for the Year 461, P. 369; is worsted by the *Samnites*, P. 370; and therefore recalled him to *Rome*, P. 371; his Father applies to the Senate in his Favour, *Ib.*; and makes himself his

Lieutenant General, *Ib.*; which retrieves his Credit, P. 372; and makes him a good Soldier, P. 376; he has a Dispute with the *Consul Posthumius*, and at last, in prudence gives way to him, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 377.

FABIUS GURGES, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 477, V. 2. P. 477; gains such great Advantages over the *Samnites*, *Lucani*, and *Bruttii*, as procure him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 478; is made Chief of the Embassy *Rome* sends to *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, P. 488; *Consul* a second Time in the Year 488, P. 513; and is killed near *Volscinium*, P. 518.

FABIUS LABEO, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor* of the Sea-Coasts of *Greece*, V. 4. P. 224; embarks to go thither, P. 229; delivers 4000 *Roman* Prisoners who were in Slavery at *Crete*, out of their Captivity, P. 247; obtains a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; his Memory is transmitted to us on a Medal, P. 246; he stands for the *Consulship*, P. 251; obtains it, for the Year 570, P. 300; but does nothing more during his Office than keep the *Ligures* in awe, P. 307.

FABIUS LICINUS, (*Marcus*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 507, V. 2. P. 611.

FABIUS, (*Lucius*) is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Fabius Maximus*, V. 2. P. 260.

FABIUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of *Fabius Quintus* who was *Consul* in the Year 268, and of *Fabius Cæso*, who was *Consul* in the Year 269, is himself promoted to that Dignity in the Year 270, V. 1. P. 338; ordered to command an Army designed to act against the *Veientes*, P. 339; is chosen *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 273, P. 343; encamps near *Veii*, and within reach of his Collegue *Manlius*, who joins him with his Army, P. 344; harangues his Soldiers, who are impatient to fight the *Hetrurians* who insult them, P. 346; the whole Army swear that they will never return to *Rome* unless they conquer, *Ib.*; give the *Hetrurians* Battle, P. 347; *Fabius* and *Cæso* his Brother, do Wonders, to deliver their other Brother *Quintus*, who is mortally wounded in the Battle, *Ib.*; they recover the right Wing, in which the *Consul Manlius* had likewise been mortally wounded, *Ib.*; the *Consul* likewise recovers his Camp which a Body of the Enemy had seized, P. 348; and entirely routs the *Hetrurians*, *Ib.*; declines the Honours of a *Triumph*, on account of the Loss of his Brother and his Collegue, P. 349; and lays down the *Consulship*, *Ib.*

FABIUS, (*Marcus*) escapes from *Cales*, and is the Cause of the taking of that Town, V. 2. P. 191; is appointed to preside in the Distribution of the Lands of the Territory of *Cales*, P. 192.

FABIUS



FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 520, V. 3. P. 13; was called *Ovicular* in his Infancy, from his mildness and sweetness of Temper, P. 14; delivers *Italy* from the *Ligures*, who infested it, and merits the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Consulate* a second Time, for the Year 525, P. 22; does nothing memorable in that Office, P. 24; whether he was twice *Dictator*, P. 40. N. 95; is made *Pro-Dictator*, after the Battle of *Thrasimenus*, P. 91; revives the Worship of the Gods at *Rome*, *Ib.*; makes several Vows in the Name of the Republick, P. 93; takes the Command of the Army of the *Consul Servilius*, and adds two new *Legions* to it, *Ib.*; the Senate give him leave to appear at the Head of his Army on Horseback, *Ib.*; he pitches his Camp six Miles from that of *Hannibal*, P. 95; by his wife Delays gives *Hannibal* great Uneasiness, and raises Murmurs among the *Roman* Soldiers, *Ib.*; pretends to comply with the martial Ardour of the Troops, but returns to his old Conduct, P. 97; for which he is blamed by some, even at *Rome*, P. 98; but *Hannibal* esteems him for it, *Ib.*; he marches towards *Terracina*, to hinder *Hannibal* from entering *Latium*, P. 99; gains some Advantages over him, *Ib.*; shuts him up in a disadvantageous Place, *Ib.*; from which *Hannibal* extricates himself by a remarkable Stratagem, P. 100; and causes the Fidelity of *Fabius* to be suspected, upon which he is recalled to *Rome*, P. 101; upon which occasion that great Man acts with great Generosity, *Ib.*; arrives at *Rome*, where he is accused before the People by the Tribune *Metilius*, P. 103; who desires that the Office of General of Horse may be made equal to that of *Dictator*, *Ib.*; which is done by a Law, *Ib.*; *Fabius* suffers his Power to be diminished without any reluctance, P. 104; saves his Colleague's Army which was indiscreetly fallen into an Ambuscade, P. 106; then *Minucius* of his own accord, sinks himself again to the Rank of a Subaltern, P. 107; *Fabius* by his Conduct, and the Consequences of it, recovers the Esteem of the People, *Ib.*; who nevertheless overlook him in the next Promotion of Magistrates, P. 115; his Discourse with the *Consul Æmilius Paulus*, before the latter set out for his Army, P. 117; the Advice he gave the People in their Consternation after the Defeat at *Cannæ*, is followed, P. 131; he is ordered to dedicate the Temple of *Venus Erycina*, P. 168. N. 131; and promoted to the *Consulate* a third Time, for the Year 538, P. 169; studies *Hannibal's* Designs, and makes a pretty long March in his Sight, P. 179; retakes from him three Cities which had deserted from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; ravages the Country about

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*Capua*, from whence *Hannibal* was retired, P. 183; gives room for Suspicion that he is jealous of the Glory of *Marcellus*, P. 184; causes *Puteoli* to be fortified, P. 214; presides in the *Comitia*, P. 213; is again made *Consul*, for the Year 539, P. 214; in extraordinary Circumstances, *Ib.*; besieges *Casilinum*, P. 222; suffers the *Campani* who were shut up in the Town, to march out of it, *Ib.*; and after taking it, lays several Countries waste, P. 223; especially *Samnium*, *Ib.*; is highly esteemed by the *Romans* for his Wisdom, P. 241; makes himself Lieutenant General to his own Son, who is just promoted to the *Consulship*, *Ib.*; makes a Trial of his Son on a particular Occasion, wherein he maintains his Dignity with great Credit, P. 242; opposes on another Occasion his Son's Oppression, who was for carrying his Zeal against Treachery too far, *Ib.*; a remarkable Instance of the Mildness of this great Man, P. 243; he seizes *Arpi*, P. 244; votes in a manner worthy of himself, when the Senate were debating about *Hannibal's* March towards *Rome*, P. 302; is made *Consul* the fifth Time, for the Year 544, P. 358; resolves to besiege *Tarentum*, P. 363; is made *Prince of the Senate*, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of *Manduria*, P. 367; proposes taking *Tarentum* by Assault, P. 368; makes use of an excellent Stratagem to hinder *Hannibal* from coming to its Relief, P. 367. N. 103; and of a Love Intrigue of the Governour of the Town to get Possession of it, P. 368; which he does, P. 369; a barbarous Action is imputed to him, *Ib.*; a fine Saying of this great Man, P. 370; *Hannibal* in vain endeavours to draw him into an Ambuscade, P. 371; he makes himself Protector of *Tarentum*, after he has conquered it, P. 386; a remarkable Reply of this great Man to one who said, That *Livius* was the Man who had recovered *Tarentum*, whereas he had, in reality, suffered *Hannibal* to surprize it when he was Governour of it, *Ib.*; he was above 80 Years old when *Marcellus* was killed, P. 405; the wise Advice he gives *Livius Salinator*, concerning *Asdrubal's* coming into *Italy*, P. 410; his Jealousy of young *Scipio*, P. 459, 460, 463; which appears remarkably, when the *Locrenses* bring their Complaints against the *Pro-Prætor Pleminius*, P. 492; and on occasion of the Victories which *Scipio* gains in *Africa*, P. 514; a Dissertation on the Age of *Fabius*, when *Hannibal* left *Italy* to return into *Africa*, P. 538. N. 82; his Death and Character, P. 546; the *Romans* voluntarily tax themselves the fourth of an *As* per Head, to defray the Expences of his Funeral, P. 546. N. 100.

FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, (*Quintus*) the Son of the former, is sent *Prætor* into *Apulia*, V. 3. P. 215; then to *Luceria*, P. 217;

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- P. 217; seizes *Accua*, P. 223. N. 31; is made *Consul* for the Year 540, P. 241; comes to *Rome* to give the Senate an Account of the State of Affairs, P. 245; the Senate send him and his Collegue against *Hannibal*, P. 242; he goes to *Suesfula* to take possession of his Army, *Ib.*; his Behaviour to his Father when he comes to join him, *Ib.*; occasionally shews a great abhorrence of Perfidiousness, P. 243; besieges *Arpi*, P. *Ib.*; makes himself Master of it without Bloodshed, P. 244; is ordered by his Father to carry a Body of Troops into *Sicily*, P. 359. N. 89; and to send back to *Italy* the *Legions* which had served at the Siege of *Syracuse*, *Id. Ib.*; is ordered to command the Army of *Murcellus*, P. 394; and made *Augur* upon the Death of his Father, P. 546. N. 101.
- FABIUS PICTOR, is sent to consult the Oracle at *Delphi* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 132; the Answer he brought from thence to *Rome*, P. 146. N. 73.
- FABIUS PICTOR, (*Caius*) caused the Temple of the Goddess of *Health* to be painted at *Rome*, and was therefore surnamed *Pictor*, V. 2. P. 306.
- FABIUS PICTOR, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 484, V. 2. P. 498; after he had been sent on an Embassy to King *Ptolomy*, P. 488; marches with his Collegue against the *Picentes*, P. 499; and then against *Lollius*, whom he brings to Reason, P. 500; a Medal on which we find his Name, because Gold and Silver Coin was first made at *Rome* under his *Consulship*, P. 503. N. 83.
- FABIUS PICTOR, (*Numerius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 487, V. 2. P. 510; reduces the *Sassinates* and *Salentini*, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 510.
- FABIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 268, V. 1. P. 333; marches against the *Volsci*, besieges them in *Antium*, and obliges them to surrender at Discretion, P. 335, 336; is chosen *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 271, P. 340; mortally wounded in the Battle his Brother *Marcus* fights with the *Hetrurians*, P. 347; and dies in the Action, P. 348.
- FABIUS, (*Quintus*) *Curule Ædile*, destroys a Cabal of Women at *Rome*, who had entered into a Plot to poison their Husbands, V. 2. P. 196, 197.
- FABIUS, (*Quintus*) insults the *Macedonian* Ambassadors at *Rome*, and the Senate delivers him up to them to do themselves Justice on him in their own Country, V. 2. P. 513; but they set him at Liberty and send him to *Rome*, P. 513.
- FABIUS, (*Quintus*) *Cæsar's* Lieutenant, distinguishes himself in his Party in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 197.
- FABIUS RULLIANUS, (*Quintus*) surnamed *Maximus*, is made General of Horse, V. 2. P. 218; his Character, *Ib.*; he fights the *Samnites* contrary to the express

Orders of the *Dictator Papirius*, P. 219; succeeds, and is very insolent after his Victory, *Ib.*; is cited to appear before the *Dictator*, P. 220; the Army mutiny in favour of the Offender, P. 221; the Father of *Fabius* endeavours to get a Decree of the Senate in favour of his Son, P. 222; the *Dictator*, who comes to *Rome* when least expected, breaks his Measures, *Ib.*; *Fabius* the Father appeals to the *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*; the Conclusion of this Affair, P. 224; the Son is made *Consul* for the Year 431, P. 228; marches against the *Samnites*, who force him and his Collegue to give Battle, P. 229; in which the *Romans* succeed, P. 230; he reduces the *Apulians*, P. 231; and obtains a *Triumph*, as Conqueror of the *Apulians* and *Samnites*, P. 232; has the Government of the Republick, during an *interregnum*, P. 241; and is, some Years after, nominated *Dictator*, P. 258; takes *Saticula*, P. 259; fights the *Samnites*, and besieges *Sora*, P. 260; encourages his Troops to behave themselves well, *Ib.*; beats the *Samnites* and takes their Camp, *Ib.*; but notwithstanding this signal Victory, cannot obtain a *Triumph*, P. 261; is made *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 443, P. 277; enters *Hetruria* with an Army, P. 278; gains a great Victory over the Enemy, P. 280; opens the *Romans* Ways into *Hetruria*, which were thought impassible, *Ib.*; makes a great slaughter of the *Hetrurians*, P. 282; nominates *Lucius Papirius Dictator*, P. 284; still keeps the Command of the Army, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; gains several Victories, P. 285; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 288; is created *Consul* a third Time, for the Year 445, P. 290; and ordered to make War in *Samnium*, *Ib.*; seizes *Nuceria*, *Ib.*; gains a Victory, *Ib.*; encamps in the middle of *Umbria*, P. 291; and forces the *Umbrians* to surrender to the Republick, P. 292; returns as *Pro-Consul* into *Samnium*, and there gains a decisive Victory, P. 293; is made *Censor*, P. 300; obtains the glorious Surname of *Maximus* in his *Censorship*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 309; defeats the *Marfi*, P. 310; takes several Cities from them, *Ib.*; desires the *Comitia* not to think of him for the *Consulate*, and obtains his Request, P. 317; is made *Ædile*, P. 320. N. 67; again desires not to be made *Consul*, P. 323. N. 73; but in vain, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office for the Year 446, and goes with his Collegue to make War in *Samnium*, P. 324; gains a famous Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; prevents his being continued *Consul*, and is made *Pro-Consul*, P. 326; the Account given by some Authors of what he did in his *Pro-Consulship*, P. 328. N. 79; he again makes Difficulties of accepting of the *Consulate*, P. 334; but finding them vain, insists on *Decius* for



for his Colleague, and his Request is granted, P. 334; they enter on their Office for the Year 458, P. 338; a Dispute between *Decius* and him, *Ib.*; he marches into *Hetruria*, P. 339; his Behaviour to his Troops at his Arrival, *Ib.*; he returns to *Rome*, and why, P. 340; chooses *Decius* to command with him in *Hetruria*, P. 341; they both give Battle to the *Samnites* and *Senones*, P. 342; a Prefage determines the Fate of the Battle, P. 343; which is described at large, P. 342; and *Fabius* comes off victorious, P. 345; returns to *Rome*, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 346; after which he gains another Victory, which is his last, P. 347; his last Actions, P. 369, 370.

**FABIUS RULLUS**, (*Quintus*) was the Great Grandfather of *Fabius Verrucosus*, V. 3. P. 546. N. 99.

**FABIUS SANGA**, (*Quintus*) discovers the whole Scheme of *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 22, 23, &c.

**FABIUS SERVILIANUS**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 611, V. 5. P. 22; *Further Spain* is allotted him for his Province, P. 26; engages with *Viriatius*, P. 30; who, tho' at first defeated, makes so good a Retreat, that he is very near snatching the Victory out of the Hands of his Enemy, P. 31; *Fabius* is continued in the Command of the Army after his *Consulship* is expired, P. 32; destroys some *Spanish Banditti* who were come to fall on the *Romans*, P. 34; forces *Viriatius* to raise the Siege of *Baccia*, P. 36; forces a famous Captain of *Banditti* to surrender, and punishes in an exemplary manner the *Roman* Deserters, who had joined him, *Ib.*; is attacked by *Viriatius*, when engaged in the Siege of *Erisona*, P. 37; and is reduced to such Extremities, as to be forced to grant *Viriatius* a Peace, P. 38; puts to Death one of his Sons, who by his monstrous Debaucheries was a Disgrace to his Family, and then banishes himself from *Rome* to a solitary Place, where he dies of Grief, P. 23. N. 65.

**FABIUS VIBULANUS**, (*Marcus*) the Son of that *Fabius*, who had alone escaped in the bloody Battle of *The Cremera*, is made *Consul* for the Year 311, V. 1. P. 516; and by the *Dictator Mamercus*, his Lieutenant General, P. 523; a *Military Tribune* in the Year 320, P. 528; he distinguishes himself greatly in the Battle, wherein the *Æqui* and *Volsci* are defeated by the *Dictator Posthumius*, P. 531; and there receives a Wound in the Thigh, *Ib.*

**FABIUS VIBULANUS**, (*Numerius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 332, V. 1. P. 542; is the first of the *Fabii* who bore that Forename, *Ib.* N. 78; subdues the *Æqui*, and is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 542; is created *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 338, P. 549; and a second Time in the Year 346, P. 559.

**FABIUS VIBULANUS**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 286, V. 1. P. 381; is a different Person from him, who alone, according to *Livy*, survived the rest of his Family, P. 381. N. 1; prevails on the Senate to consent to settling a Colony at *Antium*, P. 382; the People of *Rome* refuse him the Lands which were proposed to be given him in that Country, and they are divided between the *Latins*, *Hernici*, and some *Volsci*, *Ib.*; he has the Command of the Army appointed to march against the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; whom he makes to pay dear for a Truce, and afterwards grants them a Peace, P. 383; he is soon after sent by the Senate to them, to demand Satisfaction for the Ravages they had committed in the Territory of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; the Success of this Negotiation, P. 384; he is promoted a second Time to the *Consulship*, for the Year 288, *Ib.*; again attempts to accommodate Matters with the *Æqui*, before he makes War with them, *Ib.*; but that not succeeding, he fights a bloody Battle with them, and continues Master of the Field, P. 385; is ordered to guard *Rome*, P. 391; is made *Consul* a third Time, for the Year 294, P. 408; marches to *Antium* to drive the *Volsci* thence, to whom that City had surrendered, *Ib.*; besieges their Camp, forces it; and takes a very considerable Booty, *Ib.*; recovers from the *Æqui* the City of *Tusculum*, which they had surprized a little Time before, *Ib.*; surprizes the *Æqui* and *Volsci* in their Camp, and makes a terrible Slaughter of them, P. 409; and enters *Rome* in triumph, P. 411.

**FABIUS VIBULANUS**, (*Quintus*) a different Person from the former, is made *Consul* for the Year 330, V. 1. P. 539; then *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 337, P. 549; and a second Time, in the Year 339, P. 550.

**FABRATERIA**, a City of the *Volsci*, V. 2. P. 197. N. 42.

**FABRATERIA**, a City on the Borders of the *Campagna di Roma*) V. 5. P. 158. N. 95.

**FABRICIUS LUSCINUS**, (*Gaius*) is created *Consul* for the Year 471, V. 2. P. 416; his famous Answer to *Pyrrhus*, P. 417; defeats the confederated *Samnites*, *Bruttii*, and *Lucani*, before *Tburium*, and seizes their Camp, P. 418; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 420. N. 31; is sent on an Embassy to *Pyrrhus*, P. 448; who in vain endeavours, either to corrupt him by Carresses, P. 449, or intimidate him by Threatnings, P. 450; he acts as Lieutenant General in the Army of the *Consul Decius*, P. 457; is wounded in the Battle that Army fought with *Pyrrhus*, P. 462; is promoted to the *Consulship* a second Time, for the Year 475, P. 463; marches into the Territory of *Tarentum*, P. 464; sends back *Pyrrhus's* Physician, who



- who came and offered to poison the King his Master, P. 465. N. 101; beats the confederate Army of *Pyrrhus*, after that Prince was gone to *Sicily*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 468; gets *Cornelius Ruffinus* promoted to the *Consulship*, P. 475; makes *Ruffinus* a remarkable Answer when he comes to acknowledge the Favour, *Ib.*; and signalizes himself in his *Censorship*, by reforming the Senate, P. 487.
- FACULA, a *Capuan* Woman, who, notwithstanding the Defection of the rest of the *Capuans*, adhered steadily to the Interests of *Rome*, and therefore the Senate orders by a Decree, That she shall have her Liberty and her Estate, V. 3. P. 334.
- FÆSULÆ, one of the most considerable Cities in *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 27. N. 65; P. 87. N. 17; V. 5. P. 338. N. 103.
- FAGUTALIS, (*Mons*) a Name sometimes given to the Hill *Viminalis*, because many *Beach-Trees*, (*Fagi*) grew upon it, V. 1. P. 140. N. 11.
- FALERII, the Capital of the *Falisci*, is besieged by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 589; the Person who had the care of the Education of the Youth in the City, offers to deliver it up to them, *Ib.*; and *Camillus* by the Abhorrence he shews of his Treachery, induces the *Falerians* to sue to them for Peace, P. 589, 590; V. 2. P. 104. N. 54.
- FALERNUM, a Canton of *Italy*, formerly famous for its excellent Wines, V. 2. P. 123. N. 90.
- FALERNUS, (*Mount*) a Mountain in *Campania*, now called *Monte Dragone*, which gave Name to *The Falernian Tribe*, V. 2. P. 256.
- FALISCI, (*The*) a People of *Hetruria*, join with the *Fidenates* to make War with the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 522; are defeated and return home, P. 523; they are again invited by their Allies to ravage the Territory of the *Romans*, but in vain, P. 525; nevertheless, the taking of *Fidenæ*, makes them resolve to make an Alliance again with the *Hetrurians*, P. 527; the *Hetrurian* Cantons refuse to enter into their Quarrel, *Ib.*; they beat *Sergius* at the Siege of *Veii*, P. 569; and are utterly defeated at the same Siege, P. 574; the great *Camillus* marches against them, P. 588; defeats them, and takes their Camp, P. 589; besieges *Falerii*, *Ib.*; they were originally *Greeks*, V. 2. P. 104. N. 54; the Right of *Roman Citizenship* is granted to them, P. 34. N. 91; they make War again with the *Romans*, P. 105; first make use of Stratagem, *Ib.*; and then cause all *Hetruria* to rise, P. 106; but their Army is defeated by the *Dictator Marcius*, *Ib.*; and they submit, and make a Truce with *Rome* for 40 Years, P. 113; nevertheless they again revolt against the *Romans*, P. 620; are subdued, and their capital City razed, P. 620, 621.
- FALTO, (*Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FALTO, (*Publius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FALTO, (*Quintus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FAMINE, a terrible one at *Rome* in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294; another in the Year 277, P. 357; another in the Year 313, P. 517; another in the Year 342, P. 553.
- FANNIA, a *Minturnian* Strumpet, who got great Riches by her Lewdness, V. 5. P. 713; the Judgment *Marius* gave in a Cause of hers which was brought before him, in his sixth *Consulship*, *Ib.*; the People of *Minturnæ* commit the unfortunate *Marius* when their Prisoner, to her Custody, P. 237; who receives him with great Respect, and advises him not to sink under his Misfortunes, *Ib.*
- FANNIAN, (*The*) Law, is designed to restrain Luxury in Food and Furniture, V. 4. P. 534. N. 122.
- FANNIAN, (*The*) Family, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 30. N. 77; from which descended a Son-in-Law of the famous *Lælius*, named
- FANNIUS, (*Caius*) who, when a very young Officer, stopped *Virgatus*, when just ready to have forced the Camp of the *Consul Servilianus*, V. 5. P. 31.
- FANNIUS, (*Lucius*) being proscribed at *Rome*, prevails on *Mithridates* to declare openly against the Republick, V. 5. P. 492, 493; *Mithridates* sends him and another proscribed Person to negotiate an Alliance with *Sertorius*, which forces the Senate to declare them Enemies to the Republick, P. 493; *Sertorius*, the General of the *Lusitanians*, makes *Fannius* and *Magius* Lieutenant Generals of the Troops of *Mithridates*, P. 494.
- FANNIUS STRABO, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 592, V. 4. P. 533; makes a Law to restrain the Luxury of the *Romans*, P. 534. N. 122; the Senate send him on a Deputation into *Dalmatia*, P. 543; and at his Return, he makes them a Report of his Negotiation, *Ib.*
- FANNIUS STRABO, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 631, by the Intrigues of the *Tribune Caius Gracchus*, V. 5. P. 160; against whose Innovations he declares openly and with Zeal, P. 161.
- FANUM, signified the Ground which the *Augurs* had consecrated for the Worship of any Divinity, V. 1. P. 527. N. 52.
- FANUM, now *Fano*, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 6. P. 189. N. 54.
- FARCES, The first *Comedies* among the *Romans* were no better than very coarse *Farces*, V. 2. P. 85; and when the *Comedy* was a little refined, *Farces* were despised, *Ib.*; but they were afterwards revived, and added to serious Pieces, P. 85. N. 12, 13.
- FASTI ET NEFASTI, (*Dies*). See *Dies*.
- FATHERS, an Appellation confined to the *Roman* Senators of the first Institution, V. 1. P. 194; who were different from those Senators



- Senators who were afterwards added to them, and therefore called *Conscript*, P. 194. N. 8.
- FATHERS OF FAMILIES, Their Power and Authority according to the *Roman* Laws, V. 1. P. 447, 448; their Power over their Children was tempered by the superior Authority of the Magistrates, V. 2. P. 89.
- FAVENTIA, or FAENZA, a City of *Romagne*, at a little distance from *Ravenna*, V. 5. P. 447. N. 140.
- FAVERIA, a City whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 347. N. 122.
- FAVONIUS, (*Marcus*) an intimate Friend of *Cato*, and strict imitator of his Severity, V. 6. P. 69; joins with *Cato* in opposing the exorbitant Power assumed by the *Triumviri*, *Pompey* and *Crassus*, P. 123; in his *Ædileship*, revives the ancient Simplicity of the publick Games, P. 151. N. 69; gives *Pompey* a very severe Answer, alluding to his past boasting, P. 187; and opposes the Peace which *Cæsar* proposed, P. 218.
- FAUNUS, King of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 6; receives *Evander* at his Palace, P. 7; another *Faunus* more ancient than him, P. 6. N. 30; is honoured as a God by the *Latins*, *Ib.*
- FAUSTULUS, chief Shepherd to King *Amulius*, brings up *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, V. 1. P. 16, 17; entrusts *Romulus* with the Secret of his Extraction and that of his Brother, P. 18; his Death, P. 21.
- FAUNI, The Superstition of the People of *Italy* with respect to them, V. 1. P. 6. N. 30.
- FEAR and PALENESS, two Deities, to whom *Tullus* makes a Vow to erect a Temple, V. 1. P. 88; a Medal explained by this Fact, P. 96. N. 128.
- FEBRUARY, (The Month of) deemed a *fatal* Month by the *Romans*, because it consisted of only 28 Days, V. 1. P. 72.
- FECIALES, the seventh Class of Priests established by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 66; he was led to this Institution by being threatened with a War with the *Fidenates*, P. 66; their Office was to be in some measure Arbiters of Peace and War, to take Care the *Romans* did not injure their Neighbours, and to demand Satisfaction of those who injured them, *Ec. Ib.*
- VELSINA, a Name anciently given to the City of *Bologna* in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 100. N. 51.
- FERENTINA, a Name given to the Goddess *Flora*, in the Temple erected to her Honour in the City of *Ferentinum*, V. 1. P. 165; at the Foot of *The Hill of Alba*, there was a Spring which was dedicated to her, and called *Ferentinum*, V. 1. P. 112.
- FERENTINATES, the Inhabitants of a City of *Ferentinum*, belonging to the *Volschi*, so called to distinguish them from the Inhabitants of another *Ferentinum* in *Tuscany*, V. 1. P. 112.
- who were called *Ferentini*, V. 2. P. 60. N. 16.
- FERENTINUM, the Place where the Spring rose at the Foot of *The Hill of Alba*, which was dedicated to the Goddess *Ferentina*, V. 1. P. 112, 167.
- FERENTINUM, a little City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 94. N. 125.
- FERENTINUM, a City in *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 553. N. 1.
- FERENTINUM, a City in *Apulia*, V. 1. P. 553. N. 1.
- FERENTINUM, the Place where the *Latins* held their general Assemblies, V. 1. P. 112.
- FERENTINUM, a City of the *Volschi*, is taken by the *Romans*, and by them given up to the *Hernici*, V. 2. P. 60. N. 16; P. 295. N. 13.
- FERENTINUM, a City in the *Campagna di Roma*, which still retains its old Name, V. 3. P. 303. N. 51.
- FERENTINUM, is besieged and taken from the *Hernici* by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 93.
- FERENTUM, or FORENTUM, a City of *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 253. N. 23; is taken by the *Samnites*, P. 253.
- FERETRIUS, *Plutarch's* etymology of this Word, V. 3. P. 38. N. 87.
- FERETRIUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
- FERIÆ, (*The*) among the *Romans*, were Days set apart for some Sacrifice or other religious Solemnity, in honour to some of the Gods, on which Days the Courts of Justice were shut up, and the Citizens abstained from servile Labours, except in Cases of Necessity, V. 2. P. 302. N. 30.
- FERIÆ CONCEPTIVÆ, were what we may call moveable Festivals, that is, fixed to no certain Day, V. 1. P. 292. N. 57; but settled at the Will of the Magistrates, P. 395. N. 27.
- FERIÆ IMPERATIVÆ, were occasional Festivals, appointed upon some extraordinary Events, V. 1. P. 388. N. 13; and not limited to particular Days, *Ib.*
- FERIÆ LATINÆ, were the Days of the general annual Assemblies of the Diets of the *Latins* and *Romans*, V. 1. P. 167, 236; *Manlius* in one of these Assemblies prevails on the *Latins* to break the Confederacy they had entered into with the Kings of *Rome*, P. 237; in a Treaty the *Romans* make with the *Latin* Nation, they add a third Day to these *Feris*, which before consisted of only two, P. 297. N. 57; these *Feris* were always celebrated just before the new *Consuls* set out from *Rome* for their Armies, V. 3. P. 83. N. 1.
- FERIÆ STATIVÆ, were fixed Festivals which were fixed to certain Days in the Calendar, V. 1. P. 395. N. 27.
- FERONIA, (*The Goddess*) was probably *Flora*, or *Proserpine*, V. 1. P. 92; the Temple dedicated to her near Mount *Soracte* is plundered by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 307. N. 68.



- FERONIA**, There were three Cities of this Name in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 92. N. 119.
- FESCENIA**, (*Hispala*) a famous Strumpet, discovers first to her Lover *Ebutius*, all the infamous Practices of the *Bacchanals*, V. 4. P. 275; and afterwards to the *Consul Postumius*, P. 277; and is rewarded with 100000 *Asses* for her Information, P. 279.
- FESCENNIA**, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 85. N. 12.
- FESCENNINE**, (*Verses*) was an Appellation given to such as were lewd and obscene, from the *Fescennini*, or Inhabitants of *Fescennia*, who were first remarkable for such loose Poetry, V. 2. P. 85. N. 12; these *Verses* were the first Foundation of dramatick Pieces among the *Romans*, *Ib.*
- FESTIVALS**, (*Solemn*) were instituted by the *Romans*, in honour to the Gods, on occasion of any great Events, whether fortunate or unfortunate, V. 2. P. 82. N. 2.
- FICANA**, a City of *Latium*, is taken and destroyed by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 100. N. 5; P. 101.
- FICULA**, or **FICULNEA**, a City of *Latium*, surrenders to the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 112. N. 32.
- FICUS**, (*Ruminalis*) was the Name of the Place, whither, according to Tradition, *Romulus* and *Rhemus* had been brought by the Stream of Water into which they were put, and left on the Shore, V. 2. P. 337. N. 87.
- FIDENÆ**, or **FIDENA**, a City at a little distance from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 47; is taken by Assault by *Romulus*, P. 48; and by *Ancus* by *Sap*, P. 103; is treacherously surrendered up to the *Hetrurians*, P. 117; but the *Romans* retake it, and punish the Traitors with Death, P. 118; is by Treachery delivered up to the *Latins*, P. 239; the *Consul Tullius* invests it, and reduces it to great distress, *Ib.*; but the *Consul Veturius*, who succeeds *Tullius*, suffers a considerable Body of *Latins* to enter it with a Convoy of Provisions, P. 242; upon this the *Fidenates* and *Latins* make a Sally, but are repulsed, *Ib.*; and the City surrenders at Discretion to the *Consul T. Lartius*, P. 243; it was about 40 *Stadia* from *Rome*, P. 412. N. 46.
- FIDENATES**, (*The*) make War with *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 47; are routed, P. 48; threaten *Numa* with a War, P. 66; which he avoids by Policy, P. 66, 67; enter into a Plot with the *Veientes*, utterly to destroy both *Rome* and *Alba* at once, which comes to nothing, P. 78; they are cited to appear before the Senate, P. 87; refuse to appear, *Ib.*; are defeated, P. 89; revolt again, and afterwards submit to the Yoke, P. 91, 92; makes often War with *Rome*, P. 102; are punished by *Ancus*, P. 103; fall off from the Republick again, P. 521; resolve to put to Death the four Ambassadors *Rome* had sent to demand an Account of their Conduct, P. 521; which they do, after an ambiguous Answer of *Tolumnius*, to whom they proposed it, P. 522; join the *Falisci* and *Veientes*, and march towards *Rome*, *Ib.*; give the *Romans* Battle, *Ib.*; are defeated, P. 523; again lay waste the Fields of the *Romans*, P. 525; are again defeated, and retire to their City, *Ib.*; which is taken by the Conqueror, *Ib.*; they again make new Commotions, and stir up the *Veientes* to ravage the Lands of the Republick, P. 533; are punished for it, P. 534; massacre the whole *Roman* Garrison which was left in their City, 535; dress themselves like *Furies* in a Battle they fight with *Marcus Æmilius* the Dictator, P. 536; are routed, and their City taken and plundered by the Enemy, P. 536, 537.
- FIDENTIA**, an ancient City of *Lombardy*, which was also called *Julia Crisopolis*, *Julia Fidentia*, and *Fidentiola*, V. 5. P. 447. N. 139.
- FIDES BONA**, or **FIDELITES**, made a Goddess by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 68; who ordered Sacrifices to be offered to her at the Expence of the Publick, *Ib.*; and erected an Altar to her near *The Fountain of the Muses*, *Ib.* N. 64; she is represented by wearing a white Veil, as an Emblem of Candour and Simplicity, and her Priests wore white on her Days of Ceremony, P. 286. N. 40.
- FIDICULI**, a Name improperly given by *Valerius Maximus* to the *Pediculi*, V. 2. P. 195. N. 35.
- FIDIUS**, (*Dius* or *Jupiter*). See *Dius* or *Jupiter*.
- FIELD OF MARS**, See *Mars*.
- FIG-TREE**, (*The Feast of the wild*) or *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, V. 2. P. 32. See *Caprotinæ*.
- FIGULUS**, (*Caius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
- FILLETS**, were worn by the ancient Priests, Sacrificers, and *Vestals*, V. 3. P. 258. N. 32.
- FIMBRIA**, (*Caius Flavius*). See *Flavius*.
- FINES**, of Sheep and Oxen, which before were paid in kind, are now ordered to be paid in Money, at the Rate of 10 *Asses* for a Sheep, and 100 for an Ox, V. 1. P. 533; the pecuniary Fines at *Rome* were at first all applied to religious Uses, P. 431. N. 82.
- FIRE**, (*Sacred*) The preserving of it esteemed Matter of Religion by many Nations, V. 1. P. 60. N. 22; the *Romans* thought the Fate of *Rome* depended on preserving the sacred Fire of *Vesta*, *Ib.* P. 63; how renewed, when it happened to be extinguished, *Ib.* N. 39.
- PARTAKE YE OF YOUR HUSBAND'S FIRE AND WATER**, the Form of Marriage used by the first *Romans*, V. 1. P. 33.
- FIRES**, A great one caused by subterraneous Fires in the Year 484, V. 2. P. 499; another happened in the Year 512, which burnt almost all *Rome*, P. 623; another in



- in the Year 540, which did great damage there, V. 3. P. 245. N. 6; another in the Year 550, which burnt the whole Street called *Publicius Clivus*, P. 546. N. 101; and another in the Year 642, which burnt the Hill *Palatinus*, and part of the City, V. 5. P. 207.
- FIRESHIPS**, used so early as *Tarquin the First*, V. 1. P. 125.
- FIRMANUS**, (*Lucius Equitius*). See *Equitius*.
- FIRMUM**, now *Fermo*, a City in *The Marquisate of Ancona*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 118.
- FIUME SALSO**, a River near old *Pæstum*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 29.
- FLACCINATOR**, (*Marcus Fostius*). See *Fostius*.
- FLACCIAN**, (*The*) was a Branch of the *Valerian* Family, V. 2. P. 196. N. 39.
- FLACCUS**, (*Caius Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Marcus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Quintus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Servius Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Marcus Lænius*). See *Lænius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Lucius Tremellius*). See *Tremellius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Caius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Lucius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Marcus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Publius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FLACCUS**, (*Quintus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- FLAMINES**, The second Class of Priests established at *Rome* by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 58; first called *Pileamines* from the *Pileus* which they wore, P. 58. N. 13; their Privileges, Functions, manner of Life, and Number, *Ib.*; they are appointed to take Care of the Sacrifices of the Goddess *Bona Fides*, P. 68; or at least the Priests that were, bore this Name, *Ib.*
- FLAMINIAN**, (*The*) *Circus*. See *Circus*.
- FLAMINIAN**, (*The*) *Law*. See *Flaminius Nepos Caius*.
- FLAMINIAN**, (*The*) *Way*. See *Way*.
- FLAMININUS**, (*Lucius Quinctius*). See *Quinctius*.
- FLAMININUS**, (*Titus Quinctius*). See *Quinctius*.
- FLAMINIUS**, a *Tribune of the People*, proposes a Law for distributing the Lands taken from the *Gauls* among the poor Citizens, V. 3. P. 16; but the *Tribune's* Father, being gained by the Senate, prevents his Son's getting the Law passed, P. 16, 17; the *Tribune Carvilius*, revives the motion; and succeeds, P. 17.
- FLAMINIUS**, (*Caius*) is sent to govern *Sicily* as a *Roman Province*, in quality of *Prætor*, V. 2. P. 622.
- FLAMINIUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Quæstor* of the *Roman Army* in *Spain*, in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 348.
- FLAMINIUS**, (*Caius*) is continued Governor of *Hither Spain*, in the Year 562, V. 4. P. 170. N. 208.
- FLAMINIUS**, (*Claudius*) commands two *Roman Legions* at *Tarentum*, in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 407; but is not continued in his Post, as *Livy* affirms, P. 432. N. 3.
- FLAMINIUS NEPOS**, (*Caius*) is advanced to the *Consulship* in the Year 530, V. 3. P. 31; fights the *Insabres*, P. 32; gains an important Victory over them, P. 33; enters *Rome* in *Triumph*, against the Will of the Senate, P. 34; is forced to abdicate the *Consulship*, P. 35; in his *Censorship*, builds a *Circus*, makes a publick Road, and performs the Ceremonies of the forty fourth *Lustrum*, P. 42; undertakes to get a Law passed, which confines the Right of Trade to the *Plebeians*, and which was called from him *The Flaminian Law*, P. 78; is chosen *Consul* a second Time for the Year 536, and ordered to oppose *Hannibal*, P. 78, 79; takes upon himself the Command of the Army of *Sempronius*, without any preceding Inauguration, as usual, P. 83; which greatly displeases the Senate, who send Messengers to recall him to *Rome*, and oblige him to perform the usual Ceremonies, P. 84; but he refuses to obey them, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* discovers his want of Abilities, and lays a Snare for him, into which he readily falls, P. 87; is for fighting a Battle, tho' contrary to the Opinions of all the Officers of his Army, P. 88; suffers himself to be surrounded by *Hannibal* on the Banks of the Lake *Thrasimenus*, *Ib.*; his Army is defeated, P. 89; and himself killed, *Ib.*
- FLAMINIUS NEPOS**, (*Caius*) is promoted to the *Consulate* in the Year 566, V. 4. P. 256; makes War in *Liguria*, in conjunction with his Colleague, *Ib.*; makes one of those great Roads which were called *Military Ways*, *Ib.*
- FLAMINIUS**, (*Quintus*) has the Care of distributing to *Scipio's* Soldiers, the Lands the Senate gave them in *Samnium* and *Apulia*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.
- FLAVIUS**, (*Cneius*) is advanced to be *Curule Ædile*, V. 2. P. 302. N. 26; but by gradual Steps, P. 302; solicits the Honour of consecrating the Temple of *Concord*, P. 304, and obtains it, *Ib.*
- FLAVIUS**, (*Marcus*) is cited to appear before *The Roman Tribes*, and his Accuser failing in his Proofs, is declared innocent, V. 2. P. 206; is made *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; accuses the *Tusculani*, of betraying the Interests of *Rome*, P. 228.
- FLAVIUS FIMBRIA**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 649, V. 5. P. 262; has no very shining Abilities, *Ib.* N. 21; is one of *Marius's* most furious Zealots, and abandoned to all kinds of Wickedness, P. 385. N. 70.
- FLAVIUS FIMBRIA**, (*Caius*) is by *Cinna* made second in Command to the *Consul Valerius*, who was ordered to make War with *Mithridates* in the East, V. 5. P. 412; shed more Blood with his own Hand than *Marius's* Banditti, P. 424; the *Consul* treats him with neglect, and he stirs up the



- the *Legions* against him, P. 424; in order to gain their Affections the more, he allows them to commit all kinds of Robberies, P. 425; and in contempt of *Valerius*, makes himself their General, *Ib.*; pursues the *Consul* who is forced to flee, *Ib.*; and after having forced his Way into the City to which he retired, kills him, P. 426; nevertheless, his Conduct is approved at *Rome*, and the Senate confirm him in the Command which he so wickedly usurped, *Ib.*; the first Use he makes of his new Dignity, is to lead his *Legions* into *Bitbynia* against the Army of *Mitbridates*, who behave themselves very ill, P. 427; he besieges *Mitbridates* himself in *Pitane*, *Ib.*; the King escapes, the Town is taken, and *Flavius*, as soon as Master of it, gives a loose to his bloody Dispositions, P. 428; *Sylla*, whose Deputies he murdered, marches against him with all his Army, who had before agreed with their General to fight him, P. 431; *Flavius* is abandoned by his *Legions*, *Ib.*; would fain get *Sylla* assassinated, P. 432; his Design is discovered, *Sylla* approaches towards him, to force his Camp, *Flavius* demands an Interview of his Rival, which is refused him, and not being able to resolve to return into *Italy*, he flees to *Pergamus*, and there kills himself, *Ib.*; his Brother also perished as miserably in the Civil Wars of *Sylla* and young *Marius*, P. 448.
- FLAVIUS NEPOS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, to please *Pompey*, undertakes to propose it to the *Comitia* to pass a Law, agreeable to what *Pompey* had desired of the Senate, V. 6. P. 56; and being opposed by the Senators of greatest Distinction, and by the *Consul Metellus*, he causes the *Consul* to be dragged to Prison, P. 57; his Quarrels with *Clodius*, on Account of young *Tigranes*, whom *Pompey* and the Senate had committed to his Custody, P. 93, 94. N. 127.
- FLAVOLEIUS, the first *Centurion* of a *Legion* obliges himself by an Oath, not to return to *Rome* till he has conquered the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 346; and the rest of the Army all follow his Example, *Ib.*
- FLEETS, The first the *Romans* put to Sea, was in the Year 443, V. 2. P. 283; in the Year 492, they build and fit out another of 120 Boats in the Space of two Months, P. 550. N. 50; in the Years 506, 508, and 510, Fleets were fitted out at the Expence of private Persons, P. 610, 612, 615; in 543, the *Roman Fleet* is defeated by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 338; in 548, young *Scipio* builds and fits out a considerable Fleet in forty Days, P. 464.
- FLINT, A Razor is said to have cut one miraculously, V. 1. P. 124; what Judgment is to be formed of this pretended Miracle, P. 125.
- FLORA, A Temple built to that Goddess, V. 2. P. 627. N. 92.
- FLORA, a famous Strumpet is the Foundress of the *Floral Games*, V. 2. P. 626. N. 88; in what they consisted, P. 625, 626; and when first instituted, P. 625. N. 87.
- FLORENCE, called *Fluentia* by *Florus*, was a *Municipium* in *Sylla's* Time, V. 5. P. 455. N. 9.
- FLORONIA, a Vestal, kills herself, to avoid the Punishment she had deserved by the Breach of her Vows, V. 2. P. 132.
- FLORUS, (*Caius Aquilius*). See *Aquilius*.
- FLUTES, the *Single* and *Double*, of the Ancients explained, V. 1. P. 84. N. 10. See *Tibia*.
- FOEDUS, See *Treaty*.
- FONDI, or FUNDI, The Inhabitants of this City are favoured with the *Citizenship of Rome*, V. 2. P. 176. N. 86; their Senate send a Deputation to the *Roman Army*, to put a stop to the Ravages committed in their Territory, P. 198.
- FONTEIUS, (*Caius*) stands for the *Consulship* in vain, V. 5. P. 313.
- FONTEIUS, (*Titus*) a *Plebeian*, is ordered as Lieutenant General, to guard the Camp of *Q. Scipio*, V. 3. P. 288. N. 28; the Remains of the Armies of the two *Scipio's* after their Defeat, join him, P. 290.
- FONTEIUS CAPITO, (*Publius*) is made Protector of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 439.
- FORDICALES, or FORDICIDES, a Festival celebrated at *Rome* by the *Curiae*, in honour to the Goddess *Tellus*, V. 2. P. 509. N. 93.
- FORKS, (*Caudian*). See *Caudian*.
- FORMII, a City between *Fondi* and *Minturnæ*, is honoured with the Right of *Roman Citizenship*, V. 2. P. 176. N. 87.
- FORNAX, a Goddess of *Numa's* making, who had Games instituted to her Honour called *Fornacalia*, V. 2. P. 232. N. 105.
- FORTRESS, (A) or Citadel built by *Romulus* in the Hill *Capitolinus*, V. 1. P. 37; *Tarpeia*, the Daughter of the Governour, promises to deliver it up to *Tabius*, P. 38; and accordingly he makes himself Master of it, *Ib.*; and fixes his Residence there after the Peace was made between him and *Romulus*, P. 44.
- FORTUNE, (*The Goddess*) was sometimes called *Primigenia*, sometimes *Obsequens*, sometimes *Indigens*, sometimes *Privata*, sometimes *Virgo*, sometimes *Virilis*, sometimes *Muliebris*, and sometimes *Barbata*, V. 1. P. 135, 136; the Reasons of these different Appellatives, *Ib.*; *Servius* erects Monuments to this Goddess under all these Names, *Ib.*; the *Consul Carvilius* erects a new Temple to her, under the Name of *Fortuna Fortis*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 39; the *Consul Sempronius* makes a Vow to erect a Temple to her, V. 3. P. 501; which was built in the *Forum Romanum*, on the Side next *The Capitol*, P. 501. N. 129.
- FORTUNE, surnamed *Fortis*, had a Temple erected to her in *Rome*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 39; V. 3. P. 362. N. 97.



- FORTUNE OF WOMEN**, A Goddess, to whom the *Roman Ladies*, who had pacified the Wrath of *Coriolanus*, desire, as their Reward for so great a piece of Service, that they may have leave to erect a Temple, V. 1. P. 324.
- FORUM ROMANUM**, the open Space in *Rome* between the Hills *Palatinus* and *Tarpeius*, V. 1. P. 45, 122. N. 62; called *Forum a Ferendo*, because Provisions were brought to be sold there, P. 122. N. 62; the *First Tarquin* adorned it pompously, and it was the only *Square*, or open Space in *Rome*, to the Time of *Julius Cæsar*, *Ib.*
- FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR**, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 320; V. 1. P. 528.
- FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR**, (*Marcus*) a *Plebeian*, is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Mænius*, V. 2. P. 247; and then *Consul* for the Year 435, P. 255.
- FOSSA**, (*Græca*) or *The Greek Ditch*, a Place whose Situation is not exactly known, V. 3. P. 465. N. 25.
- FOSSA MARIANA**, See *Canal*.
- FOSSA QUIRITUM**, the Ditch with which *Ancus* fortified the City of *Rome*; V. 1. P. 102.
- FRATRES**, (*Arvales*). See *Arvales*.
- FREEDMEN**, (*The*) at *Rome*, were originally those whom the Fate of War had reduced to a State of Slavery, and to whom *Tullius* gave leave, in consideration of their faithful Services, either to return home, or continue in *Rome* with all the Privileges of other *Citizens*, V. 1. P. 151; such as stayed, he divided into four *Tribes*, who had all the Advantages of other *Plebeians*, *Ib.*; the *Censor Appius* introduces *Freedmen* into the Senate, V. 2. P. 271; and into all the *Roman Tribes*, P. 300; but they are expelled the Senate, P. 274; and incorporated only in the *City-Tribes*, P. 300; they could not marry without the Consent of the Master of the Family to whom they were indebted for their Liberty, V. 4. P. 279. N. 10; the *Censors Claudius* and *Sempronius* make them all enter into *The Esquiline Tribe*, P. 414; a Quarrel between the *Censors* on their Account, P. 480; which is ended by the *Consuls*, P. 481; in *The War with the Allies*, the *Romans* admit the *Freedmen* to be enrolled in the *Legions*, V. 5. P. 345. See *Enfranchisement*.
- FREGELLA**, formerly one of the most considerable Cities in *Italy*, stood on *The Liris*, V. 2. P. 189. N. 19; is razed by the *Samnites*, P. 204; rebuilt by the *Romans*, and the first Occasion of the War with *Samnium*, *Ib.*; the *Satricani* exercise great Cruelty there, after the famous Battle of *Caudium*, P. 247; the *Romans* make themselves Masters of it, P. 265; it is taken by *Pyrrhus*, 446; it is thought to have stood near *Caperano* in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 49; the Inhabitants
- give the *Romans* a remarkable Proof of their Attachment to them, when marched towards *Rome*, P. 303; as likewise on another Occasion, when several Colonies refused to contribute towards the Expence of the War, P. 361; the City stood in the *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 5. P. 149. N. 77; and was at last demolished by the *Romans*, P. 149.
- FREGENÆ**, a City on the Sea Coast of *Hetruria*, V. 4. P. 170. N. 210.
- FRENTANI**, (*The*) a *Samnite Nation*, so called from the River *Frento*, V. 2. P. 500. N. 76; they inhabited a Country which is now a Part of *The Hither Abruzzo* and *Capatinata*, P. 95. N. 39; how *Pliny* may be made consistent in what he says of the Boundaries of their Country, *Ib.*; See V. 5. P. 337.
- FRIGHT**, or **PANICK**, An Instance of one in *Rome*, V. 2. P. 227.
- FRINIATES**, the People who inhabited the District of the Dutchy of *Modena* called *Frignana*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 127.
- FRUSINO**, or **FRUSINON**, a City which stood near the Place where *Fraselone* now stands, V. 2. P. 305. N. 40; V. 3. P. 303. N. 51; it formerly belonged to the *Volsci*, P. 408. N. 96.
- FUCENTIS**, a Surname given to *Alba* in the Country of the *Marfi*, to distinguish it from *Alba Longa*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 91.
- FUCINUS**, (*The Lake*) was about 77 Miles from *Rome*, V. 1. P. 558. N. 8; it still retains the same Name, V. 5. P. 339.
- FUFFETIUS**, (*Metius*). See *Metius*.
- FUFIVS CALENUS**, (*Quintus*) *Cæsar's* Admiral, is attacked by *Pompey's* Fleet, and loses 30 of his Ships, V. 6. P. 211; nevertheless joins *Cæsar*, P. 213.
- FULGURA**, **FULGORA**, or **FULGORIA**, an imaginary Goddess among the *Romans* who owed her Birth to their Fears of Thunder and Lightning, V. 3. P. 384. N. Col. 1. See *Lightning*.
- FULGURALES**, (*Libri*) Books, in which were prescribed the Ceremonies to be performed, in order to purify a Place struck with Lightning, V. 1. P. 383. N. 8. Col. 2. See *Lightning*.
- FULLO**, (*Lucius Apustius*). See *Apustius*.
- FULSULÆ**, a City of *Samnium*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
- FULVIA**, a *Roman Lady* with whom *Curius* has an Intrigue; draws from her Lover the Secret of *Catiline's* Conspiracy into which he was entered, and first publishes it in general Terms, V. 6. P. 5. N. 7; afterwards gives the *Consul Cicero* a particular Account of it, and prevails on *Curius* to inform him of all that passed, P. 12, 13.
- FULVIA**, the Wife of *Publius Clodius*, is killed by *Milo*, V. 6. P. 153. N. 71.
- FULVIAN**, (*The*) Family was *Plebeian*, and came originally from *Tusculum*, V. 3. P. 165. N. 123.
- FULVIUS**, distinguishes himself as Lieutenant



- General in the War *Valerius Corvus* makes with the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 311; is made *Prætor*, P. 313.
- FULVIUS (*Aulus*) puts his Son to Death for having entered into *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 21.
- FULVIUS, (*Caius*) is ordered to lead some Troops into *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 259. N. 89.
- FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 445, V. 2. P. 321; ravages the Country of the *Hetrurians*, P. 322; gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, takes *Bovianum* from them, and *Triumphs* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; commands in the Country of the *Falisci* in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 341; goes into *Hetruria*, P. 342; and there gains great Advantages over the Enemy, P. 346; is made *Dictator* in the Year 545, to drive a Nail in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 545.
- FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 524, V. 3. P. 21; makes himself Master of *Apollonia* in *Illyricum*, P. 22; and of *Dyrrachium* and *Nutria*, and delivers *Issa* which the Army of Queen *Teuta* besieged, *Ib.*; after the Election of the new *Consuls*, is made *Pro-Consul*, and compleats the Reduction of the *Illyrians*, P. 23; sends an Embassy to *Ætolia* and *Achaia*, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at his Return to *Rome*, P. 24. N. 55.
- FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius*) is nominated *Prætor* of *Campania*, V. 3. P. 241; receives the Deputies from the Nobility of *Capua*, P. 244; is nominated *Prætor* of *Apulia*, P. 267; suffers Licentiousness to grow among his Troops, P. 284. N. 2. Col. 2; who force him to fight *Hannibal*, and he is defeated and put to flight, *Ib.*; is accused for ill Conduct towards his Troops, P. 296; which Accusation from a civil, is changed into a criminal Charge, P. 297; and he banishes himself, *Ib.*
- FULVIUS CENTUMALUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 542, V. 3. P. 295; presides in the *Comitia* for the Elections of Magistrates, P. 326; is continued in the Command of the Army he had in *Apulia* in his *Consulship*, P. 330; *Hannibal* surprises him, P. 339; gives him Battle, *Ib.*; defeats him, and he is killed in the Action, *Ib.*
- FULVIUS CURIUS, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 431, V. 2. P. 228; marches with his Colleague into *Samnium*, where they are forced to give Battle, P. 229; and with good Success, P. 230; he *triumphs* over the *Samnites*, P. 231.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, the *Pro-Consul* leads an Army into *Bruttium*, in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) finishes the War with the *Volscinenses*, V. 2. P. 518; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Consul* for the Year 489, P. 522; and General of Horse in 507, P. 611.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) is made one of the *Decemviri* appointed to take care of the Distribution of the Lands granted by the Senate to the Soldiers who had made War under *Scipio* in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9; and nominated *Prætor* in *Spain*, where he gains some important Victories, P. 139, 168.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) is made a Commissioner for the Execution of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 5. P. 136; made *Consul* for the Year 628, P. 147; by his Conduct with regard to the old Dispute about the Distribution of Lands, he greatly exasperates the Senate, P. 148; is ordered to march an Army to the Relief of *Marseilles*, which is insulted by the *Salyes*, *Ib.*; discharges his Commission so well, that he is rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 154; carries his Friendship for *Caius Gracchus* to a great length, P. 168; enters into an open Rebellion, P. 169; is deserted by his Army as soon as attacked, and both he and his Son are slain, P. 171.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 516, V. 3. P. 6; marches against the *Ligures* and *Gauls*, *Ib.*; is not successful in his Campaign, *Ib.*; is made *Censor*, and obliged to abdicate, P. 18; promoted again to the *Consulate* for the Year 529, P. 31; and *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 165; has the Command of a Fleet of 25 Gallies, P. 169. N. 139; takes the Ambassadors Prisoners whom King *Philip* sent to *Hannibal*, P. 172; and sends them to *Rome* under a strong Guard, P. 173.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor* of *Rome*, obliges the *Publicans* to tax themselves to supply the pressing Wants of the State, V. 3. P. 207; is continued in his *Prætorship*, P. 215; then made *Consul* for the Year 541, P. 267; stands for the supreme Pontificate, P. 272; but without Success, *Ib.*; sets out with his Colleague to make War in *Samnium*, *Ib.*; they commit Devastations in the Territory of *Capua*, P. 277; *Fulvius* leaves his Colleague, P. 278; attacks *Hanno's* Camp, *Ib.*; and by the Bravery of a Battalion of *Peligni*, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of it, P. 279; *Hannibal* gives him Battle, without gaining any Advantage over him, P. 283. N. 20; *Fulvius* and his Colleague jointly besiege *Capua*, P. 294; are both continued in the Command of the Army as *Pro-Consuls*, P. 295; *Fulvius* writes to the Senate in favour of his Brother, who was in a bad Situation, P. 297; and, tho' without Success, he behaves himself very bravely when attacked by *Hannibal* in his Camp, P. 300; he foresees *Hannibal's* Design of marching directly to *Rome*, and informs the Senate of it, P. 301, sets out himself for *Rome* with a considerable Body of Troops, P. 302; arrives there, and is invested with *Consular* Authority by the Senate, P. 303; attacks *Hannibal*, who was advanced as far



- far as to the Gate *Collina*, and forces him to retire to his Camp, P. 305; rejoins his Collegue before *Capua*, P. 307; takes it, P. 309; kills all the Senators, P. 310; and reduces the City to such a State, as not to be able to give the *Roman Republic* any more Trouble, P. 311; is continued *Pro-Consul* in *Campania*, P. 330; the Severity he had shewn the *Capuans* is approved by the Senate, P. 334; he settles several Affairs in his Government, P. 341; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 356; begins his Office with making Alterations among the Generals, *Ib.*; stands for the *Consulship*, P. 357; obtains it for the Year 544, *Ib.*; gains Conquests over the *Carthaginians*, P. 366; brings *Hirpinia* and *Lucania* into the Interests of *Rome*, *Ib.*
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) is nominated *Prætor* for *Hither Spain*, V. 4. P. 308; where he distinguishes himself by his Valour and Abilities, P. 323; gains several Victories over the *Celtiberians*, P. 324, 325; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 331; is made *Consul* for the Year 574, P. 332; and *Censor*, 579, P. 355; builds a Temple to *Fortuna Equestris*, and dedicates it, *Ib.*; hangs himself for Grief at the Loss of his two Sons, P. 355.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Quintus*) obtains the *Consulship* for the Year 573, by the Intrigues of his Mother, who poisoned her Husband *Calpurnius Piso*, in order to procure him that Dignity, V. 4. P. 326, 328.
- FULVIUS FLACCUS, (*Servius*) is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 618. V. 5. P. 81; *Cicero* commends him much for his Eloquence, P. 80. N. 52; he is ordered to march a *Consular Army* into *Illyricum*, P. 81; successfully suppresses the Rebellion there, *Ib.*; by which he obtains a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor of Illyricum*, P. 83.
- FULVIUS GILLO, is made *Prætor of Sicily*, V. 4. P. 3; and has leave to add 5000 *Latins* and other Allies, to the *Legion* he is to carry thither, P. 5.
- FULVIUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Hither Spain*, tho' with a small Force, V. 5. P. 271; by his Address and Valour forces the *Cimbri* to leave the Country, P. 272.
- FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 564, V. 4. P. 225; and ordered to reduce the *Ætolians*, P. 228; arrives at *Apollonia*, P. 230; besieges *Ambracia*, *Ib.*; the *Ætolians* sue for a Peace, P. 232; *Ambracia* capitulates, P. 233; the Peace desired is concluded at *Rome*, P. 334; *Fulvius* returns thither to preside at the Elections, P. 245; in which he is continued in his Province of *Greece*, P. 246; returns thither, and begins with reducing the *Cephalenians*, P. 248; besieges *Samos* their Capital, *Ib.*; takes it, and makes all the Inhabitants Slaves, *Ib.*; acts as a sovereign Prince in *Greece*, *Ib.*; obtains a *Triumph*, notwithstanding the opposition of one of the *Tribunes*, his Enemy, P. 269; is made *Censor* with *Æmilius Lepidus* his avowed Enemy, to whom the Senate reconciles him, P. 332; their conduct in that Office, P. 332, 333.
- FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 594, V. 4. P. 539; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 540.
- FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Marcus*) a *Roman Knight*, who engaged in *Catiline's Conspiracy*, V. 6. P. 3; is punished by a Decree of the Senate, P. 40.
- FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 600, V. 4. P. 556; sets out for *Spain*, his Province, *Ib.*; marches against the *Segedani* and *Arevacæ*, at the Head of 20000 Men, P. 557; is defeated, P. 558; which raises a Consternation in *Rome*, and the Day of his Defeat is there ranked among the *unlucky Days*, *Ib.*; however, he has his Revenge, *Ib.*; but is beaten a second Time, *Ib.*; and one of his Officers whom he sent to raise Recruits, is killed by the Enemy, *Ib.*
- FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (*Quintus*) is made *Censor*, V. 5. P. 80. N. 50.
- FULVIUS PÆTINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 448, and gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, V. 2. P. 298; *triumphs*, *Ib.*; is honoured again with the *Consulate*, for the Year 454, P. 317; takes *Nequinum*, P. 318; and enjoys a second *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- FULVIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Curule Ædile* in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.
- FULVIUS, (*Servius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 498, V. 2. P. 574; defeats the *Carthaginians* off *Cape Hermæus*, P. 581; but almost his whole Fleet is destroyed by a violent Storm, P. 582; is made *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; distinguishes himself in *Sicily*, and is honoured with a *Triumph* at his return, P. 584; a Medal on which this *Triumph* is represented, *Ib.*
- FUNDANIUS, (*Gaius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 510, V. 2. P. 614.
- FUNDI, See *Fondi*.
- FUNERALS, The *Roman Laws* concerning them, V. 1. P. 456, 460; when, and by whom the Ashes of the Dead were gathered up, V. 3. P. 391. N. 29; the Ceremonies observed in doing it, P. 392. N. 29; of what Matter the sepulchral Urns were made, P. 392. N. Col. 1; where the Bones that were half burnt were put, P. 392. N. Col. 1.
- FUNERAL ORATIONS, were never made in *Rome*, till *Valerius* the third *Roman Consul* begun that Practice, in the Year 244, V. 1. P. 203; not used in *Greece*, till after the Battle of *Marathon*, that is, 16 Years after the Death of *Brutus*, or about the Year of *Rome* 260, P. 203. N. 28.
- FUNERAL PILES, for burning the Dead were used both by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, V. 1. P. 229. N. 100; but not constantly with-



- without any Exceptions, P. 229; the Dead were not suffered to be burned within the City, P. 223; the Reasons for this Prohibition, *Ib.* N. 84; the Use of *Funerat Piles* was abolished by *Theodosius the Younger*, P. 229. N. 100.
- FURCONIA, a City of *Sabinia*, V. 2. P. 359. N. 17.
- FURIES, The *Hetrurian* Priests dress themselves like *Furies*, and attack the *Romans* in their Camp, who are at first affrighted, but afterwards repulse these pretended Spectres, V. 2. P. 106.
- FURINA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 171. N. 6.
- FURIUS CRESINUS, a skilful Husbandman, dexterously acquits himself of *Magick*, which was charged upon him, V. 4. P. 191.
- FURIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 279, V. 1. P. 363; is prosecuted by the *Tribune Genucius*, P. 364; but the sudden Death of the latter puts an end to the Prosecution, P. 365.
- FURIUS, (*Marcus*) goes to *Rome*, to defend his Commander against the Accusations of *Philip*, V. 3. P. 564; and makes an extraordinary Speech in full Senate, P. 565.
- FURIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 281, V. 1. P. 366.
- FURIUS, (*Publius*) a *Tribune of the People*, obstinately opposes recalling *Metellus Numidicus*, V. 5. P. 300; is cited to appear before the *Comitia*, and before he could make his Defence, is torn in pieces by the Populace, P. 302.
- FURIUS, (*Publius Lucius*) is appointed by the Senate to preside at the Distribution of the Territory of the *Antiates*, V. 1. P. 382. N. 2.
- FURIUS, (*Servius*) is appointed to command a *Roman Army* in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, V. 1. P. 352; and with it disperses the *Æqui*, *Ib.*
- FURIUS, (*Sextus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 265, V. 1. P. 316; shews his timorousness when he might easily have defeated the *Volsci*, but durst not give them Battle, P. 326.
- FURIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 272, V. 1. P. 341.
- FURIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 39.
- FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the great *Camillus*, is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 403, V. 2. P. 119; then *Consul* in the Year 404, *Ib.*; raises no less than 10 *Legions*, P. 121; which was a very extraordinary Number of Men, *Ib.* N. 86; marches against the *Gauls*, P. 122; routs them, P. 123; goes in search of the *Greeks*, who threatened *Italy* with a Descent, *Ib.*; and by his Vigilance forces them to retire, P. 124; is made *Dictator* a second Time, in the Year 408, P. 130; fights the *Aurunci*, and gains a Victory over them, *Ib.*; and performs the Vow he made in the Battle, of erecting a Temple to *Juno Moneta*, P. 130. N. 103.
- FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Lucius*) the Grandson of the great *Camillus*, is made *Consul* for the first Time for the Year 415, V. 2. P. 173; takes the City of *Pedum* by Assault, finishes the Conquest of *Latium*, and *Triumphs*, *Ib.*; a Statue of Brass is erected in Honour to him, P. 174.
- FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* a first Time, for the Year 415, V. 2. P. 173; and ordered to make War with the *Samnites*, P. 217; but is seized with a Distemper which forces him to lay aside that Enterprize, P. 218.
- FURIUS CAMILLUS, (*Marcus*). See *Camillus*.
- FURIUS FUSUS, (*Agrippa*) is made *Consul* for the Year 307, V. 1. P. 500. N. 5; distinguishes himself greatly in the Battle the *Romans* fight in his *Consulship* with the united *Æqui* and *Volsci*, P. 503.
- FURIUS FUSUS, (*Agrippa*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 362, V. 2. P. 10; marches against the *Salpinates*, and plunders their Country, P. 11.
- FURIUS FUSUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Spurius*, is killed in pursuing the *Æqui* whom he had put to flight, and all his Troops perish with him, V. 1. P. 387.
- FURIUS FUSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 350, V. 1. P. 564.
- FURIUS FUSUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 289, V. 1. P. 386. N. 6; marches against the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; who first beat him, and then besiege him in his Camp, *Ib.*; he makes a Sally on the Enemy, in which he is wounded, as he is endeavouring to succour his Brother, who was advanced too far in the pursuit of the Enemy, *Ib.*
- FURIUS, (*Marcus*) goes to *Rome*, to defend his General *Aurelius* against the Accusations of *Philip*, V. 3. P. 564; his Speech to the Senate in his Defence, P. 565.
- FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the first Time, in the Year 321, V. 1. P. 528; a second Time, in the Year 328, P. 537; a third Time, in the Year 333, P. 544; promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 340, P. 552; takes the City of *Ferentinum* from the *Volsci*, P. 555; is made *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 344, *Ib.*
- FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the former, is created *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 346, V. 1. P. 559; a second Time, in the Year 348, P. 562; a third Time, in the Year 355, P. 575; a fourth Time, in the Year 356, P. 577; a fifth Time, in the Year 358, P. 587; and a sixth Time, in the Year 359, P. 568.
- FURIUS MEDULLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time, for the Year 473, V. 2. P. 51; and joined with the great *Camillus* his Relation, in the Command of the Army appointed to act against



against the *Volsci*, P. 52 ; fights, contrary to the Opinion of *Camillus*, *Ib.* ; who prevents the defeat of his Troops, P. 53 ; and seizes the Enemy's Camp, *Ib.* ; *Furius* made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in the Year 382, P. 65.

**FURIUS MEDULLINUS**, (*Spurius*) supposed to be the Brother of *Lucius Furius Military Tribune*, in the Year 373, is honoured with that Office in the Year 376 ; V. 2. P. 59.

**FURIUS PACILUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 342, V. 1. P. 553. N. 2.

**FURIUS PACILUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 502, V. 2. P. 589.

**FURIUS PACILUS FUSUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 312, V. 1. P. 516 ; and *Military Tribune* in the Year 327, P. 534.

**FURIUS PHILUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Censor* in the Year 539, V. 3. P. 215 ; in his *Censorship* several Abuses are reformed, which the late Misfortunes of the Republick made it necessary to connive at, P. 215.

**FURIUS PHILUS**, (*Publius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in the Year 530, V. 3. P. 31 ; passes *The Po* with his Army, *Ib.* ; which defeats that of the *Insubres*, P. 33 ; the People honour him with a *Triumph*, P. 34 ; the Senate force him to lay down the *Consulship*, P. 35 ; he is made *Prætor of Rome*, P. 115 ; and then of *Sicily*, P. 132 ; where he is mortally wounded, P. 160.

**FURIUS PHILUS**, (*Publius*) the famous *Augur*, dies at *Rome*, in the Year 560, V. 3. P. 266. N. 39.

**FURIUS PHILUS**, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 617, V. 5. P. 75 ; goes into *Spain* to declare the renewal of the War with the *Numantini*, P. 78 ; to whom he delivers up his Predecessor *Mancinus*, who had made a Peace with them which the Senate had disapproved, *Ib.* ; to this alone his Commission was very probably confined, P. 79 ; he is recalled from *Spain*, P. 80.

**FURIUS PURPUREO**, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor of Cisalpine Gaul*, V. 4. P. 3 ; writes to the Senate for a Reinforcement of Troops, which would enable him to make Head against several Nations who had shaken off the *Roman Yoke*, P. 8 ; and put at the Head of a *Consular Army*, P. 17 ; gives the *Gauls Battle*, P. 18 ; and utterly defeats them, *Ib.* ; returns to *Rome*, *Ib.* ; demands a *Triumph*, P. 19 ; and after much Debate obtains it, *Ib.* ; is sent *Ambassador* to the Diet of the *Ætolians*, P. 25 ; his Speech to the Diet, to induce them to side with the *Romans*, P. 26 ; is promoted to the *Consulship*, in the Year 557, P. 87 ; ordered to make War with the *Gauls* in conjunction with his Colleague, P. 89 ; and helps to defeat them, P. 100.

**FURIAN**, (*The Law*), is designed to suppress  
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the Intrigues of the *Tribunes of the People*, V. 4. P. 551. N. 30.

**FURIUS**, (*Spurius*) is made *Pater Patratus* in the Treaty between *Tullus* and *Fuffetius*, V. 1. P. 82.

## G.

**GABALI**, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Gaul* which is now called *The Gevaudan*, V. 6. P. 136. N. 79.

**GABELLUS**, See *Secchia*.

**GABII**, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 17 ; its Situation, Extent, and Multitude of Inhabitants, *Ib.* N. 68 ; is a Retreat for the greatest *Roman Patricians* who were dissatisfied with the Government of *Tarquin the Proud*, *Ib.* ; is delivered up to *Tarquin* by one of his Children, who retired thither, P. 175 ; and who, in Reward for his Treachery, is made Governour, or King of it, P. 176 ; its Territory is ravaged by an Army of *Volsci* and *Æqui*, P. 391 ; *Sanfon* places it near *Colonna*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 55.

**GABINIAN**, (*The Law*), the first of those which were called *Tabellariæ Leges*, enacted that the People should vote in Elections by *Tablets*, or a sort of *Tickets* or *Ballots*, V. 5. P. 52. N. 105 ; it was passed in 614 by *Gabinus*, a *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.* ; *Cassius* extends it to criminal Cases, P. 60.

**GABINIUS**, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 614, gets the Law passed, which obliged the People to vote by *Tablets*, which in some measure answered to our Ballotting, V. 5. P. 52.

**GABINIUS**, a brave *Roman*, who signalized himself greatly in *The War of the Allies*, is killed, as he is pursuing the Enemy he has routed, V. 5. P. 361.

**GABINIUS**, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 686 proposes a Law, which tends to the giving *Pompey* an absolute Authority in all the Seas of the East and West, V. 5. P. 547 ; but this Law had like to have proved fatal to its Author, P. 548 ; causes great Disturbances, P. 549 ; but is at last passed by a majority of a Votes, P. 550.

**GABINIUS**, one of *Cæsar's* Lieutenants in the Civil War, is massacred by the *Illyrians*, together with a Body of Troops which he is leading into *Greece* to *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 214.

**GABINIUS CAPITO**, (*Publius*) one of *Catiline's* Fellow-Conspirators against the Republick, V. 6. P. 3 ; is ordered by *Catiline* to take the Charge of seeing all the most illustrious Senators in *Rome* assassinated, P. 16 ; is taken, P. 24 ; condemned to die, P. 31, and executed, P. 32.

**GABINIUS NEPOS**, (*Aulus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 695, V. 6. P. 75 ; his Character, P. 76. N. 59 ; his Behaviour in relation to the Affair of *Cicero's* Banishment, P. 82,



- P. 82, 83; governs *Syria* in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 100; shews great Favour to the *Jews*, P. 101; is accused of having canvassed for the *Consulship* in an unlawful manner, P. 110. N. 163; *Ptolomy Auletes* puts himself under his Protection, P. 110; *Gabinus* corrupted by the Bounties of the King of *Egypt*, undertakes to re-establish him on his Throne, without asking the leave of the Senate, P. 111; who are greatly exasperated at this Step, P. 112. N. 169; *Crassus* succeeds him in his Government of *Syria*, P. 128; *Gabinus*, as soon as returned to *Rome*, is accused of several Crimes, convicted, and is indebted to his Son for not being immediately punished, P. 130. N. 19; nevertheless he is soon condemned to Banishment, P. 131; six Years after, *Cæsar* gets him recalled, sends him to make War in *Illyricum*, where he is defeated, and forced to flee to *Salone*, where he falls sick and dies, P. 131. N. 22.
- GADES, (the ancient City of) now *Cadix* in *Spain*, stood in an Island of the same Name, formerly 700 Geometrical Paces from the Shore, according to *Strabo*, V. 2. P. 531. N. 20; but it has now a Communication with the Continent by a Bridge, *Ib.*; it was famous for a Temple of *Hercules Tyrius* which was very magnificent, and greatly resorted to, *Ib.*; and this City was afterwards called *Julia Augusta Gaditana*, and became one of the richest *Roman Colonies*, *Ib.*; The *Streights of Gades* were also called *The Streights of Hercules*, *The Streights of the Pillars*, by the *Greeks*, *Portmos*, and now *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 3. P. 286. N. 21; this City was a Colony of *Phœnicians*, P. 454. N. 31; surrenders to the *Romans* in the Year 547, P. 454.
- GÆSATÆ, (*The*) were not properly a particular Clan or Nation, of *Transalpine Gauls*, but a sort of People incorporated with the whole Nation, whose Profession was Arms, and who fought for any Body that would pay them, V. 3. P. 26; they were so called from a sort of Weapon which they wore, called *Gæsum*, *Ib.*; they came originally from *Germany*, P. 38.
- GALA, a King of the *Massilians*, to whom the *Carthaginians* send an Embassy, to desire an Alliance with him, V. 3. P. 246; was the Father of the famous *Massinissa*, P. 504, 506.
- GALATA, one of *Milo's* Slaves, who contributed most towards the Murder of *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 150, 152.
- GALATIA, a Province of *Asia Minor*, which bordered on *Phrygia Major*, *Pisidia*, *Lycæonia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Paphlagonia*, V. 4. P. 198.
- GALATIANS, (*The*) or *Gallo-Greeks*, were a Colony of *Gauls* who settled in *Asia*, V. 4. P. 198. N. 1, 2, 3, 4; P. 237; make an Alliance with *Antiochus* against the *Romans*, 198; an Account of these People, and the Laws which were the Foundation of their Government, *Ib.* N. 3, 4; they had a Custom of Sacrificing most of their Prisoners of War to their Gods, *Ib.* N. 4; give *Antiochus* 4000 Soldiers, P. 204; this Body attacks the *Consul Scipio*, and come off with Advantage, P. 216; the *Consul Manlius* makes War with the *Galatians*, P. 235; who retire to their Mountains, P. 239, 240; are there attacked by the *Romans*, P. 240; and defeated, P. 241; send to desire a Conference with the *Consul*, P. 242; and at it, behave themselves with great Treachery towards him, P. 243; are vanquished, and forced to sue to him for a Peace, P. 244; ravage the Country of *Pergamus*, P. 502; but *Rome* puts a stop to their Depredations, P. 503.
- GALBA, one of *Cæsar's* Lieutenants, defeats the *Gauls* under the Walls of *Ostodurus*, V. 6. P. 113.
- GALBA, (*Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
- GALBA, (*Caius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
- GALBA, (*Publius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
- GALBA, (*Servius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
- GALBUS, See *Chalpbus*.
- GALEAGRA, a Tower of *Syracuse* near the *Portus Troglorum*, where *Tyche* and *Acra-dina* joined, V. 3. P. 256. N. 27.
- GALEPSOS, or GELAPSOS, a City which probably stood beyond the *Strymon*, near the Mouth of the River *Næffus*, V. 4. P. 465. N. 63.
- GALERRA, the Name of one of the *Roman Country Tribes*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 80.
- GALERUS, the Bonnet, or Hat, worn by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 219. N. 26; it was the same as the *Pileus*, *Ib.*
- GALESUS, (*The*) formerly the *Euretas*, now *The Tara*, a River five Miles from *Tarentum*, rises in one of *The Apennines*, V. 3. P. 276. N. 14.
- GALICIA, a Province of *Spain*, its Situation and Extent, V. 5. P. 82. N. 55.
- GALLERIES, moveable Machines of War, used in Sieges, to guard the Workmen against the Attacks of the besieged, were covered with shelving Roofs made of Planks or Hurdles, and covered with green Ox-hides, V. 1. P. 566. N. 20; the *Romans* used them in the Siege of *Veii*, P. 556; they probably differed from the *Vinea* in this, that the latter were not always made of Timber-work, but were most commonly parallel Ditches or Banks, supported with Fascines or Hurdle-work, V. 2. P. 190. N. 23. See a Plate of the different sorts of covered Galleries used by the *Romans*, P. 190.
- GALLEYS, See *Marine*.
- GALLI, Priests of the Goddess *Cybele*, V. 3. P. 478. N. 61; so called either from the River *Gallus*, or one of the first of them who bore this Name, P. 480. N. 61; their Fanaticism and infamous Debaucheries described, *Ib.*



- GALLICA, (Buſta).** See *Gauls*. (*The burning-Place of the*).
- GALLINARIA,** a Forest which lay between the Mouth of *The Lirernus* and that of *The Vulturnus*, V. 3. P. 174. N. 159.
- GALLUS, (Lucius Anicius).** See *Anicius*.
- GALLUS, (Publius Aquilius).** See *Aquilius*.
- GALLUS, (Caius Sulpicius).** See *Sulpicius*.
- GALLUS, (Publius Sulpicius).** See *Sulpicius*.
- GAMBUNIAN, (The) or CAMBUNIAN Moun-**tains, ſurround the City of *Elymea* on all Sides V. 4. P. 402. N. 43.
- GAMES, (Apollinarian) The,** when inſtituted, and a full Account of all that related to them, V. 3. P. 268. N. 4; the Account *Macrobius* gives us of what paſſed at the firſt Celebration of them, *Ib.* Col. 2; they were celebrated a ſecond Time, in the Year 542, P. 327. N. 45.
- GAMES, (Floral).** See *Flora*.
- GAMES, (Funeral) when,** and by whom firſt inſtituted, V. 3. P. 168. N. 131.
- GAMES, (Great) The or Roman Games,** were firſt inſtituted in Honour of *Neptunus Equieſtris*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 36; they were celebrated every Year at *Rome*, conſiſted chiefly in Chariot and Horſe-Races, and at firſt held only one Day, afterwards were prolonged to two, then to three, and at laſt to nine, *Ib.*; *The Great Games* properly ſignified thoſe that were inſtituted in Honour of *The Great Gods*, and not all the *Games of the Circus*, or thoſe which had the Appellation of *The Megalenſes Ludi*; the other were only in Honour to *Cybele*, and not inſtituted till the Time of *Junius Brutus*, P. 114. N. 40; the *Great Games* were of two ſorts, one *annual*, which were celebrated every Year in the Month of *September*; the other *votive*, or *Extraordinary*, which were celebrated only in Conſequence of ſome Vow made for the occaſional Celebration of them, P. 593; thoſe which *Tubertus* made a Vow to celebrate in the Year 322, P. 530, were celebrated with very great Magnificence, P. 537; as were thoſe which *Camillus* had vowed before he ſet out for *Veii*, P. 593; and which laſted nine Days, *Ib.* N. 71; the *Dictator Fabius*, after the Loſs of the Battle of the *Thraſimenus*, vows to celebrate *The Great Games* in honour to *Jupiter*, V. 3. P. 92; the Sums allowed for it, and the manner of celebrating them, *Ib.* N. 26; they were again celebrated in the Year 537, P. 168. N. 131; and in the Year 541, P. 269. N. 7; and in the Year 544, P. 358. N. 86; in the Year 586, *Paulus Æmilius* celebrated them at *Amphipolis*, V. 4. P. 500. See *Roman Games*. *Great Games*.
- GAMES, (Heraan).** See *Heraan*.
- GAMES, (Iſthmian) (The)** were inſtituted in honour of *Palemon* and *Melicerte*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 54; they were called ſo from the *Iſthmus of Corinth*, where the *Greeks* celebrated them every three Years, *Ib.*; they were celebrated at *Rome* in the Year 541, P. 269. N. 7; and in the Year 557, V. 4. P. 94.
- GAMES, (Olympick).** See *Olympick*.
- GAMES, (Plebeian)** were ſo called, becauſe inſtituted in Memory of the Reconciliation made between the *Patricians* and *Plebeians*, V. 3. P. 168. N. 131; they were celebrated every Year in *The Iſthmus of Corinth*, whence they had their Name, V. 4. P. 94; they were inſtituted by *Theſeus*, in honour to *Neptune*; Prizes were given to thoſe who excelled moſt in running, leaping, boxing, wreſtling, and throwing the Dart; and their celebration was generally one of the moſt numerous Aſſemblies of the *Greeks*, *Ib.*
- GAMES, (Publick)** were inſtituted by the *Dictator Poſthumius*, in the Year 263, V. 1. P. 312; preceded by many pompous Ceremonies, as deſcribed, P. 311; and cloſed with a very ſolemn Sacrifice, *Ib.* N. 93; from this Time the Senate appointed the Celebration of theſe *Games* in performance of *Poſthumius's* Vow, and the Republick then appropriated a Sum amounting to 1600 *l. Sterling* and upwards, to defray the Expences of them, P. 312. N. 94; as long as the Republick laſted, the *Conſuls*, in their abſence the *Prætor of Rome*, and in default of both, a *Dictator* created for that Purpoſe, preſided at the *Publick Games*, V. 2. P. 232. N. 106; and the uſual Signal for beginning them, was the Preſident's throwing up into the Air a Napkin, or Piece of Stuff called *Mappa*, *Ib.* N. 107; they were pompouſly celebrated at *Rome* by the *Curule* and *Plebeian Ædiles*, in the Year 556, V. 4. P. 87. N. 8; and in the Year 557, P. 102. N. 62; wild Beaſts fighting with Men were firſt ſeen, in thoſe celebrated in the Year 584, P. 416; thoſe of the firſt *Romans* were only mock Fights by way of Exerciſe, P. 429; thoſe celebrated by *Claudius* in his *Ædileſhip*, in the Year 654, were very magnificent, V. 5. P. 301; Elephants were now firſt ſeen fighting with one another, and with *Gladidators*, *Ib.*
- GAMES, (Pythian).** See *Pythian*.
- GAMES, (Roman) The, or Great Games,** called *Ludi Maximi*, upon adding a fourth Day to them, V. 2. P. 77; theſe *Games* were ordered to be celebrated, by way of Thankſgiving to the Gods for the Reconciliation of the *Patricians* and the People, *Ib.*; the fourth Day, which was added to the three of which they at firſt conſiſted, was appointed for offering up Sacrifices to the Gods, in all the Temples, *Ib.* N. 50; See *Publick Games*, and *Great Games*.
- GAMES, (Secular)** their origin, and the Accounts which *Cenſorinus* and *Zozimus* give us of them, V. 1. P. 223. N. 85; V. 2. P. 128. N. 102; a particular Deſcription of the manner of celebrating them, V. 3. P. 7. N. 13, 14; they were celebrated at *Rome*, in the beginning of the third *Punic*



- nick* War, V. 4. P. 584; they were celebrated at *Rome* a first Time, in the Year of *Rome* 297, *Fasti*; a second Time in the Year 407, V. 2. P. 128; a third Time, in the Year 517, V. 3. P. 7; a fourth Time, in the Year 628, V. 5. P. 147. N. 73; they were not renewed every 100 Years, *Ib.*
- GANGES, The famous River of *India*, rises in Mount *Imao*, one of the most eastern Branches of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Streights* of *Bengal*; V. 6. P. 125. N. 9.
- GANIMÉDES, the Governour of the City of *Enos* for King *Ptolomy*, sells it to *Philip*, V. 4. P. 14.
- GANT, a small Town which now belongs to *Bearn*, V. 5. P. 187. N. 57.
- GANTISCI, or *Carni*. See *Carni*.
- GARGARUS, the Name given by *Strabo* to the highest summit of Mount *Ida*, V. 3. P. 477. N. 51; V. 4. P. 205. N. 21.
- GAROCÉLI, (*The*) are placed by some in the Valley of *Maurienne* near Mount *Cænis*, by others near Mount *Genevre* in *Dauphiné*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 92.
- GARULI, (*The*) a People of *Liguria*, who bordered on *Cisalpine Gaul*, on this side *The Apennines*, V. 4. P. 352. N. 6.
- GATE, *Asinaria*, *The*, See *Cælimontane*.
- GATE, *Cælimontane*, *The*, See *Cælimontane*.
- GATE CAPENA, *The*. The Assemblies of the Senate were removed thither in the Year 538, V. 3. P. 169. N. 139. See *Capena*.
- GATE CARMENTALIS, *The*, See *Carmentalis*.
- GATE, COLLINA, *The*, See *Collina*.
- GATE NÆVIA, *The*, See *Nævia*.
- GATE SCCLERATA, *The*, See *Carmentalis*.
- GATE OF THE TIBER, *The*, stood near *The Bridge Sublicius*, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47. See *Navalia*.
- GATE TRIGEMINA, *The*, See *Trigemina*.
- GATE TRIUMPHAL, *The*, See *Triumph*.
- GATES OF CAMPS, *The*, among the *Romans* were at least four; *The Prætorian Gate*, which was over against the General's Tent which was called *Prætorium*; two others, one on the Right, and the other on the Left of *The Prætorian*, called *Portæ Principales*, or *Principal Gates*, either because at the Head of the Camp, *In Principiis*, or because the *Principal Officers* had their Tents near them; and a fourth called *Porta Decumana*, or *The Decuman Gate*, which was opposite to *The Prætorian*, V. 1. P. 523. N. 45.
- GAUDA, the natural Son of *Manastabal*, the Brother of King *Micipsa*, V. 5. P. 199; is declared by his Father at his Death, capable of the Succession to the Crown, V. 5. P. 200.
- GAUL, in general, comprehended, in the Sense of the *Romans*, the Countries on both sides the *Alpes*, which were called *Cisalpine* and *Transalpine Gaul*, V. 2. P. 1. N. 1.
- GAUL, (*Aquitanic*) contained that Part of *Transalpine Gaul*, which reached from *The Garonne* to *The Pyrenees* and *The Ocean*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 13; V. 6. P. 101. N. 146.
- GAUL, *Belgic*, contained that Part of *Transalpine Gaul*, which reached from the *British Ocean* to the River *Seine*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 11; V. 6. P. 101. N. 147.
- GAUL, *Celtic*, contained that Part of *Transalpine Gaul*, which lay between *The Seine* and *The Garonne*, and *The Alpes*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 12.
- GAUL, (*Cisalpine*) that Part of *Gaul* in general which is now the North Part of *Italy*, and lay between *Rome* and the *Alpes*, V. 2. P. 1. N. 1; and was therefore sometimes called *Italic Gaul*.
- GAUL ITALIC, See *Cisalpine Gaul*.
- GAUL NARBONNE, was a Part of *Celtic Gaul*, V. 2. P. 3. N. 12.
- GAUL TRANSALPINE, all that Part of *Gaul* in general which lay beyond *The Alpes*, with respect to *Rome*, and which was usually divided into three Parts, *Aquitanic*, *Belgic*, and *Celtic*, V. 2. P. 1. N. 1; P. 2. N. 10; A Medal of *The three Gauls*, P. 3. The *Romans* carry the War into *Transalpine Gaul*, on Account of the *Marseillaise*, whose City the *Ligures* besieged, and would not desist from Hostilities at the Motion of some Deputies from *Rome*, V. 4. P. 553.
- GAULS, Their different Transmigrations into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9; they seize *Rome*, P. 14, 15; are driven from thence, P. 23; prepare to besiege *Rome* again, P. 73; are beaten and put to flight by the *Dictator Camillus*, P. 75; attack the *Romans* again, P. 94; a single Combat between a *Gaul* of a gigantick Stature, and *Manlius* a *Roman Knight*, *Ib.*; the *Gaul* is beaten, P. 95; and their Army routed, P. 96; the *Gauls* recover from their Fright, and advance to the Gates of *Rome*, being joined by the *Hernici* and *Tiburtini*, P. 97; are defeated in three pitched Battles, P. 97, 102, 118; repel the *Greeks* who had made a Descent into *Italy*, P. 120; the *Romans* attack the *Gauls* again of their own accord, P. 121; another single Combat between a *Gallic Giant* and young *Marcus Valerius*, P. 122; who comes off Conqueror, *Ib.*; the *Gauls* are routed, and return to the Shores of the *Adriatick Sea*, *Ib.*; a false Report of the Preparations made by the *Gauls* for War, occasions the nominating a *Dictator* at *Rome*, P. 193; and the Senate make extraordinary Levies to guard against them, P. 200; the Garrison of *Erix* which consists of *Gauls* abandon *Hamilcar*, and enter into a Plot to surrender up the City to the *Romans*, P. 614; the *Italian Gauls*, called also



also *Boii*, shake off the Yoke of the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 3; defeat the *Consul Valerius*, *Ib.*; who soon revenges himself upon them, P. 4; they call their Countrymen from beyond the Mountains to their Assistance, P. 7; demand of the *Romans* the Restitution of *Ariminum*, P. 9; the *Romans* amuse them, and obtain a Truce, *Ib.*; during the Truce, the *Gauls* quarrel with their Countrymen who were newly arrived, and make a cruel Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; the *Romans* make an excellent Use of this Division, to reduce the *Italian Gauls*, *Ib.*; and divide the Lands which they had taken from them, P. 16; the *Gauls* enraged at this, begin their March, to surprize *Rome*, P. 19; but are themselves surprized by the *Roman Army*, and retire, pretending that they were coming as Friends, *Ib.*; raise fresh Commotions in *Italy*, P. 24; the cruel manner in which the *Romans* evade a pretended Prophecy, which promised the *Gauls* and *Greeks* the Possession of *Rome*, P. 26. N. 60; the *Veneti* and *Cœnomani* desert the *Gauls* their Countrymen, and go over to the *Roman Republick*, P. 26; the *Romans* raise a prodigious Army, in order to exterminate the *Italic Gauls*, *Ib.*; 200000 *Gefatæ* come to the Assistance of the latter, *Ib.*; rout a considerable Body of *Roman Troops*, P. 27; are surrounded by the *Consuls Æmilius* and *Attilius*, *Ib.*; and defeated, P. 30; another considerable Victory is gained over them near *The Adda*, P. 33; another, by an handful of *Romans*, P. 37; and they are at last brought entirely into Subjection to the *Romans*, P. 37, 38; the *Gauls* of *Transalpine Gaul* reject with scorn the Proposal made to them by the *Romans*, of hindering the Passage of *Hannibal* into *Italy*, P. 59. N. 14; the *Boii* revolt against the Republick, P. 60; besiege *Mutina*, *Ib.*; defeat the *Romans* who come to its Relief, *Ib.*; raise the Sieges of *Mutina* and *Tanetum*, *Ib.*; make an Alliance with *Hannibal*, P. 72; some *Gauls* make a great Slaughter in the *Roman Camp*, and then desert to the *Carthaginians*, P. 73; other *Gauls* destroy *Lucius Postumius* and all his Army, in the Forest of *Litana*, P. 166; a remarkable Artifice which the *Gauls* are said to have used on that Occasion, *Ib.*; the *Gauls* revolt from the *Romans*, and put *Hamilcar* at the Head of them, V. 4. P. 7; sack *Placentia*, *Ib.*; besiege *Cremona*, which the *Romans* order, that either the *Consul Aurelius*, or *Furius Purpureo*, *Prætor of the Gauls*, should march to its Relief, P. 7, 8; defeat the *Romans*, P. 100; the *Romans* gain several signal Victories over them, in the Year 556, under *Cetbegus*, P. 79; under the *Consul Furius*, in 557, P. 100; in 558, under the *Consul Valerius Flaccus*, P. 131; and at last, the *Boii* submit to the *Roman Dominion*, in 562, P. 189; the *Gauls* of *Italy* assassinate *Ba-*

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*bius* the *Roman Prætor*, P. 245; a swarm of these People from *Transalpine Gaul* come into *Italy*, and settle near *Aquileia*, P. 280; which some say was built by them, *Ib.* N. 14; the Fate of this Transmigration, P. 307; what the *Romans* called the *Gauls* of *Narbonne Gaul*, *Braccati*, and those of all the rest of *Transalpine Gaul*, *Comati*, because they wore long Hair, V. 5. P. 188. N. 60; the Religion of the *Gauls* was entirely different from that of the *Romans*, the former having borrowed nothing of the latter, P. 255. N. 4; *Augurs* and *Aruspices* were held in great Veneration among them, *Ib.* N. 6; they dedicated all their Gold and Silver to their Gods, and suffered only Brass and Copper to be used in Trade, P. 256. N. 7; two Brothers in the *Roman Army*, *Gauls*, act heroically in a Battle fought by *Julius Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 121. See *Galatians*.

GAULS, (*The Burning-Place of the*) or *Busta Gallica*, a Quarter of *Rome*, so called, because the dead Bodies of the *Gauls* were burnt there, V. 1. P. 23.

GAUARDIANSHIPS, By the *Roman Laws*, if a Father appointed a Guardian, or *Gaurdians* to his Children by *Will*, that *Will* was to be observed, V. 1. P. 448; if he died intestate, and left an Heir under Age, the Child's next Relation was to be his Guardian, P. 449; if a *Roman* became mad, or prodigal, and had no body to take Care of him, a Relation, or if he had none, a Man of his own Name had the Care of his Person and Estate, *Ib.*

GAURIUM, or GAURELEON, according to *Livy*, a Sea-Port in the Island of *Andros*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 99.

GAURUS, a Mountain in *Campania* not far from *Puteoli*, V. 2. P. 137; some Geographers say there were three Mountains of this Name in *Campania*, *Ib.* N. 6; the famous *Decius Mus*, who afterwards devoted himself, saves a *Roman Army* in the Defiles of this Mountain, in the Year 410, P. 140.

GAZA, or GAZARA, one of the five chief Cities of the *Philistines*, V. 5. P. 69. N. 26; which fell into the Lot of *The Tribe of Simeon*, *Ib.*; there were several other Cities of this Name, *Ib.*

GAZIURZA, a Fortress in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 555. N. 7.

GEDOR, a great Town in the *Tribe of Judah*, according to *St. Jerom*, in the *Tribe of Dan*, according to *Adricomius*, V. 5. P. 71. N. 38.

GESE, These Birds prevent the taking of the *Capitol* by the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 22; which the *Romans* reward in an extraordinary manner, by keeping a Flock of them at the Expence of the Publick, by erecting a golden Image of a Goose in Memory of them, and by carrying a Goose every Year in Triumph, on a soft Litter finely adorned, P. 23.



- GEGANIA, VERENIA, CANULEIA, and TARPEIA**, the four *Vestals* whom *Numa* appointed to take Care of the sacred Fire in the Temple of *Vesta*, V. 1. P. 61.
- GEGANIA**, an illustrious *Roman Lady*, marries King *Servius*, and dies soon after her Marriage, V. 1. P. 135; whose Death greatly afflicted and dejected him, and one ancient Writer says, That it was on this Occasion that he was surrounded by a shining Light, which gave the World great Expectations of his Grandeur, *Ib.*
- GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (Lucius)** the Brother of *Titus*, who was *Consul* in the Year 261, is sent by the Senate to fetch Corn from *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 294; having as many little Tyrants to treat with, as there were Heads of Villages in *Sicily*, it was long before he could get a Cargo of Corn from them, P. 295; and tho' the Tyrant *Gelo* shewed more Regard to *Rome* than the rest, yet his Presents of Corn did not arrive till the next Year, after *Rome* had suffered extreme Misery, *Ib.*
- GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (Lucius)** is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59; and is very oppressive to the Poor in his Administration, *Ib.*
- GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (Marcus)** is made *Consul* in the Year 306, V. 1. P. 500; a second Time for the Year 310, P. 512; goes to assist the Nobility of *Ardea* against the People, who were revolted from them, P. 514; invests the *Ardeans* and *Volsci*, whom the former had called to their Assistance, *Ib.*; routs them, *Ib.*; takes their General *Cluilius* Prisoner, and re-establishes Tranquillity in *Ardea*, P. 515; receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Consulship* a third Time in the Year 316, P. 522, and made *Censor* in 318, and for the first Time made use of a large Building erected in the *Campus Martius*, for the more convenient taking the Number of the People in a *Census*, P. 526.
- GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (Marcus)** is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 386, V. 2. P. 73; and the *Military Tribuneship* is destroyed in his Administration, and *Consuls* revived, P. 76.
- GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (Proculus)** is made *Consul* for the Year 313, V. 1. P. 517; and in his Time, the Republick is reduced almost to the Brink of Ruin by a Famine, Plague, and the Seditions of the People, P. 517.
- GEGANIUS MACERINUS, (Titus)** is made *Consul* for the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294; his Administration, tho' not disturbed by foreign Wars, was made very uneasy, by a dreadful Famine, and the Distempers and Tumults which are the usual Consequences of such Calamities, P. 295, 296, 297.
- GELA**, one of the most ancient and most considerable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 1. P. 295. N. 64; founded, according to *Thucydides*, by one *Antiphamus*, forty five Years after *Syracuse*, V. 2. P. 538. N. 27.
- GELES, (The)** inhabited that Part of *Circassia* in *Asia*, which *Pliny* calls *Cadusia*, V. 5. P. 572. N. 40.
- GELAPSOS**, See *Galepsos*.
- GELO**, a Nation of the Island of *Telos*, V. 1. P. 295. N. 64. declares War with the Inhabitants of *Gela*, who refused to obey him, and having conquered them in a pitched Battle, seizes the City and Crown of *Gela*, and afterwards those of *Syracuse*, P. 295. N. 64; supplies the *Romans* with Corn, P. 295.
- GELO**, the eldest Son of *Hiero* King of *Syracuse*, revolts against his Father, and is killed, V. 3. P. 169.
- GELLIUS EGNATIUS**, General of the *Samnite Army*, prevails on the *Hetrurians* to oppose the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 328; is beaten by the *Consuls* in the Year 457, as he is returning from foraging with his *Cohorts*, to support the *Hetrurian Troops* which the *Consuls* had routed, P. 332; and the *Romans* take the *Hetrurian Camp*, *Ib.*
- GELLIUS POPLICOLA, (Lucius)** is made *Consul* for the Year 681, V. 5. P. 512; defeats a considerable Body of those *Gladiators* whom *Spartacus* had drawn into a Rebellion against the Republick, *Ib.*; shews a Moderation which was much to his Honour, P. 511. N. 6; is put to flight by *Spartacus*, P. 512; is made *Censor* in the *Consulship* of *Crassus* and *Pompey*, P. 527.
- GELLIUS, (Statius)**. See *Statius*.
- GEMELLA**, a City of *Spain*, which *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* call *Tucci*, V. 5. P. 33. N. 81; one of the *Roman Legions* was probably settled here by *Augustus*, whence it is called in an ancient Inscription *GEMELLA AUGUSTA*, *Ib.*
- GEMINUS, (Caius Servilius)**. See *Servilius*.
- GEMINUS, (Marcus Servilius)**. See *Servilius*.
- GEMINUS, (Publius Servilius)**. See *Servilius*.
- GEMONIÆ, (Scalæ)** a Place in *Rome* set apart for the torturing of Criminals, or exposing their Bodies after Execution, V. 3. P. 10. N. 17; the Name is said to have been taken from one *Gemonius*, who was first executed there, or from him who built them, *Ib.*; or possibly it might be from the Word *Gemo*, the Place ringing continually with the Groans of the Sufferers, *Ib.*
- GENABUM, (The)** of *Cæsar*, is generally thought to be the City of *Orleans*, but some think it was that of *Gien*, V. 6. P. 155. N. 76.



- GENERAL**, The first Instance as some affirm, of breaking, or deposing, a *Roman General*, was that of *Capio*, in the Year 646, V. 5. P. 260.
- GENESARETH**, (The Lake of) in *Judæa*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 78.
- GENEVRE**, (Mount) one of the *Alpes* in *Dauphinè*, a League from *Briançon*, is the most frequented Passage from *France* to *Italy*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 25.
- GENOA**, the richest and largest City in all *Liguria*, before *Strabo's* Time, is by *Procopius* called *Janua*, as if it had been built by *Janus*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 26.
- GENTIUS**, King of *Illyricum*, sends an Embassy to *Rome* to make a Submission to the Senate, V. 4. P. 331; but under-hand stirs up his People against the *Romans*, P. 340; seizes their Camp, P. 342; which is immediately retaken by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and he is forced to leave the *Romans* Masters of the Field, P. 343; *Rome* discovers his Engagements with *Perfes*, King of *Macedon*, P. 372; whose Party he openly espouses, P. 396, 402; then deliberates whether he shall push Matters further, which obliges *Perfes* to draw near *Illyricum*, in order to fix him in his Resolutions, P. 418; to which end, *Perfes* sends an Embassy to him, P. 419; at length he offers Succours to *Perfes*, who renders his good Inclinations towards him fruitless, by his Deceitfulness and Avarice, P. 443; nevertheless, *Gentius* being deceived, orders the *Roman* Ambassadors who were at his Court, to be thrown into a Dungeon, P. 444; and taking it for granted that *Rome* would revenge this Injury, he overloads his People with Taxes, to enable himself to guard against them, P. 447; begins Hostilities in the Countries in Friendship with *Rome*, with an Army of 15000 Men, *Ib.*; the *Romans* force him to raise the Siege of *Bassania*, P. 448; pursue him, and after a slight Engagement, force him to sue for Peace, P. 449; he is taken Prisoner, *Ib.*; brought to *Rome*, 503; and, after he has there adorned the *Triumph* of his Conqueror, is banished to *Iguvium* in *Umbria*, P. 513.
- GENUCIUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Augur* in the Year 453, V. 2. P. 316.
- GENUCIUS**, (*Cneius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574. N. 40; a second Time, in 357, P. 580; is killed in a Battle with the *Hetrurians*, who were coming to attack the *Roman* Entrenchments before *Veii*, *Ib.*
- GENUCIUS**, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 390, V. 2. P. 87; some Editions of *Livy*, by Mistake give him the Forename of *Caius*, *Ib.* N. 17; *Rome* is greatly infested with a Plague and with Superstition during his Administration, P. 87.
- GENUCIUS**, (*Lucius*) is sent on an Embassy to *Syphax*, King of the *Maffisyleans*, V. 3. P. 356. N. 75.
- GENUCIUS**, (*Titus*) *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 277, prosecutes *Titus Menenius*, *Consul* for the preceding Year 276, for having lost the *Romans* the Fort of *Cremera* by his dilatoriness, and personal Resentments, and laid all the Misfortunes of an ill-conducted Campaign to his Charge, V. 1. P. 358; the People thirst for his Blood, *Ib.*; but the *Tribunes* change the Sentence of Death into a Fine of only 2000 *Asses*, P. 359; in the Year 280, *Genucius* cites *Manlius* and *Furius*, the *Consuls* for the preceding Year, to appear before the People, for having neglected to put in Execution the *Cassian Law*, P. 364; this greatly raised the Resentments of the *Patricians*, who were resolved at any rate, to deliver the accused out of the *Tribune's* Hands, *Ib.*; and when on the Day of the *Comitia*, both *Patricians* and *Plebeians* were met, and in great Anxiety about the Event, News was brought to the Assembly, that *Genucius* was that Morning found dead in his Bed, but without any Marks upon him of Poison or Violence, P. 364, 365; *Dion Halicarnassus* in some measure acquits the *Patricians*, but *Livy* charges them with being concerned in his Death, P. 364. N. 52.
- GENUCIUS**, (*Titus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 302, V. 1. P. 435; and then *Decemvir*, P. 436; gives the Senate his Opinion, of the Differences that had arisen between them and the People, P. 510; and his Advice, which was, to put the Government into the Hands of six *Military Tribunes*, instead of the *Consuls*, three to be chosen out of the Nobility, and three out of the People, was approved of, both by the Senate, and *The Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*
- GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year 388, V. 2. P. 80; a second Time, for the Year 391, P. 88; marches against the *Hernici*, falls into an Ambuscade, and perishes in it, P. 90.
- GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 450, V. 2. P. 305; and spends almost his whole Time in Works of Peace, *Ib.*
- GENUCIUS AUGURINUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 308, V. 1. P. 505; he is called in some Editions of *Dion Hal.* *Marcus Minucius*, but it is a Mistake, *Ib.* N. 12.
- GENUCIUS CIPUS**, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Rome*, as he was conducting a Reinforcement of Troops to the *Consul Valerius*, is said to have had two Horns grow miraculously out of his Forehead; and upon finding this Prodigy interpreted to imply, that he should be a King, he, in dread of it, desires the Senate to pass a Decree of perpetual Banishment against him, V. 3. P. 4.
- GENUCIUS CLEPTINA**, (*Caius*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Consul* the first Time, for the Year



- 477, V. 2. P. 477; a second Time, for the Year 483, P. 497; defeats the *Sarcinates*, P. 498; and *Triumphs* at Rome, *Ib.*
- GENUCIUS CLEPSINA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 482, V. 2. P. 496; was related to the preceding *Consul*, P. 497; goes to *Rhegium* to besiege there the treacherous *Legion*, which instead of relieving the City according to the Intention of the Senate, possess themselves of it, P. 496; and after the taking of the City, executes just Vengeance upon them, P. 497.
- GENUSUS, (*The*) a River which watered the western Part of *Macedon*, falls into *The Adriatick Sea*, between *Apollonia* and *Dyrrachium*, V. 4. P. 447. N. 31.
- GEPHYRA, the Name some ancient Authors give to the City of *Tanagra*, near the Mouth of the *Æfopus* in *Bœotia*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.
- GERGENTI, See *Agrigentum*.
- GERGOVIA, is placed by some on Mount *d' Auvergne*, others make it to have been *Clermont*, the Capital of that District, V. 6. P. 155. N. 77.
- GERGOVIA BOIORUM, is by some made to be the City of *Montluçon*, by others, that of *Moulins*, the Capital of the *Bourbonnois*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 82.
- GERGYTHUM, a City of *Little Mysia*, on the Coasts of *The Hellespont*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 119.
- GERHAMIUM, a City of *Albania*, whose true Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.
- GERMANY, ancient, is generally thought to have comprehended all those vast Countries which reach East and West from *The Vistula* to *The Rhine*, and North and South from *The Danube* to the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick Sea*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 105.
- GERONIUM, GERIO, GERIONUM, and GERENIUM, a City of *Apulia Daumiana*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 56.
- GERYON, a fabulous King of *Spain*, who was very cruel, is said to have delivered up all Strangers to be devoured by wild Bulls which he fed with human Flesh, V. 2. P. 2. N. 5; these Bulls were kept by a Dog with two Heads, and a Dragon with four; and the delivering *Spain* from these Monsters is reckoned one of the twelve *Herculean Labours*, *Ib.*
- GETA, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- GINATÆ, or GITANÆ, a City belonging to *Cbaonia* in *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 379. N. 2.
- GISCO, the Grandson of the *Mago*, the *Carthaginian Dictator*, V. 2. P. 528.
- GISCO, the Son of *Hamilcar*, the *Carthaginian Dictator*, is made *Dictator* himself, after the Death of his Father, V. 2. P. 529; fights several Battles with *Agathocles* King of *Syracuse*, (who, after he had been restored to his Crown by *Hamilcar*, had broken all his Promises to *Hamilcar*) and defeats him in every Engagement, *Ib.*
- GISCO, a *Carthaginian* of great Distinction in *Hannibal's Army*, having expressed a Concern at the Sight of the Numbers of the *Romans*, *Hannibal* in reply, makes a very seasonable Jest on him, which helps to keep up the Confidence of his Troops, V. 3. P. 123. N. 11.
- GISCO, a *Carthaginian* of great Distinction, opposes the Peace which *Carthage* is negotiating with *Rome*, with great Boldness, V. 3. P. 560.
- GLABRIO, (*Manius*) a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 552, discovers the Design of *Lentulus*, to break off the Peace then negotiating with *Carthage*, or at least to go and give the *Carthaginians* Peace himself, and remonstrates against it to the People, V. 3. P. 564.
- GLABRIO, (*Manius Acilius*). See *Acilius*.
- GLADIATORS, *Hannibal* entertains his Troops with this Show, by making some of his Prisoners of War fight with one another in the Sight of his Army, V. 3. P. 70; *Rome* is first entertained with the cruel Pleasure of seeing these Wretches fight, in the Year 537, V. 3. P. 168. N. 131; *Lucius*, *Marcus* and *Quintus Lepidus*, the three Sons of *Marcus Æmilius Lepidus*, the *Augur* then, hired 22 Couple of *Gladiators* to fight before the Citizens in the *Forum Romanum*, in honour to the *Manes* of their Father, *Ib.*; an Account of the Show of *Gladiators*, which *Scipio* gave in *New Carthage*, in honour to his Father and Uncle, P. 444; the Combats of *Gladiators* were probably first introduced to supply the Place of human Victims, which the Pagans cruelly practised, from a superstitious Notion that the Gods, and the *Manes* of deceased Persons were appeased by them, V. 5. P. 164. N. 99; they were in their Rise confined to the Funerals of great Men, but the *Roman People* being extremely fond of these bloody Sight, they soon were purchased for the Funerals of most rich Men, and exhibited on other Occasions to gratify the fierceness of a cruel Populace, *Ib.*; and when Masters of the World, the *Romans* sported with the Lives of the subdued Nations as their Property by Conquest, *Ib.*; the manner of their engaging, and the Ceremonies observed with regard to them described, P. 165. Note; there were no less than nine different sorts of *Gladiators*, whose different Names were taken from their Arms, or manner of fighting, viz. The *Secutores*, the *Retiarii*, the *Thraces*, the *Mirmillones*, the *Samnites*, the *Essedani*, the *Andabate*, the *Dimachæri*, and the *Meridiani*, P. 166. Note.
- GLANIUS, See *Clanis*.
- GLAUCIA, (*Caius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- GLYCIAS, (*Claudius*) a Client of the *Consul Claudius*, who was one of the meanest and lowest of the People, is, by the *Consul*, in the Year 504, nominated to the *Dictatorship*,



- ship* with the usual Ceremonies, V. 2. P. 605; this brought the *Consul* into Contempt, and the new *Dictator* himself was forced to abdicate, *Ib.*; but he was so far indulged, as to be allowed to wear the *Prætexta* in the Theatre and *Circus* all the rest of his Life, *Ib.*; makes a shameful Treaty, without Orders from the Senate or People, with the Inhabitants of the Island of *Corfica*, V. 3. P. 10; and is punished for it in a very ignominious and cruel manner, *Ib.*
- GNOSSUS, a City of ancient *Crete*, in which *Minos* resided, V. 5. P. 545. N. 83.
- GOAT'S POND, the Name of the Place where *Romulus* was killed, by the Senators who had conspired his Death, V. 1. P. 51.
- GODDESS, (*Good*) *The*. A short Dissertation on this mysterious Divinity, V. 6. P. 41. N. 73.
- GODS, By the *Roman* Laws concerning the Worship of the Gods, all Persons were commanded to come with Purity and Piety to their Assemblies, V. 1. P. 465; no one was permitted to have any Gods of his own, not authorised by publick Authority, even to be worshipped in private, *Ib.*; every one was required to observe the Rites of his own Family in the Worship of his domestick Gods, *Ib.*; to worship the Gods of the second Rank as well as those of the first, *Ib.*; Priests were appointed to attend and direct the Worship of the Gods, P. 466; Women were forbidden to be present at nocturnal Sacrifices, *Ib.*; stealing what belonged, or was devoted to the Gods, was punished as Parricide, *Ib.*; every one was enjoined to perform his Vows, and all wicked Persons forbidden to make any Offerings to the Gods, P. 467; no private Man was allowed to dedicate his own Field, or any litigated Estate, to the Service of the Altar, *Ib.*; but every one was enjoined to be prudent in his Offerings of Gold, or Silver, or Ivory, and required to observe constantly his Family-Festivals, *Ib.*
- GOMPHI, a City of *Theffaly* in *Estiotis*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 93; on the Borders of *Epirus*, P. 389. N. 25; V. 6. P. 221. N. 112.
- GONNI, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 24
- GONNOCONDYLON, a narrow Pass between *The Peneus* and Mount *Olympus*, is strongly guarded by King *Perjes*, V. 4. P. 427. N. 93.
- GONNOCONDYLUM, a City of *Perrhebia*, a little Canton of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 19.
- GORDIÆAN, (*The*) Mountains, a Part of Mount *Taurus*, according to *Ptolomy*, V. 5. P. 534. N. 52.
- GORDIUM, a City of *Great Phrygia*, famous for the *Gordian Knot* which *Alexander* cut there, V. 4. P. 236. N. 82; at least *Xenophon* places that, or another City of that
- Name in *Great-Phrygia*, V. 5. P. 478. N. 42.
- GORDIUS, a Lord whom *Mithridates* made Governour of the Son whom he placed on the Throne of *Cappadocia*, is sent to *Rome* by *Mithridates*, to testify, that a pretended Son of King *Ariarathes* was a real one, V. 5. P. 321; is put in Possession of the Throne of *Cappadocia* by some of the People, P. 322.
- GORDYÆANS, (*The*) a People of *Armenia*, so called because they inhabited a Province which bordered on the *Gordyæan* Mountains. V. 5. P. 534. N. 52.
- GORTYNA, an ancient City in *Crete*, now only a small Town called *Gurtina*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 90; P. 299. N. 53.
- GOVERNMENTS OF PROVINCES, (*The*) among the *Romans*, are very wisely regulated by the Senate and People, in the Year 700, V. 6. P. 146, 147.
- GRACCHUS, (*Caius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
- GRACCHUS, (*The False*). See *Equitius*.
- GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
- GRÆA, the Name *Homer* gives to the City of *Tanagra*, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.
- GRAMEN, A Crown of *Gramen* is given to *Decius Mus*, V. 2. P. 143; which was one of the greatest Marks of Distinction that the *Romans* ever gave to Men for their Valour, V. 4. P. 600. N. 7; it did not belong to the General to give it, but the whole Army, who decreed this Honour to him who had forced the Enemy to raise a Siege, or had delivered Troops out of extreme Danger, *Ib.*; it was made of *Herbs* or *Grass*, gathered on the Ground where the Enemy had been chafed, *Ib.*
- GRANICUS, (*The*) a River of *Myfia*, which rises in Mount *Ida*, and falls into *The Propontis*, V. 4. P. 214. N. 34; V. 5. P. 502. N. 106.
- GRATIDIANUS, (*Marius*). See *Marius*.
- GREECE, The *Romans* send a Deputation thither to collect the Laws of the most famous *Grecian* Lawgivers, *Draco*, *Solon*, &c. V. 1. P. 431; which accordingly they do, and out of them and some others are formed *The Twelve Tables* of the *Roman* Law, P. 431. N. 83, 85; P. 437, 438; the Ancients comprehended under the Name of *Greece*, *Sicily*, and the southern Parts of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 119. N. 81; all that Part of *Italy* which was inhabited by such as were originally *Greeks*, was called *Great Greece*, from them, *Ib.*; some *Greeks* who were probably *Phocæans*, make a Descent in *Italy* in the Year 404, P. 119, 120; and are driven back by the *Gauls*, P. 121.
- GREECE, (*Great*) was all the eastern Coast of *Italy* from *Tarentum* to *Naples*, V. 2. P. 204; it was called *Greece*, because most of the Towns were *Greek Colonies*, and spake only the *Greek* Tongue, *Ib.*; and these



these *Greeks* called it *Great Greece*, not because bigger, or so big as *Greece*, properly so called, but merely out of ostentation, *Ib.* See *Greece*.

**GREEK**, (*The*) Tongue, was spoken by the *Romans*, at the Time that *Postumius* was sent on a Deputation to the *Tarentini*, in the Year 471, for *Postumius* harangued the *Tarentini* in that Language, V. 2. P. 421; the Conquests the *Romans* had now made in *Italic Greece*, made it necessary for them to understand the Language of the conquered, *Ib.*

**GRUMENTUM**, a City of *Lucania*, V. 3. P. 178. N. 164; P. 411. N. 108; an heroic Action of two Slaves, at the taking of this City by the *Allies*, in the War they made with the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 342. N. 126.

**GRUNDILES**, (*Lares*). See *Lares*.

**GUADIANA**, (*The*) a River of *Spain*, whose Course some modern Geographers have mistaken, V. 3. P. 47. N. 109; it is what the *Romans* call *The Anus*, rises near *Rio Reidera* in *New Castille*, and falls into the Sea near *Ayamonte*, *Ib.*; it formerly divided *Portugal* from a Part of *Bætica*, *Ib.*

**GULPH**, (*Numidian*). See *Numidian*.

**GULUSSA**, one of *Massinissa's* Sons, complains to the *Roman Senate* of the *Carthaginians*, V. 4. P. 573; they had indeed treated both him and his Brother very ill, and intended to have destroyed them both, P. 576; *Gulussa* revenges himself in a very cruel manner, P. 579; has a Share of the Kingdom of *Numidia*, after the Death of his Father *Massinissa*, P. 607; he supplies the *Roman Army* before *Carthage* with Provisions, P. 609; serves in it with Success under *Scipio*, P. 622; has several Interviews with *Asdrubal*, P. 623, 624.

**GULUSSA**, the Brother of *Micipsa* King of *Numidia*, who had made himself famous for his Attachment to the *Romans*, dies, and leaves his Brother *Micipsa* in possession of the Throne, V. 5. P. 199.

**GUTTA**, one of the Generals of the *Allies*, which opposed *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437; advances towards *Præneste*, where *Sylla* kept young *Marius* blocked up, P. 446; *Sylla* disperses *Gutta's* Troops, P. 447.

**GYMNASIA**, the Places where young Men formed themselves to all Exercises of Body and Mind, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109; they were indifferently called either *Gymnasia*, from the nakedness of the *Athletæ*, or *Palæstræ*, because Youth were taught to wrestle here, *Ib.*; these Buildings consisted of no less than twelve different Parts, the *Porticoes*, the *Ephebeum*, the *Gymnasium*, the *Elæothesium*, the *Consistorium*, the *Sphæristorium*, the *Palæstra*, the great Walks between the *Porticoes* and the Walls of the Building, the covered *Xystæ*, the open *Xystæ*, the *Baths*, and the *Stadium*, *Ib.*

**GYMNASTERIUM**, the particular Apartment

where the People undressed themselves for bathing, or the better to prepare themselves for running or wrestling, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.

**GYRITÆNNI**, (*The*) inhabited the Territory of *Jaen* in *Spain*, V. 5. P. 304. N. 19.

**GYRTON**, a City in the East of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 22.

**GYTHIUM**, a City which was formerly the Port and Citadel of *Lacedæmon*, is now only a Village which the *Greeks* call *Pa-leopoli*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 105.

## H.

**HABITS**, *white*, were worn by all the *Romans* when out of Mourning, but those who stood for Offices made theirs whiter than ordinary, to distinguish themselves from the other *Citizens*, and were from the extraordinary whiteness of their Cloaths, called *Candidati*, V. 1. P. 529; the *Tri-bunes* get a Law passed in the Year 321, forbidding *Candidates* to wear Habits of a more shining white than were worn by other *Romans*, *Ib.*; but this Law was of very short continuance; the Custom of wearing Habits of a shining white, was soon revived with more Affectation than ever, *Ib.*

**HÆMUS**, an exceeding high Mountain which divided *Thrace* from *Lower Mæsia*, V. 4. P. 318. N. 78.

**HAIL**, of a prodigious size and hardness fell at *Rome*, in the Year 409, V. 2. P. 131.

**HALYS**, (*The*) now *The Haleute*, watered the Territory of the ancient City of *Velia* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 365. N. 28.

**HALIACMON**, (*The*) watered the Territory of *Elymæa*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 82; and divided *Macedon* from *Theffaly*, P. 388. N. 19; it is now called *Salacus* by *Sophian*, and *Platamona* by *Mercator*, rises in the Mountains of *Candavia*, and falls into *The Gulph of Salonichi*, P. 32. N. 82.

**HALIARTUS**, There were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 26; one in *Boeotia*, near the Lake *Copias*, and the River *Permessus*, the other in *Messenia* a Province of *Peloponnesus*, P. 382. N. 8.

**HALL**, The Place where the Senators of *Rome* assembled, was sometimes called a *Hall*, and sometimes a *Temple*, and both with great Propriety, V. 1. P. 160. N. 51; P. 161. N. 52.

**HALYCAS**, (*The*) now *The Platani*, a little River of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 606. N. 45.

**HALYS**, (*The*) a River in *Phrygia*, which divides *Asia Minor* in two Parts, V. 4. P. 238. N. 100; the ancient Geographers mention two Rivers of this Name, V. 5. P. 478. N. 41; one in *Lydia*, the other in *Galatia*; the People of the East commonly call the latter *Casilismar*, or *The Red River*, *Ib.*

**HAMÆ**,



- HAMÆ, a Place in the extreme Parts of the Territory of the *Cumans*, on the side of *Capua*, V. 3. P. 173. N. 157.
- HAMILCAR, the Son of the *Carthaginian Dictator, Mago*, is killed in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 528; and leaves three Sons, *Himilco*, *Hanno*, and *Gisco*, P. 528.
- HAMILCAR, a brave *Carthaginian*, different from the preceding, assumes the Surname of *Rhodon*, and goes over to *Alexander the Great*, as a Defserter from his Country, V. 2. P. 529; procures access to the King by means of *Parmenio*, and by his Address, found means to turn the Arms of *Alexander* against other Countries and keep them from his own, *Ib.*; and all the Reward he received from his Countrymen at his Return, was Death, *Ib.*
- HAMILCAR, a *Carthaginian Dictator*, came to the Assistance of *Agathocles* King of *Syracuse*, who was driven from his Dominions, and restored him, V. 2. P. 529; but the base King broke all his Promises, and as soon as restored, did not spare the *Carthaginians* his Benefactors, *Ib.*; *Hamilcar* was therefore blamed at *Carthage* for assisting this perfidious Man, and Sentence of Death passed upon him; to prevent the Execution of which, he stabbed himself with his own Sword, *Ib.*
- HAMILCAR, a different Person from the three former, besieges *Segeta*, and is forced to raise the Siege, V. 2. P. 556; makes several Conquests in *Sicily* upon the *Romans*, P. 557; who drive him out of the Field, P. 563; but he has Revenge near *Lipara*, P. 565; is beaten in a Sea-fight over against *Tyndaris*, P. 567; is made Admiral of a *Carthaginian* Fleet consisting of above 300 Ships, P. 570; a Description of the Fight between this Fleet and that of the *Romans*, P. 571; which came off victorious, P. 572; *Hamilcar*, whilst the *Romans* go directly to *Africa*, continues quiet at *Heraclea*, with the Remains of his Fleet, P. 572; is sent for into *Africa* to oppose *Regulus*, P. 574; but is attacked and defeated by him, P. 575.
- HAMILCAR, surnamed *Barca*, the Father of the great *Hannibal* is sent into *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 608; where he makes his first Campaign with Success, *Ib.*; maintains the *Carthaginian* Interests there against the *Romans*, P. 609; supplies *Lilybæum* with Provisions, P. 610; takes the City of *Erix*, P. 613; and keeps possession of it, in spite of all the Efforts of the *Romans*, P. 614; but is at last obliged to capitulate, P. 618; and concludes a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 619; finishes the War with the *Mercenaries* with great Glory, V. 3. P. 3; makes his Son swear that he will ever be an Enemy to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; then carries him with him to the War in *Spain*, *Ib.*; where he gains great Advantages, P. 14, 15; his Death, P. 18.
- HAMILCAR, the Governour of the Island of *Melita*, now *Malta*, delivers it up to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 57. N. 11.
- HAMILCAR, the *Carthaginian* Admiral in the Year 543, makes a Descent in *Sardinia* with a Fleet of 40 Galleys, V. 3. P. 358. N. 85; is Admiral of the *Carthaginian* Fleet, in 550, P. 523; has a double fight with the *Roman* Fleet, under *Scipio*, P. 525, 526; is ordered to seize some *Roman* Ships which had been dispersed in a Storm, and fled to the *Carthaginian* Ports for shelter, P. 544.
- HAMILCAR, puts himself at the Head of several Nations in *Italy*, who had revolted against the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 7; seizes *Placentia*, *Ib.*; *Rome* sends to *Carthage* to demand Satisfaction for his breaking the Peace, P. 8; *Carthage* condemns him to Banishment. P. 20. N. 46; he stirs up the *Gauls* against the *Romans*, P. 39; defeats a *Consular* Army, P. 40; draws all the People of *Cisalpine Gaul* into a Revolt, P. 61; is vanquished, and taken Prisoner, P. 80.
- HAMPSICHORUS, a *Sardinian* of Distinction, V. 3. P. 205; puts himself at the Head of the *Sardinians* who revolted from *Rome* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, *Ib.*; sends a Deputation to the Senate of *Carthage*, to desire them to send and seize *Sardinia*, P. 205; and after the Loss of the Battle which *Manlius* gains over *Asdrubal* and his *Carthaginians* in *Sardinia*, in which *Hiosfus* the Son of *Hampsicora* was slain, the disconsolate Father stabs himself in the Night, P. 206.
- HANNIBAL, an Admiral of the *Carthaginian* Fleet, is beaten by the *Consul Duilius*, V. 2. P. 555, 556; by his Address escapes Death, tho' condemned to die by the Senate of *Carthage*, P. 558; is made Admiral of another *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 565; is beaten in another Sea-fight, *Ib.*; and crucified by his own Sailors, P. 566.
- HANNIBAL, the Son of *Hamilcar*, who was put to death in Tortures at *Rome*, comes to the Relief of *Lilybæum* besieged by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 599; throws a fresh Stock of Provisions into the Place, retires to *Drepanum*, and from thence greatly incommodes the *Romans* in carrying on the Siege, P. 600.
- HANNIBAL, the Son of *Hamilcar* surnamed *Barca*, is born at a Time when his Father is with great Glory supporting the *Carthaginian* Affairs in *Sicily*, in the Year 506, V. 2. P. 610; swears upon the Altars to be an eternal Enemy to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 3; goes into *Spain* with *Hamilcar* his Father, *Ib.*; is made General of the *Carthaginian* Army, P. 40; which strikes Terror into the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he subdues the *Occades*, P. 40, 41; makes several important Conquests in *Spain*, P. 46; gains a famous Victory on the Banks of *The Tagus*, P. 47; enters into the Territory of the *Saguntini*, contrary to the ancient Treaties made with *Rome*, *Ib.*; besieges



*Saguntum*, P. 48; is wounded there, *Ib.*; receives the Roman Ambassadors with haughtiness, P. 48, 49; puts a stop to the Siege of *Saguntum*, in order to quell Disturbances which were raising among the Nations he had just conquered, P. 49, 50; takes *Saguntum*, P. 50, 51; spends his Winter at *New Carthage*, P. 51; marries a Spanish Princess, P. 52; and by that Marriage secures to himself the Conquest of *Spain*, *Ib.* N. 1; appoints his Brother *Asdrubal* to command in *Spain*, during the Expedition he intended to make into *Italy*, P. 53, 55; *Hannibal's* Character, P. 56; some Roman Historians have not done him justice, in representing him as an impious Man, P. 57; his Speech to his Troops before he left *Spain*, P. 57, 58; he crosses *The Ebro*, P. 58; an Adventure which *Livy* supposes, happened to him during his stay at *Etorissa*, *Ib.* N. 13; he passes the *Pyrenees*, and assembles all his Army together at *Illiberis*, P. 59; comes and encamps on the Banks of *The Rhone*, P. 60; above *Nismes*, between *Avignon* and *Orange*, P. 61. N. 25; passes the River, P. 62; with his Elephants, *Ib.*; a Detachment of his is defeated by the Romans, P. 63; he arrives at the Conflux of *The Rhone* and *The Saone*, *Ib.*; the Difficulties usually objected to the Accounts given us by *Polybius* and *Livy*, of *Hannibal's* March to this Place, *Ib.*; N. 30; he arrives in ten Days at the Foot of the *Alpes*, after having re-established on the Throne the elder of two Brothers, who disputed for the Sovereignty of a neighbouring State, P. 64; it is most probable, that *Hannibal* passed the *Alpes* by *The Great St. Bernard*, P. 65. N. 34; he vigorously attacks the Mountaineers, who harass him in his Passage, and disperses them, P. 66; other Mountaineers incommode his Army, but cannot prevent his reaching the tops of the Mountains, P. 67; the Difficulties he met with in his descent, P. 67, 68; the Use some Historians say he made of Vinegar, to soften the Rocks, is utterly improbable, P. 68; his Troops when he had passed the *Alpes* were not more than 26000, *Ib.*; he caused their Number to be written on a Pillar which he erects near *The Lavinian Promontory*, *Ib.* N. 37; begins his Italian Expeditions with the taking of *Turin*, *Ib.*; gives his Troops a Show of *Gladiators*, to encourage them to fight, P. 70; makes a Speech to them after this Show, *Ib.*; his Cavalry defeats that of the Romans, P. 72; and by this first Advantage he gains several Gallic Nations, *Ib.*; pursues *Scipio* to *Placentia*, P. 73; and then to *The Trebia*, *Ib.*; purchases the City of *Clastidium*, P. 74; ravages the Territories of such of the Gauls as had not joined him, *Ib.*; prepares for a Battle with the Romans, P. 75; attacks them, P. 76, 77; utterly defeats them, P. 77; meets with a little Repulse

near *Placentia*, P. 79; makes himself Master of *Viſturnia*, *Ib.*; where his Troops committed brutalities and cruelties hitherto unknown in *Italy*, *Ib.*; the levity of the Gauls obliges him to take some Precautions lest they should attempt his Life, P. 80; he attempts to pass the *Apennines*, and in his Passage is greatly incommoded by a violent Hurricane, *Ib.*; which obliges him to give over the Attempt, *Ib.*; *Sempronius* at first gains some Advantage over him, but he has his Revenge, P. 80, 81; marches into *Hetruria*, P. 81; his Army suffers greatly in this March, *Ib.*; he turns towards *Fesulæ*, and lays every thing waste wherever he comes, P. 87; artfully draws *Flaminius* to a Battle, P. 88; surrounds his Army, *Ib.*; and defeats it on the Banks of the Lake *Thrasimenus*, P. 88, 89; detaches *Maherbal* to invest a Body of 6000 Romans, who surrender upon Terms which *Hannibal* refuses to ratify, P. 90; he sends an Account of his Success to *Africa*, and marches into *Apulia*, P. 95; the wise Moderation of the *Pro-Dictator Fabius*, gives him Uneasiness, *Ib.*; he marches into *Samnium*, *Ib.*; from thence into *Campania*, P. 96; finds himself drawn into a false Step by the Prudence of *Fabius*, P. 99; but escapes out of his Difficulties by a very remarkable Stratagem, P. 100; takes *Geronium* by Assault, and causes the Romans to suspect the Fidelity of *Fabius*, *Ib.* N. 57; a Part of his Army is defeated by *Minucius*, P. 102. N. 62; whom *Hannibal* soon after draws into an Ambuscade, and *Fabius* draws him out of it, P. 105; *Hannibal* continues unactive six whole Months, P. 112; extraordinary Preparations are made at *Rome* to drive him out of *Italy*, P. 115; the Number of the Troops sent against him amounted to 80000 Foot and 7200 Horse, *Ib.* N. 2; he endeavours to draw the *Consul Terentius* into an Ambuscade, P. 119; but without Success, P. 120; his Army being greatly oppressed with Hunger, mutiny, which obliges him to decamp, *Ib.*; he comes to *Cannæ*, P. 121; is pursued by the Romans, *Ib.*; gives them Battle, which the wisest of the *Consuls* at first declined, P. 122; but *Terentius* accepts, *Ib.*; a Jest of *Hannibal*, which filled his Troops with Joy, P. 123. N. 11; a description of the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 124; in which *Hannibal* entirely defeats the Romans, P. 126; the Number of the slain and Prisoners of the Roman Army, was not less than 40000 Men, *Ib.* N. 18; *Hannibal* is overjoyed at his Victory, and does not make the Advantages of it he might have done, P. 127; Reasons which may be urged in his Defence for not doing it, P. 128; he seizes the Camp of the vanquished Romans, *Ib.*; is greatly distressed for want of Money, notwithstanding this famous Victory, P. 136; exercises great Cruelty towards the Prisoners taken



taken in the last Battle, P. 139; several Nations declare for him, *Ib.*; takes *Compsa*, which he makes a Place of Arms, P. 140; *Capua* surrenders to him on certain Conditions, P. 143; which he does not keep, P. 144; the *Capuans* conspire against his Life, *Ib.*; he escapes that Danger by the Address of *Pacuvius*, P. 145; sends his Brother *Mago* to *Carthage* to inform the Senate of the Progress of his Arms in *Italy*, P. 146; tempts the *Neapolitans* to revolt from the *Romans*, P. 151; but in vain, *Ib.*; falls on *Nuceria*, a City of *Campania*, P. 152; which capitulates, and after he has plundered, he burns it, P. 153; makes an Attempt on *Nola*, near which Place he receives a considerable defeat, P. 154; his Loss amounted to 2300 Men, *Ib.* N. 89; he appears before *Acerra*, P. 155; which the Inhabitants abandon, *Ib.*; he resolves to invest *Casilinum*, *Ib.*; besieges it, P. 156; is forced by the vigorous Resistance of the besieged, to turn the Siege into a Blockade, *Ib.*; returns to *Capua*, and there gives himself up to his Pleasures, *Ib.*; and his Soldiers are enervated there, P. 157; he returns before *Casilinum*, which he takes by Capitulation, P. 159; seizes *Petelia*, P. 160; takes, or draws into his Interest, several Cities and Provinces, P. 169; makes a Treaty with *Philip* King of *Macedon*, P. 171; has a Design to carry off the Pillar of massy Gold in the Temple of *Juno Lavinia*, but according to *Cælius*, is prevented by *Juno* herself, who appears to him in a Dream, P. 170. N. 143; endeavours to surprize *Sempronius*, who had defeated a *Campanian* Army near *Cumæ*, but without Success, P. 175, 176; returns to his Camp, P. 177; besieges *Cumæ*, *Ib.*; the *Romans*, who had shut themselves up there, force him to raise the Siege, P. 178; he marches towards *Nola*, in order to give *Marcellus* Battle, P. 180; besieges the City, P. 181; is beaten by *Marcellus*, P. 182; part of his Cavalry go and desire to be employed by the Conquerors, P. 183; he encamps in *Apulia*, *Ib.*; he receives a Reinforcement of Troops and Elephants from *Africa*, P. 209; sends a Deputation to *Hieronymus* the young King of *Syracuse*, in answer to one received from that Prince, P. 211; enters into Measures against *Rome*, with *Philip* King of *Macedon*, P. 213; the *Capuans* desire him to draw near their City, P. 217; he leaves that Neighbourhood to surprize *Puteoli*, P. 220; after failing in that Design, receives Deputies from *Tarentum*, who invite him to come and take possession of that City, *Ib.*; he ravages the Territory of *Naples*, P. 221; is beaten by the Consul *Marcellus*, *Ib.*; goes to take Possession of *Tarentum*, but the *Romans* by their Vigilance, oblige him to give over that Attempt, P. 222; he dares not relieve *Casilinum* which is be-

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sieged by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; raises very great Disturbances in *Sicily*, P. 225; treats the Wife of one of the Burghers of *Arpi*, who had abandoned him, in order to surrender to the *Romans* their old Masters, with monstrous Cruelty, P. 243; the *Romans* reduce him so low, that he dares not attempt any considerable Enterprize, P. 244; he writes to the Senate of *Carthage*, to send Succours to their Generals in *Sicily*, P. 153; seizes *Tarentum*, P. 272, 275; besieges the Castle, P. 276; causes the *Tarentine* Ships to be brought over Land into their Port, the Mouth of which was stopped up by the *Romans*, and sends those Ships out to Sea, P. 277; the *Capuans* threatened with a Siege by the *Romans*, call him to their Assistance, *Ib.*; he comes thither with his Army, P. 283. N. 20; fights the *Romans*, but without gaining any Advantage, *Ib.*; defeats two of their Generals, *Ib.*; by his Intrigues raises a War in *Greece* and *Macedon*, P. 294; leaves the Blockade of the Citadel of *Tarentum*, to come to the Relief of *Capua*, P. 299; marches with great Expedition, *Ib.*; attacks the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is vigorously repulsed, P. 300; loses 8000 of his Men and 3000 of the *Capuan* Garrison, in the Action, P. 301; forms a Design of marching directly to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and by his Letters encourages the *Capuans* to hold out with Resolution, *Ib.*; begins his march towards *Rome*, P. 302; his Rout thither, P. 302, 303, 304, 307. N. 70; his approach fills the *Romans* with Consternation, P. 303; he lays waste all the Country as he passes, P. 304; encamps on the Lands of *The Papinian Tribe*, *Ib.*; quits that Post, to go and encamp beyond *The Anio*, *Ib.*; advances with some Cavalry towards the Gate *Collina*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* force him to retire to his Camp, P. 305; an Account of the two Battles which it is pretended he would have given the *Romans* before *Rome*, *Ib.*; he again draws near to the Gates of the City, *Ib.*; decamps, P. 306; plunders the rich Temple of the Goddess *Feronia*, *Ib.*; throws a Javelin into *Rome* before he leaves it, *Ib.* N. 65; by his Bravery and Skill recovers a bad Step which he had taken in passing *The Liris*, P. 307; makes an Attempt to deliver *Capua*, and failing of that, falls upon the City of *Rhegium*, and carries off a considerable Number of the Burghers, *Ib.*; lays waste all the Country which he despairs of being able to keep, P. 336; loses 500 of his best *Numidian* Horse, which he had put in Garrison at *Salapia*, P. 337; defeats the Army of the *Pro-Consul Centumalus*, P. 338; revenges himself in a cruel manner on all those of the City of *Herdonnea*, who inclined to favour the *Romans*, P. 339; *Marcellus* gains some Advantages over him, P. 340; he is obliged to play *The Temporiser* before *Mar-*

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cellus,



*cellus*, P. 364; and when he can no longer avoid fighting, harangues his Troops, *Ib.*; gains a slight Advantage over the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who soon after have their Revenge, P. 365; he goes to the Relief of *Tarentum*, but comes too late, P. 370; endeavours to draw *Fabius* into an Ambuscade, but in vain, P. 371; draws near to *The Lavinian Promontory*, P. 386; surprizes a large Detachment of *Roman* Troops, P. 387; comes near to the Camp of the *Consuls*, *Ib.*; draws them both into an Ambuscade, P. 388; in which *Marcellus* loses his Life, P. 389; endeavours to surprize *Salapia*, and is surprized himself, P. 393; delivers *Locri* besieged by the *Romans*, P. 394; neglects to go and meet his Brother who is bringing him a Reinforcement from *Spain*, P. 410; is beaten by the *Romans*, P. 411; offers Battle to the *Consul Nero*, *Ib.*; who defeats him, P. 412; *Hannibal* abandons his Camp, *Ib.*; is pursued by the *Romans*, who kill 2000 of his Men, *Ib.*; the News of the Defeat and Death of his Brother *Asdrubal*, which he heard at the same Time, greatly affects him, P. 418; he shuts himself up in *Bruttium*, *Ib.*; his ill Fortune gives him an Opportunity to display his Greatness of Soul, and the Strength of his Abilities, P. 434; he erects an Altar in the Temple of *Juno Lavinia*, P. 466; comes to the Relief of *Locri*, the Citadel having been surprized by the *Romans*, P. 470; *Scipio* obliges him to retire, P. 471; and takes the Place, *Ib.*; the *Sybilline Oracles* which the *Romans* applied to *Hannibal*, P. 475; he is defeated by the *Consul Sempronius*, over whom he had at first gained a slight Advantage, P. 501; the Republick of *Carthage* recall him into *Africa* to oppose *Scipio*, P. 524; his great Cruelties before he set out, in *Bruttium*, P. 538; and in all the Cities which he had subdued, or had surrendered to him, P. 542. N. 89; what Effect the News of his Departure had at *Rome*, *Ib.*; he arrives in *Africa*, P. 545; a Parallel between this famous *Carthaginian* General and *Scipio*, P. 546; the *Elogium Fabius* gave him at his Death, P. 548; he makes an Alliance with several *Numidian* Lords, *Ib.*; causes 4000 *Numidian* Horse, whom he suspected of Treachery, to be massacred, P. 549; the Senate of *Carthage* send him Orders to oppose *Scipio*, *Ib.*; he sends out Spies to observe the Countenance of the *Romans*, P. 550; a Truce is made between the two Armies, *Ib.*; which the People of *Carthage* force *Hannibal* to break, P. 551; an Interview between *Hannibal* and *Scipio*, *Ib.*; which produces no Effects, P. 552; *Hannibal* prepares for a Battle, P. 553; which is described, P. 554, 555; *Hannibal* is forced to flee, P. 556; after acting with all the Courage and Conduct of a great General, P. 557; re-

tires first to *Tbon*, then to *Adrumetum*, P. 556. N. 124; P. 557; from whence he is recalled to *Carthage* by the Senate, 557; he persuades the *Carthaginians* to make Peace with the *Romans*, P. 558; and to send a Deputation to *Scipio* for that Purpose, *Ib.*; *Gisco* endeavours to break off the Negotiations, but *Hannibal* prevents his Success in it, P. 560; the different Opinions of Authors concerning what became of *Hannibal* after this, P. 560, 561; an Answer which he is thought to have made to *Asdrubal*, when he reproached him with laughing at the Tax demanded, for raising the Sum promised the *Romans*, in the Peace made with them, P. 569. *Hannibal* returns again upon the Stage, and some endeavour to cause the *Romans* to suspect him, V. 4. P. 114; *Scipio* defends him in full Senate, P. 115; he abandons *Carthage*, *Ib.*; retires to *Antiochus*, P. 116; and from thence endeavours to stir up his Countrymen to a new War with *Rome*, P. 136; employs a *Tyrian* Merchant named *Aristo*, as his Agent in this Work, *Ib.*; and *Aristo* by his Intrigues, causes great Troubles and Divisions in *Carthage*, P. 137; *Hannibal* has another Interview with *Scipio*, P. 148; makes him a famous Repartee, P. 149; is suspected by *Antiochus*, P. 149, 150; whose Suspicions he removes, P. 151; gives him a Plan for a War which is not followed, P. 152; demands Ships to carry the War into *Italy*, P. 161; which are refused him, P. 162; *Antiochus* does not follow any of his Advice, P. 165; *Hannibal* endeavours to draw off that Prince from his Pleasures, P. 172; *Antiochus* is at last sensible of his Fault, in not following the wise Advice of *Hannibal*, P. 174; who again offers him fresh Advice, which he at last follows, P. 186; *Hannibal* goes into *Phœnicia* to put in order the Fleet which *Antiochus* had resolved to send out against the *Romans*, P. 198; puts to Sea with it, P. 206; is attacked and defeated by the *Rhodian* Fleet, P. 207, 208; is forced to leave *Antiochus*, and seek Refuge elsewhere, P. 222; retires to the Island of *Crete*, P. 299; makes use of a Stratagem to prevent his Treasures being taken from him, *Ib.*; goes to *Prusias* whom he assists with his Advice in the War that Prince has with *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, *Ib.*; kills himself with Poison, P. 306; his Character, *Ib.*

**HANNIBAL**, a young *Carthaginian*, whom the great *Hannibal* puts at the Head of a Deputation, which he sends to *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 211; is sent by *Hieronymus* to *Carthage*, to prepare the Senate for receiving his Ambassadors, *Ib.*

**HANNIBAL**, *The Rhodian*, enters *Lilybaeum*, and gets out again with one single Galley, notwithstanding the Vigilance and Efforts of the *Romans*, who oppose it, V. 2. P. 601;



601; but is taken in attempting to do the same again, *Ib.*

HANNO, the Brother of *Himilco*, would fain tyrannize over his Country, V. 2. P. 529; gives a great Entertainment to all the Senators of *Carthage*, at the Marriage of his Daughter, and orders the Wine they were to drink to be poisoned, *Ib.*; this the Traitor suspected was discovered, and took Arms against his Country, *Ib.*; but he was taken Prisoner; and after the Bones of his Arms and Legs were broken, and his Eyes put out, he was whipped to Death, *Ib.*

HANNO, an Admiral of a *Carthaginian* Fleet in the Year 489, V. 2. P. 536; defeats the naval Force which the Tribune *Claudius* is carrying to *Messana*, *Ib.*; is forced by the same *Claudius*, to evacuate *Messana* and its Citadel, *Ib.*; and crucified by the *Carthaginian* Senate for so doing, *Ib.*

HANNO, a *Carthaginian* General in the Year 489, comes into *Sicily* to drive the *Romans* out of *Messana*, V. 2. P. 537; orders all the *Italians* in his Army to be massacred, P. 538; loses a Battle, P. 549; gets rid of the *Gauls* he has in his Pay, by giving the *Romans* an Opportunity of putting them all to the Sword, P. 551; dies Sword in Hand under the Walls of *Olbia*, P. 562.

HANNO, another *Carthaginian* General, surprises and massacres some *Romans* who were busy in plundering the Island of *Sardinia*, V. 2. P. 566; is made Admiral of the Fleet fitted out by the *Carthaginians*, to oppose the *Romans* who threatened *Africa* with a Descent, P. 570; the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over him, P. 572; he makes Proposals of Peace to the Conquerors, *Ib.*; then returns to *Carthage* with the News of the near Approach of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is defeated again, P. 581; carries on the Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 598; goes into *Libya*, takes *Hecatompolis*, and carries from thence 3000 Hostages to *Carthage*, P. 609; is beaten in Sea-fight, flees to *Carthage*, and is there crucified, P. 618. N. 69.

HANNO, a young *Carthaginian*, famous for the Speech he made to the Senate of *Rome*, who refused to grant the Peace which *Carthage* desired of them, V. 3. P. 11; and more so, for the Freedom with which he pressed the *Carthaginians*, not to break with *Rome*, but satisfy her, P. 54; opposes the sending new Succours to *Hannibal*, to enable him to carry on the successful War he was making in *Italy*, P. 147; his Conversation on that Subject with *Mago*, *Hannibal's* Brother, in full Senate, P. 153.

HANNO, the Son of *Bomilcar*, passes *The Rhone*, with a large Detachment of *Hannibal's* Army, V. 3. P. 61. N. 26; and is defeated by *Longus*, in the Year 538, has 2000 Men killed upon the Spot, and the *Romans* take 280 Prisoners, and 41 Standards, P. 178.

HANNO, another *Carthaginian* Officer, is appointed by *Hannibal* to govern in all the Countries in *Spain* on this side *The Ebro*, with Orders to keep the *Bargusini*, whom *Hannibal* suspected, to their Duty, V. 3. P. 59; defeated by *Cneius Cornelius Scipio*, and loses 6000 Men, and is taken Prisoner, P. 86.

HANNO, one of *Hannibal's* Generals in the Year 539, is defeated by *Sempronius Gracchus*, V. 3. P. 217, 218; defeats a *Publican*, who had got an Army and committed Devastations on the Allies of the *Carthaginians*, P. 245; is ordered by *Hannibal* to cover the Siege of *Capua*, P. 278; his Camp is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he defeats a Body of *Romans* near *Thurium*, P. 280; enters into *Capua*, to maintain it against the *Romans*, who were besieging it, P. 296, 308; retires, after the taking of *Syracuse*, under the Walls of *Agrigentum*, P. 323. N. 40; is beaten by *Marcellus*, P. 324. N. *Ib.*; and killed at the taking of *Agrigentum*, P. 353.

HANNO, the Son of *Hamilcar*, according to *Livy*, and of *Asdrubal Gisco*, according to *Zonaras*, V. 3. P. 511. N. 22; is ordered by *Asdrubal Gisco* to watch *Scipio* with a Body of Troops, P. 511; is entirely defeated and taken Prisoner by the *Romans*, P. 512. N. 25.

HANNO, the Son of *Bomilcar*, after the Defeat of *Asdrubal* in *Africa* by *Scipio*, is put at the Head of the *Carthaginian* Armies, V. 3. P. 521. N. 41; refuses to enter into a Plot which *Asdrubal* formed against *Scipio*, and turns it to *Asdrubal's* own disadvantage, P. 531, 532.

HANNO, a *Carthaginian* Officer in the Year 546, is sent into *Spain* to supply the Place of *Asdrubal*, who was gone into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 418; is vanquished and taken Prisoner by *Silanus*, P. 419.

HANNO, another *Carthaginian* Officer in the Year 547, is defeated by the *Romans*, and delivered up by his own Soldiers to the Discretion of *Marcus Scipio's* Lieutenant in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 444. N. 21.

HANNO, a young *Carthaginian* Nobleman, is killed in the first Battle young *Scipio* fights in *Africa*, V. 3. P. 510.

HANNO, surnamed *Gillas*, makes a long Speech to the *Roman Consuls* in favour of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 589, 590.

HARANGUES, It was customary for the *Roman* Generals to harangue their Troops after a Victory, so early as in the Year of *Rome* 88, V. 1. P. 89; *Fabius* did so, and made use of this Pretence to draw his Troops together, and punish the seditious *Albans*, and their Leader *Fuffetius*, who had formed a Plot against him, P. 90, 91; they harangued them before any important Expedition, to encourage them to fight; and after the Action to give those their due Praises, who had distinguished themselves



- selves by their Valour, V. 2. P. 142. N. 12.  
**HARFADIUM HIRPINUM**, now *Arpaia*, a Town on the Confines of *Terra di Lavoro*, where *Caudium* formerly stood, according to *Holstenius*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 2.  
**HARMONIA**, the Sister of King *Hieronimus*, is cruelly murdered by the *Syracusans*, V. 3. P. 228, 229.  
**HARPAGUS**, a River of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 235. N. 78.  
**HARPAZA**, a City of *Caria* near *Lydia*, and a River of the same Name, V. 4. P. 235. N. 78.  
**HARUDES**, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 106; P. 92. N. 116.  
**HASTA PURA**, a Pike not pointed with Iron, which was sometimes given as a Reward to Soldiers who had distinguished themselves in Battle, V. 1. P. 425. N. 70; *Cato* calls this military Reward *Hasta Donativa*, *Ib.*  
**HASTATI**, the Soldiers who were posted in the first Line of the *Roman* Armies, and were called *Hastati*, from their Weapon, called *Hasta*, a sort of Javelin which they threw at the Enemy, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25; they were chosen only of the youngest Men in the Army, and in *Polybius's* Time fought with Swords, and the Weapons called *Pila*, V. 2. P. 161. N. 43.  
**HEALTH**, (*The Goddess of*) her Temple is painted by *Fabius*, who from thence has the Surname of *Pictor*, V. 2. P. 489; the same Temple is struck with Lightning, P. 498; this Goddess is represented on Medals, under the Figure of a Woman sitting near an Altar, round which a Serpent is twisted, and offering the Serpent drink in a Cup, P. 498. N. 70; the *Romans* call her *Salus*, the *Greeks* *Hygiæa*, *Ib.*  
**HEBE**, (*The Goddess*). See *Youth*.  
**HEBRUS**, (*The*) one of the largest Rivers in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 466. N. 64; rises in Mount *Hæmus*, towards the Confines of *Macedon*, and falls into the *Ægean* Sea, *Ib.*; after it has watered *Andrianople* and some other Cities, V. 5. P. 209. N. 17.  
**HEDETANI**, See *Sedetani*.  
**HEDYLIUM**, a Mountain in *Bæotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 67.  
**HEGEAS**, *Præfēt* of the auxiliary Cavalry at *Naples*, is killed as he is too warmly pursuing the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 140.  
**HELENUS**, the Son of *Pyrrhus*, accompanies his Father into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 430; returns to *Epirus*, P. 488.  
**HELEPOLIS**, a moveable Machine of War, used by the Ancients, V. 5. P. 500. N. 95.  
**HELIA**, See *Velia*.  
**HELIODORUS**, who came to plunder the Temple of *Jerusalem*, assassinates *Seleucus* his King, and attempts to seize the Throne, V. 4. P. 351.  
**HELLESPONT**, (*The*) now *Bras de St. Georges*, or *St. George's Straights*, a narrow Sea which divides *Europe* from *Asia*, is but ten or twelve Leagues long at most, and not above a League broad in the widest Place, V. 4. P. 14. N. 37.  
**HELOS**, a City of *Laconia*, whose Inhabitants and their Children were made Slaves by the *Lacedæmonians*, and to that end, transported to *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 119. N. 98.  
**HELVETIA**, is divided by *Strabo* and *Cæsar* into four Cantons, *Figurinus Pagus*, *Tugenus Pagus*, the Country of *The Ambrones*, and *Urbigenus Pagus*, V. 5. P. 196. N. 84; in *Cæsar's* Time it contained only the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Appenzel*, *Schaffhausen*, *Rhental*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Schwitz*, *Uri*, *Fribourg*, *Lucern*, *Bern*, *Underwald*, the County of *Neufchattel*, and *The Pais Roman*, V. 6. P. 64. N. 24.  
**HELVETIANS**, (*The*) were a long Time comprehended among the *Gallic* Nations, V. 5. P. 196. N. 84; an Account of the Country these ancient People kept possession of, till the *Germans* drove them out of it in the Time of *Honorius*, *Ib.*; being too much confined in their own Country, they resolve to enter *Gaul*, and settle there, V. 6. P. 65; draw great Numbers of their People into this Scheme, *Ib.*; *Cæsar* beats a Part of their Troops, P. 87; and soon after gains an entire Victory over them, P. 89; and such of them as remained alive after the Battle, return into *Swisserland* by *Cæsar's* Order, to repopulate the Country, P. 90.  
**HELVII**, (*The*) were People of *Vivarez*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 82.  
**HELVIVS BLASIO**, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* in *Further Spain*, V. 4. P. 60; informs the Senate of an Insurrection there, P. 81; and gains a Victory over the Revolters, which procures him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 107, 108.  
**HELVIVS**, (*Caius*) is chosen *Prætor* of *Gaul* in the Year 555, V. 4. P. 43.  
**HENETI**, an ancient People, whom some Authors carry from *Asia Minor* to the *Adriatick* Sea, to build the City of *Venice* there, V. 5. P. 131. N. 32.  
**HEPHÆSTIA**, an ancient City in the Island of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; it took its Name from *Hephaistos*, or *Vulcan*, the God whom the Inhabitants chiefly worshipped, but is now called *Cochino*, *Ib.* and V. 4. P. 86. N. 38.  
**HEPTACHALCON**, the Name of one of the Quarters of the City of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 410; the most probable etymology of this Name, *Ib.* N. 59.  
**HEPTAGONIA**, a Fortrefs in *Lacedæmon*, so called, because built in the Form of a *Heptagon*, V. 4. P. 127. N. 116.  
**HERACLEA**, Festivals celebrated in Honour to *Hercules* and *Iolaus*, and called by the *Thebans* *Iolaia*, V. 3. P. 171. N. 147; it was



- was celebrated with several sorts of Games, and the Conqueror in the *Games* was rewarded with a Crown of Myrtle, *Ib.*
- HERACLEA, the second Daughter of *Hiero*, King of *Syracuse*, marries *Zoippus* one of the greatest Lords in the Kingdom, V. 3. P. 209; is confirmed by her Husband in her natural Calmness of Disposition and Love of Peace, *Ib.*; does not at all endeavour to divert her Father from his Design of restoring to the People of *Syracuse* their Rights and Liberties, *Ib.*; and spends her Life in Retirement, wholly employed in the Education of the two young Princesses her Daughters, P. 228; nevertheless, the *Syracusans* out of Hatred to the Royal Blood, make a Decree, That she and her Children shall be sacrificed, P. 229; and the Murderers break into her solitude, despise her Intreaties, tear her from the Sanctuary by force, and cruelly stab her and them, P. 230.
- HERACLEA, there were several Cities of this Name, V. 4. P. 321. N. 80; P. 390. N. 26; P. 424. N. 89.
- HERACLEA, a City of *Lucania*, which was thought to have been built by the *Ferentini*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 79; it stood between the Rivers *Piris* and *Aciris*, three Miles from the Sea, *Ib.*
- HERACLEA, formerly called *Macera*, a City of *Sicily*, is called by the ancient Geographers *Heraclea Minor*, because built by *Minos*, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, V. 2. P. 547. N. 47; a Company of *Lacedæmonians* under one of the *Heracidae*, having driven out the Inhabitants, and taken Possession of it, from that Time it bore the Name of *Heraclea*, and still retains it on its Medals, V. 3. P. 253. N. 19.
- HERACLEA, a City of *Phthiotis* near Mount *Oeta*, V. 3. P. 396. N. 47; where *Hercules* was worshipped with great Reverence, *Ib.*; it was surnamed *Trachinia*, because it stood between the Rivers *Sperchius* and *Asopus*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, and the City *Trachina*, V. 4. P. 175. N. 15; P. 178.
- HERACLEA, a City on the Frontiers of *Thes-saly* and *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 454. N. 43.
- HERACLEA PONTICA, a City on the Coast of the *Euxine Sea*, V. 5. P. 497. N. 86; is taken by the *Romans*, P. 530.
- HERACLIDES, a *Tarentine* by Birth, Admiral of the Fleet of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 28, 38; is by him put in Irons, to satisfy the *Macedonians* who hate him, P. 44; and not without Reason, *Ib.*; he insinuated himself into *Philip's* Favour, and by his pernicious Counsels corrupted the good Inclinations of the young Prince, and led him into all Excesses, P. 44. N. 11.
- HERACLIDES, a *Thracian*, is sent to the *Scipio's* with Proposals of Peace from *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 214; his Speech in the Council of War, *Ib.*; he endeavours to gain *Scipio Africanus*, P. 215, but in vain, *Ib.*
- HERACLIDES, a great Lord of *Syria*, dissatisfied with *Demetrius*, flees to *Rome* for Refuge, and being supported by the Senate, sets up a Competitor against *Demetrius*, V. 4. P. 560. N. 54.
- HERACLITUS, sends Word to *Hermodorus*, that he had seen in a Dream, all the People of the Earth fall down before the Roman Laws, and worship them after the Persian manner, V. 1. P. 437.
- HERÆA, a City of *Arcadia*, in the Center of *Peloponnesus*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 147.
- HERÆAN, (*Games*) The Festival instituted in Honour of *Juno* by the *Argians*, V. 3. P. 399. N. 61; the Order and Pomp of the Ceremonies observed in them, *Ib.*; they were common to all the other Nations in *Greece*, *Ib.*
- HERÆA, a City of *Argolis*; and there is said to have been a Fortrefs of this Name in *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 147.
- HERÆUS, a Port near the City of *Leucas*, the Capital of *Acarmania*, V. 4. P. 85. N. 1.
- HERCATES, (*The*) a People of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 352. N. 6.
- HERCINA, or HERCINNA, one of *Proserpine's* Companions, and Daughter of the famous *Trophonius*, V. 4. P. 495. N. 54; from whom the River
- HERCINNA, or HERCYNNA, took its Name; the Waters of which were appropriated to the Ceremonies performed at the Oracle of *Trophonius*, V. 4. P. 494. N. 53. Col. 2.
- HERCINIAN, (*Forest*) *The*, according to *Cæsar*, was nine Days Journey in length, V. 2. P. 4. N. 17.
- HERCULES, *Cicero* mentions six *Hercules's*, and *Varro* no less than forty, V. 1. P. 8. N. 39; one of them endeavoured to subdue *Italy*, P. 8; and slays *Cacus* and all his Troops who opposed him, *Ib.*; *Evander*, who ruled over a small Territory in *Italy*, acknowledged him for a God, *Ib.*; there was an Altar in *Rome*, in the Time of *Augustus*, called *Ara Maxima*, which had been dedicated to him Time out of Mind, *Ib.*; he was worshipped by the *Latins*, under the Name of *Dius*, or *Divus Tidius*, that is, the *Guarantee*, or *Protector of Faith*, sworn or promised, *Ib.* N. 41; A *Hercules* was, according to Fable, the first who made himself a Way from *Gaul* into *Italy* over the *Alpes*, V. 2. P. 2. N. 8; Fable has so greatly multiplied the Number of *Hercules's*, as inclines some to think, that this was rather a Title of Honour given to famous Men, than a proper Name, *Ib.* N. 4; *Hercules* was particularly called *The tutelary God of Travellers* by the *Pagans*, because they thought he had made the Roads safe, by purging the Earth of the Monsters with which it was infested, P. 202. N. 50; and they called him *Saxanus*, either because he so far levelled the Roads as to make himself a Passage



- Passage through Rocks and Mountains, or because his Statue was of *Stone*, *Ib.*; a Medal which proves that *Hercules* and *Sameus* were the same God, P. 201; the Temple of *Hercules* in the Ox-Market at *Rome*, was called *Ara Maxima*, P. 270. N. 62; some ridiculous Fables concerning his Temple, *Ib.*; every Nation had its *Hercules*, P. 526. N. 10; *Carthage* paid particular Honours to the *Hercules* of *Tyre*, P. 526; the famous *Colossus* of this God at *Tarentum* was made by *Lysippus*, P. 411. N. 6; the *Hercules* of the *Egyptians*, who set up the Pillars called *Hercules's*, was, according to *Sir Isaac Newton*, *Sesac*, or *Sesoftris*, who reigned after his Father *Ammon*, and erected Pillars in all his Conquests, about the Year before Christ 1008; the *Hercules* of the *Greeks* was one of the *Argonauts*, who went on that Expedition about the Year 937 before Christ, and *The Tyrian Hercules* was the Leader of some *Phœnicians*, who about the Year 904 before Christ, founded *Carthage* in *Africa*, P. 526. N. 10; the *Romans* erected a great many Temples to this God, under different Names, V. 3. P. 304. N. 63; his *Colossus* is removed from *Tarentum* to *Rome*, by Order of *Fabius*, P. 370; the Worship the *Heracleans* paid him proved by a Medal, P. 397. N. 47; the Statue of this God which was consecrated by *E-vander*, shared in some measure the Honours of *Scipio's Triumph*, in the Year 552, by being dressed in a *Toga* and embroidered *Tunic* during the Procession, and according to *Astinius*, carried before the General's Chariot, P. 573. N. 169; the Vanity of many Conjectures made on this Name, shewn, V. 5. P. 238. N. 59; how many *Hercules's* the ancient Authors reckon up, *Ib.*; some Account of the Chief of them, *Ib.*; *Diagoras* the Philosopher, treats a Statue of *Hercules* with contempt, P. 239. N. Col. 2.
- HERCULES, (*The Port of*) now *Monaco*, was so called either because a Temple was here erected to him, in Memory of his Passage over the *Alpes*, or on Account of the Victory he gained over the Inhabitants of this District, V. 2. P. 2. N. 7; P. 489. N. 36; V. 5. P. 72. N. 43.
- HERCULANIUM, one of the most ancient Cities of *Campania*, which according to *Strabo*, stood on the little Promontory which is now called *Torre di Græco*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 55; P. 366. N. 32.
- HERDONIUS, a Burgher of *Aricia*, V. 1. P. 165; who was born according to *Dion Hal.* at *Corioli*, and according to *Livy*, at *Aricia*, which is thought most probable, *Ib.* N. 56; inveighs against *Tarquin the Proud* in an Assembly of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; that Prince to revenge himself, corrupts some of *Herdonius's* Servants, and gets them to place Bundles of Arms amongst his Baggage, P. 166; then accuses him of Treachery and undertakes the Proof of it, P. 167; the innocent *Herdonius* readily submits to Punishment if the Charge can be made appear, and upon producing the Bundles of Arms, his own Countrymen order him to be thrown into the Fountain *Ferentinum*, where he is drowned, P. 167.
- HERDONIUS, a *Sabine*, seizes the Citadel of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 402; but the *Romans* retake it, and kill him in the Attempt, P. 404.
- HERDONNEA, a City in *Italy* is treated with great Cruelty by *Hannibal*, for barely inclining to favour the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 339; not content with putting those to Death who had held a Correspondence with the *Roman Pro-Consul*, he reduced the City to Ashes, demolished the Walls, murdered the chief Citizens, and drove the Populace out of the Country, P. 339, 340.
- HERENNIUS, a *Samnite*, famous for his Wisdom, V. 2. P. 233; gives an ambiguous Answer to the Messenger who was sent to ask him what his Son should do with the *Romans*, which he had shut up in an impassible Place, P. 236; is at last taken Prisoner by the *Romans*, in 461, after doing all that could be expected from a good General, or a brave Man, P. 372; and the *Romans* kill 20000 of the *Samnites*, and take their Camp, *Ib.*
- HERENNIUS BASSUS, one of the chief Magistrates of *Nola*, appears firmly attached to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 181.
- HERENNIUS BÆBIUS, undertakes to raise his Relation *Terentius Varro*, to the *Consulship*, V. 3. P. 114; and succeeds, P. 115.
- HERENNIUS, (*Caius*) Tribune of the People in the Year 693, is a great Advocate for the Adoption of *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 58, 59; *Cicero* says he was a Man of neither Birth nor Manners, *Ib.* N. 12.
- HERENNIUS, (*Marcus*) an Orator of no Merit, is made *Consul* in the Year 660, V. 5. P. 314.
- HERMÆ, Cape, now Cape Bon, or Bona, in *Africa*, V. 2. P. 125. N. 96. P. 573. N. 3.
- HERMANDICA, a City of *Spain*, whose Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 46. N. 105.
- HERMAPHRODITE, an, is by the *Roman* Senate superstitiously ordered to be thrown into the Sea, V. 5. P. 30.
- HERMINIUS, a Mountain in *Portugal*, now called *Monte Armino*, V. 6. P. 60. N. 15.
- HERMINIUS, (*Latius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 305, V. 1. P. 499; he has commonly the Surname of *Aquilinus*, *Ib.* N. 2.
- HERMINIUS, (*Titus*) surnamed *Aquilinus*, V. 1. P. 219. N. 73; commands with *Spurius Lartius*, the Right Wing of the *Romans*, in the Battle they fight with *Por-senna*,



- senna*, after the taking of the Fort on the *Janiculus*, P. 209; and they both break the Wing commanded by the *Tarquins*, P. 210; both join *Horatius Cocles*, to defend the Bridge of *The Tyber*, *Ib.*; both are chosen *Consuls* for the Year 247. P. 219; tho' their Names are not mentioned either in *The Fasti Capitolini*, or *Livy*, P. 219. N. 73; they receive with great Affection the Remains of the Army of *Arunx* Son of *Porfenna*, who was killed before *Aricia*, and assign such of the *Hetrurians* as were willing to settle in *Rome*, a Quarter in that City, P. 220; *Titus Herminius* kills *Mamilius* in the Battle of *Regillus*, P. 255; and whilst he is endeavouring to carry off the Spoils of the Enemy to erect a Trophy with them, he is killed himself by an unknown Hand, *Ib.*
- HERMIONE, a maritime City on the Coasts of *Argolis*, in *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 35; it was famous for the Temple the *Greeks* had erected there, to *Ceres* and *Proserpine*, *Ib.* N. 97; V. 5. P. 547. N. 88.
- HERMODORUS, an *Ephesian* Exile, who takes Refuge in *Rome*, is employed in drawing up the *Roman Laws*, V. 1. P. 437.
- HERMUS, (*The*) a River, which runs through Part of *Lydia* and *Æolis*, and falls into the Sea near *The Gulph of Smyrna*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 41.
- HERNICI, (*The*) formerly inhabited the Territories of *Anagni* and *Alacro* in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 1. P. 280. N. 35; the Senate sends to them, to demand Satisfaction for the Hostilities they had committed in *Latium*, during the War of *Coriolanus*, P. 327; and soon after send an Army against them, which rout them, P. 328; they are forced to make first a Truce, and then a Peace with the Republick, P. 330; which is suspended, by the Division one of the *Consuls* would make of their Lands, P. 331; the *Æqui* ravage their Country, *Ib.*; the *Romans* give them the Right of *Citizenship*, with this Limitation, That they were not enrolled in the *Roman Tribes*, P. 369. N. 61; and for want of that, it was in the Power of the Magistrates for the Time being, to hinder them from voting in the Determinations of the *Comitia*, *Ib.*; they and the *Latins* come to the Assistance of *Rome*, P. 390; are beaten, *Ib.*; the *Romans* assign them the City and Territory of *Ferentinum* taken from the *Volsci*, P. 553; they and the *Latins* go off from their Alliance with *Rome*, and join the *Volsci*, V. 2. P. 31; take up Arms against *Rome*, P. 37; are beaten by *Camillus*, and retire into their own Country, P. 39; *Rome* sends to demand Satisfaction for their Conduct, P. 107; they excuse themselves, P. 41; but Proofs are soon had of their Unfaithfulness, P. 43; they send to the *Romans* to demand such of their Countrymen as had been taken Prisoners in the Battle which *Coffus* had just gained over the *Volsci*, P. 46; which seems not to have been granted, *Ib.*; they prepare to shake off the *Roman Yoke*, P. 88; and actually do so, P. 90; draw the *Consul Genucius* into an Ambuscade, kill the *Consul*, and rout his Army, P. 91; are defeated by the *Dictator Appius*, P. 92; lose the City of *Ferentinum*, P. 93; are vanquished in a general Action, P. 97; and at last enslaved again by the *Consul Plautius Proculus*, P. 99; nevertheless they again make War with *Rome*, in the Year 447, but are soon reduced, P. 294, 295.
- HERODICUS, or HERODORUS, a noble *Thesfalian*, and his Family, fall Victims to the Jealousies of the suspicious and cruel *Philip of Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309.
- HERODORUS, a Merchant of *Cium*, whose immense Riches give him great Weight in *Chalcis*, undertakes to raise Troops and hire Ships at his own Expence to seize that City, V. 4. P. 160; and accordingly he provides 800 Men, but the Attempt does not succeed, P. 160, 161.
- HERODOTUS, the Historian, comes into *Italy* in the Year 310, V. 1. P. 515; resided some Time in the City of *Thurium*, *Ib.*; and probably there wrote part, at least, of his History, P. 516.
- HERRIUS ASINIUS, See *Asinius*.
- HERSILIA, the only married Woman that was found among the *Sabine* young Women which the *Romans* ran away with. V. 1. P. 33; marries *Romulus* or *Hostus*, from whom descended *Tullus Hostilius*, P. 33; according to *Macrobius*, she married the Grandfather of *Tullus Hostilius*, and by him bore *Hostus Hostilius*, the Father of *Tullus*, which *Hostus* was the first Child born in *Rome*, after the famous Rape, P. 74. N. 87; she proposed the Scheme for reconciling their Parents and Countrymen to the *Romans*, after their Rape, by the Mediation of the Women themselves; goes at their Head to *Sabinia*, represents their Happiness in their new Husbands, and obtains the Reconciliation desired, P. 41. 42; there were two Women of this Name according to *Plutarch*, P. 41. N. 145.
- HETRICULUM, a City which stood near *Latarico*, and six Miles West of *Basignano*, according to *Holstenius* and *Barri*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 73.
- HETRURIA, was divided into twelve *Lucumonies*, or little Cantons, which had each his own King, V. 1. P. 25. N. 89; a particular Description of the whole Country, P. 117. N. 56.
- HETRURIAN, (*The*) Street, that Part of *Rome* which the Senate gave to such of the *Hetrurians* as took Refuge in *Rome* after the Defeat of *Arunx* before *Aricia*, V. 1. P. 220; the Situation of this Street, and the different Account which some Authors give of its Name, P. 220. N. 75.

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**HETRURIANS**, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Italy* which is now *St. Peter's Patrimony*, the Dutchy of *Castro*, and the Territories of *Orvieto* and *Perusa*, V. 1. P. 11. N. 54; they enter into a League with the *Rutuli*, against *Æneas*, P. 11; declare War with *The first Tarquin*, P. 117; take *Fidenæ*, and ravage the *Roman Lands*, *Ib.*; surprize *Collatinus's* Camp, P. 118; lose three Battles successively, P. 118, 119; and a fourth, upon which they sue to the *Romans* for a Peace, P. 119, 120; appear again united with the *Sabines*, in the War the latter make with *The first Tarquin*, P. 125; a Remark on that Union, *Ib.* N. 69; are entirely subdued by *Servius*, P. 140, 145; lose the famous Battle of *Veii*, P. 347; which obliges the *Veientes* to sue to the *Roman Senate* for a Peace, P. 352, 353; the *Lucumonies* threaten the *Veientes* to make War with them, if they don't break the Peace they had made with the *Romans*, P. 353; the *Hetrurians* destroy the whole *Fabian Family* together, P. 354; block up *Rome*, P. 357; are defeated by the two *Consuls*, and forced to retire to *Veii*, P. 358; the *Consul Valerius* routs them, and lays their Country waste, P. 362; they are driven out of their Country by the *Celtæ*, V. 2. P. 6; take Refuge in all that Country which has been since called *Hetruria*, or *Tuscany*, P. 9; take Advantage of the taking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*, to come and ravage the Lands of the *Romans*, and are twice defeated by the *Centurion Cædicius*, P. 20. N. 67; they besiege *Sutri*, and take it, P. 33; *Camillus* surprizes them in that City, and makes most of them Prisoners, P. 34; the Body of the *Hetrurian Nation* rise up in Arms against *Rome*, P. 106; the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over them, *Ib.*; they threaten *Rome* with a War, P. 269; but do not declare it, *Ib.*; besiege *Sutri*, P. 274; lose a bloody Battle with the *Romans*, P. 275; are defeated again, P. 280; obtain a suspension of Arms for a Year, P. 291; take up Arms again, P. 310; are defeated, P. 312; make a Treaty with the *Gauls* against the *Romans*, P. 318; who undertake to punish them, P. 319; they break the Truce which *Rome* had granted them, P. 321; a Battle between them and the *Romans*, P. 322; they determine to desire a Peace of the Senate, P. 324; revolt again, P. 329; make a League with several Nations, P. 332; are all defeated, P. 333; they join with the *Boii*, and march with them to besiege *Rome*, P. 414, 415; are defeated, and forced to implore the Clemency of the *Romans*, P. 415; a few of them still continue the War, P. 416; are beaten by the *Consul Quintus Marcius*, P. 429; and entirely subdued by *Tiberius Coruncanius*, P. 446, and *Æmilius Papus*, P. 468; they again revolt from the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 379; but their

Revolt is suppressed by the Severity of the Senate, P. 380.

**HEXAMILIUM**, the Name given by some ancient Authors to *Lyfimachia*, a City of *The Thracian Chersonesus*, which was founded by *Lyfimachus*, one of the Generals of *Alexander the Great*, and afterwards, King of the *Thracians*, V. 4. P. 63. N. 70.

**HEXAPILUM**, a stately Building which served for an Entrance into the City of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, in that Part of the City which was called *Tyche*, V. 3. P. 225.

**HIARBAS**, King of *Numidia*, is made Prisoner of War by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 465, 466; the different Opinions of Historians concerning this Fact, P. 469. N. 27.

**HIEMPAL**, the Son of *Micipsa*, King of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 199; treats *Jugurtha* with great Contempt, P. 200; which the latter soon revenges with great Severity, P. 201.

**HIERA**, now *Volcano*, one of the seven *Æolian Islands*, lying North of *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 147. N. 72.

**HIERACOMES**, a City of *Caria*, famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, where the Priest delivered his Oracles in fine Verses, V. 4. P. 235. N. 77.

**HIERAPYTNA**, a City of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 554. N. 3.

**HIERO**, King of *Syracuse*, V. 2. P. 530; was descended from *Gelo*, who governed *Syracuse* with absolute Authority, but the Mother's side was of much meaner Extraction, P. 530. N. 19; P. 543; gains a signal Victory over *Chios*, the Leader of the *Mamertini*, P. 533; the Consequences of which Victory had like to have been the surrendry of the City of *Messana* to him, but *Hannibal* the *Carthaginian* General prevented it, *Ib.*; he sends Provisions and Troops to the *Romans* before *Rhegium*, P. 497; enters into a League with the *Carthaginians* against the *Romans*, P. 537; his severe Answer to the Messenger the *Consul Appius* sent to him, to persuade him not to persist in the Siege of *Messana*. P. 538; he is beaten by that *Consul*, P. 539; raises the Siege of *Messana*, and in great dislike to the *Carthaginians* returns to *Syracuse*, P. 540; which the *Romans* besiege, P. 542; he prevents the Ruin of his Capital, by making an Alliance with the *Romans*, which Alliance he kept faithfully as long as he lived, P. 544; sent the *Romans* by Sea all Sorts of Machines which they wanted, for battering the City of *Camarina*, P. 564; supplied the *Romans*, who by swimming or otherwise, escaped the violent Storm which destroyed their Fleet in the Year 498, with Provisions, Cloaths and Ships, and sent them to *Messana*, P. 582; furnishes the *Consul Aurelius*, in the Year 501, with every Thing he wanted for carrying on the Siege of *Lipara*, P. 586; the Republick, in consideration of the perfect Union in which he lived with her,



- her, discharges him, about the Year 512, of all the Tributes which were first laid upon him, P. 622; he comes to *Rome* on purpose to assist at the Celebration of the *Secular Games*, V. 3. P. 7; makes the *Romans* a Present of 200000 Bushels of Wheat, P. 8; assists them with his Fleet in their War with the *Carthaginians*, P. 56; defeats a *Carthaginian* Fleet near *Lilybæum*, P. 57; and treats the *Roman* Army with great Liberality, *Ib.*; sends the *Romans* 1000 Horse, and 500 *Cretans*, P. 80; a Statue of Victory of massy Gold, and Corn in great Plenty, P. 116; together with 1000 light-armed Troops, *Ib.*; the Republick send him a Letter of Thanks, *Ib.*; he demands Succours of the *Romans* against the *Carthaginians*, P. 131; his eldest Son revolts against him, P. 169; *Hiero* sends the *Romans* Succours, to assist them in the War in *Macedon*, P. 179; dies of extreme old Age, in the Year 538, P. 209.
- HIERONYMUS, the Grandson of *Hiero*, at the Age of 15 Years, V. 3. P. 209; succeeds his Grandfather, *Ib.*; is declared of Age, *Ib.*; by his Conduct in the beginning of his Reign, incurs the Hatred of his People, P. 210; they conspire against his Life, but the Plot is discovered, *Ib.*; he sends a Deputation to *Hannibal*, and receives Deputies from him, P. 211; treats others from the *Romans* with Contempt, *Ib.*; and sends to *Carthage*, to enter into a Treaty with the *Carthaginians*, P. 212; is killed at *Leontini*, P. 213; his Death raises great Troubles in the Kingdom of *Syracuse*, P. 225.
- HIEROPHANTES, the Priests or Priestesses at *Athens*, who were appointed by the State to take care of the publick Sacrifices, V. 5. P. 408. N. 54.
- HIEROPHANTIS, the Priest to whom alone it belonged to perform the Ceremonies of the Initiation of the sacred Mysteries of *Ceres*; he was an *Athenian* by Birth, of the Family of the *Eumolpidae*, obliged to perpetual Chastity, and his Name was so venerable, that the initiated were expressly forbidden to mention it in the Presence of the Prophane, V. 4. P. 11. N. Col. 2.
- HILARA, a City absolutely unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 44.
- HILARIA, a Festival, according to *Marcellus*, which was instituted in honour of *Cybele*, V. 3. P. 482. N. 67.
- HIMERA, the Name of a City in *Sicily*, which was built by the *Carthaginians*, V. 2. P. 586; it is called by the *Latins*, *Thermæ Himeræ*, and *Thermæ Himerenses*, from its hot Baths, *Ib.* N. 24; there were also two Rivers of this Name in that Island, *Ib.* N. 25; V. 3. P. 212. N. 10; V. 5. P. 457.
- HIMILCA, a *Spanish* Princess, marries *Hannibal* before he set out on his *Italian* Expedition, brings him immense Riches, and secures to him all the *Spaniards* in his absence, V. 3. P. 52. N. 1; and it was by this Marriage he made the Discovery of several Gold and Silver Mines in *Spain*, which were called *Hannibal's Pits*, and were so rich, that one of them yielded above 300 pounds Weight of fine Silver in one Day, *Ib.*
- HIMILCO, the Son of *Hamilcar*, and Grandson of the *Carthaginian Dictator*, *Mago*, V. 2. P. 528; after he had gained several Battles in *Sicily*, stabs himself with his own Sword, *Ib.*
- HIMILCO, a *Carthaginian* General, defends *Lilybæum*, when besieged by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 598, 599.
- HIMILCO, a Partizan of *Hannibal's*, presses the *Carthaginian* Senate to send him Succours to *Italy*, V. 3. P. 147; goes into *Spain* to succeed *Asdrubal*, P. 149; who gives him good Advice, how to carry on the War there, with Success, *Ib.*
- HIMILCO, a *Carthaginian* General, in the Year 539, lands a considerable Army in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 253; takes several Cities there, which had revolted from the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; encamps on the Banks of *The Anapus*, *Ib.*; endeavours in vain to draw *Marcellus* to a Battle, and takes several Cities which adhered to the *Romans*, P. 254; draws near to *Syracuse*, to relieve that City, the greatest Part of which is already in the Hands of the *Romans*, P. 259; the ill Success of this Enterprize, *Ib.*; he dies soon after of the Plague, P. 260.
- HIND, an, is presented to *Sertorius* by a *Lusitanian*, V. 5. P. 485; which *Sertorius* makes use of to persuade his Soldiers, that she revealed to him the Knowledge of Futurity, P. 489, 490.
- HIOSTRUS, the Son of *Hampficharus*, the Chief of the Rebels in *Sardinia*, is defeated by the Army of *Manlius Torquatus*, V. 3. P. 206; and killed in the Battle which the *Romans* gain over *Asdrubal*, in the Year 538, *Ib.*
- HIPPAGRETA, a City in *Sicily*, which most of the Ancients call *Hippo Diarrhytos*, V. 4. P. 610. N. 26.
- HIPPANE, or *Sittana*, an ancient City, whose Situation cannot easily be ascertained, V. 2. P. 564. N. 76.
- HIPPO, the Ancients mention two Cities of this Name in *Africa*, *Hippo Regius*, so called because subject to the Kings of *Numidia*, and *Hippo Diarrhytum*, that is *Irriguum*, or *Wet Hippo*, because its Territory was watered with many Rivulets, V. 2. P. 610. N. 55; the former stood in *Africa Propria*, and the other in *Numidia*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 40; P. 467. N. 34; one of them, of which *St. Austin* was Bishop, was afterwards called *Bona*, P. 508. N. 11.
- HIPPOCRATES, See *Hyppocrates*.
- HIPPO, a City which *Livy* places near *Toledo* in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 411.



**HIPPONIUM**, a City on the Sea-Coasts of *Bruttium*, which the Historians and Geographers call sometimes *Vibo Valentia*, sometimes *Vibona Valentia*, and sometimes *Hippo*, but most commonly *Hipponium*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 8.

**HIRCANIA**, See *Hyrkania*.

**HIRCANUS**, is made Sovereign of *Judæa*, by the Intrigues of his Mother *Alexandra*, V. 5. P. 583; his Brother *Aristobulus* dispossesses him, P. 584; with the Assistance of *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, *Hircanus* recovers his Superiority, *Ib.*; is again dispossessed by one of *Pompey's* Lieutenants, and sends Ambassadors to the *Roman* General, who orders him and his Brother to come and plead their Cause before him, P. 584; and after the taking of *Jerusalem*, *Pompey* re-establishes *Hircanus* on the Throne, and carries *Aristobulus* with him to *Rome*, to grace his *Triumph*, P. 585, 587; *Hircanus*, with the Assistance of the *Romans*, defeats *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, who disturbed the Peace of his Kingdom, V. 6. P. 100.

**HIRCUS**, (*Lucius Luceius*). See *Luceius*.

**HIRPINIA**, now *The Further Principality*, was formerly a Part of *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 68; so called from one of the Heads of the *Samnites*, named *Lupus*, because *Hirpus*, in the *Samnite* Tongue, and *Lupus* in the *Latin*, signifies the same Thing, *Ib.*

**HIRPINIANS**, (*The*) *Hirpini* again submit to the Dominion of the *Romans*, in the Year 544, V. 3. P. 366, 367; *The Further Principality* formerly belonged to these People, P. 139. N. 60; V. 5. P. 337.

**HIRTULEIUS**, or **HERCULEIUS**, (*Lucius*) *Quæstor* to *Sertorius*, distinguishes himself against *Metellus* and his Generals, V. 5. P. 482; but *Metellus* defeats him and puts him to flight, P. 489.

**HISPALA FESCENIA**, See *Fescenia*.

**HISPALUS**, (*Cneius Cornelius Scipio*). See *Cornelius*.

**HISTER**, an *Hetrurian*, which signifies a *Dancer*, V. 2. P. 85; whence the first Actors of Farces were called *Histriones*, *Ib.*; a Mistake of *Festus* in this Point, *Ib.* N. 11.

**HOLO**, a City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, thought to be the same Place as *Alone*, is by most Geographers deemed to be the present *Alicant*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 200.

**HOMICIDE**, was punished with Death by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 453. N. 70.

**HONOSIA**, a maritime City beyond *The Ebro*, in the Canton of the *Editani*, V. 3. P. 108. N. 65; it stood at the Mouth of the *Durio*, now *The Guadalquivir*, and is thought to be the same as *Valencia* the Capital of that Kingdom, *Ib.*

**HONOUR**, (*The Goddess*) had a Temple in *Rome* near that of *Virtue*, is represented on Medals under the Figure of a Woman

holding in her Right-Hand a *Cornu-Copia*, and in her Left, a Pike, V. 3. P. 325; N. 42; the *Romans*, contrary to Custom, offered Sacrifices to her with their Heads uncovered, *Ib.*; *Marcellus* made a Vow to erect a Temple to her, P. 382.

**HOPE**, (*The Goddess*) had a Temple in *Rome*, about 900 Paces distance from the Walls, V. 1. P. 357. N. 39.

**HORATIA**, the Sister of the three *Horatii*, was betrothed to one of the three *Curatii*, with whom her three Brothers fought, V. 1. P. 84; is impatient to hear some News of her Lover, and steals from Home to go and meet her Brother who had killed him, *Ib.*; upon seeing the military Robe of her Lover, which she and her Mother had wrought with her own Hands, stained with the Blood of her dear *Curatius*, she reproaches her Brother with killing him, *Ib.*; upon which *Horatius*, still breathing Blood, reproaches her with a want of Affection to her Country and Family, stabs her, and kills her upon the Spot, *Ib.*

**HORATII**, (*The*) three Brothers of this Name, V. 1. P. 81; fight with the three *Curatii*, P. 82, 83; and the youngest *Horatius* comes off Conqueror, P. 83; kills his Sister *Horatia*, for reproaching him for killing her Lover, P. 84; is prosecuted for the Murder, P. 85; condemned to die by the *Decemviri*, P. 86; which Punishment is changed by the People into an ignominious Ceremony, *Ib.*; which was that of *passing under the Yoke*, *Ib.*; a Pillar is erected to his Memory in the *Forum*, P. 87; and the *Romans* in Honour to him pass a Law, That for the future, *whenever Three Male Children shall be born at a Birth, they shall be educated till they come to the Age of Puberty, at the Expence of the Publick*, P. 87. N. 110.

**HORATIUS**, or **ARSIUS**, See *Arsius*.

**HORATIUS**, (*Old*) consents that his Children shall fight for *Rome*, V. 1. P. 81; gives a great Entertainment to celebrate the Victory of his Country over *Alba*, notwithstanding the Death of two of his Sons, and his Daughter, P. 84, approves of the Murder of *Horatia*, and congratulates his Son upon it, *Ib.*; pleads the Cause of his Son who had murdered his Daughter, with many Tears, P. 85; and prevails on the Judges to spare his Life, but they will not suffer him to escape unpunished, P. 86; they commute the Punishment of Death for the ignominious Ceremony of *Passing under the Yoke*, *Ib.*

**HORATIUS**, a brave *Roman*, of the same Extraction with the three Heroes, who had formerly conquered the *Curatii*, V. 1. P. 210; surnamed *Cocles* from his having lost an Eye in a former Battle, *Ib.*; gallantly endeavours to rally the terrified *Legions*, in the Battle with *Porfenna*, in the Year 246, and makes an honourable Retreat, *Ib.*; first in Conjunction with *Spurius Larsius*,



*Lartius*, and *Titus Herminius*, and afterwards alone, makes a Stand against the whole victorious Army of *Porfenna*, in a narrow Pass which led to the Bridge which joined the *Faniculus* to the City of *Rome*, *Ib.*; maintains his Ground till he has notice that the Bridge is broken down, then, tho' wounded in the Thigh, and many other Places, leaps into the River in his Armour, and notwithstanding the Rapidity of the Stream, and the Darts thrown at him by the Enemy, reaches the opposite Bank, *Ib.* The whole City are so sensible of their owing their Deliverance wholly to him, that they crown him as soon as he arrives, carry him on their Arms as an Hero, from the Bank to the City, and afterwards erect a Statue to his Memory, P. 211; which Statue is placed by *Livy* in the *Forum*, by *A. Gellius* in *The Campus Martius*, and by *Plutarch*, in the Temple of *Vulcan*, *Ib.* N. 75; but notwithstanding these Honours, the *Romans* would never elect him *Consul*, for the very Reasons which would have moved others to have done it, viz. his Scars and Wounds, *Ib.*

HORATIUS BARBATUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 328, V. 1. P. 537.

HORATIUS BARBATUS, (*Marcus*) V. 1. P. 490. N. 139; a young *Patrician*, Grandson of *M. Horatius Pulvillus*, declaims in full Senate against the Tyranny of the *Decemviri*, P. 471; for which they threaten him with Death, P. 472; he is obliged to get his Clients and Slaves to guard his House, P. 476; contributes greatly towards the Destruction of the *Decemvirate*, P. 488; is made *Consul* for the Year 304, P. 490; marches against the *Sabines*, P. 494; harangues his Soldiers before the Battle, P. 495; defeats the *Sabine Army*, *Ib.*; the People decree him a *Triumph* in spite of the Senate, P. 497.

HORATIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 300, V. 1. P. 433; *Livy*, *Cassiodorus*, and *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, disagree greatly about his Name, P. 433. N. 1; he is made *Decemvir* in the Year 301, P. 437; but *Livy* puts one *Curatius* in his Room, *Ib.* N. 14.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Caius*) the Son of *Marcus Horatius Pulvillus*, in order to learn the Art of War under so great a Master, attends the *Consul Poplicola*, when sent to oppose some *Latin* Troops, which committed ravages in the *Roman Territory*, under the Command of *Mamilius*, after the Retreat of *Porfenna* from *Rome*, in the Year 246, V. 1. P. 218; is made *Consul* for the Year 276, P. 353; and by his Courage and Conduct in two Battles he fought with the *Hetrurians*, in the latter of which he utterly routed them, revives the Courage of the *Romans*, and saves the City, after it has been brought into great

Danger, by the Negligence and ill Conduct of his Colleague, P. 356, 357.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 296, V. 1. P. 417; gives the *Æqui* Battle, retakes *Corbio* and *Artona* from them, and restores the latter to the *Latins*, P. 420.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 368, V. 2. P. 37.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* a first Time, in the Year 244, V. 1. P. 206; a second Time, in the Year 246, P. 208; is nominated by the Senate to the Honour of dedicating the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 218; is interrupted when pronouncing the Form of Consecration, by a Friend to his Colleague *Valerius*, who to prevent the Consecration, tells the Consecrator his Son is killed, *Ib.*; to which *Horatius* very coolly and magnanimously answers, *Then let him be buried*, and goes on and finishes the Consecration, *Ib.*; this Dedication is placed in the second Year of his *Consulship*, on the Credit of *Dion Hal.* whose Authority is preferred to that of *Plutarch* and *Livy*, who place it in his first *Consulship*, P. 206. N. 42.

HORATIUS PULVILLUS, (*Marcus*) is honoured with the *Military Tribuneship* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59.

HORSE, (*The Roman*) or Cavalry, of each *Legion* was formerly divided into ten Companies, of 30 Horse each, V. 1. P. 539. N. 73.

HORSE, (*Wooden*) *The*, or *Eculeus* of the *Romans*, was the most common Rack they made use of, when they examined any Person by Torture, V. 2. P. 186. N. 8; The Moderns have given themselves much Trouble about finding out the Form of *The Eculeus*, and *Sigonius* pretends, That it was a sort of Pillory, or Post made in Form of a Screw, *Ib.*; two Plates of the different sorts of Tortures made use of by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 186.

HORTANA, a City of *Hetruria*, now *Orti*, or *Orta*, which stands near the Place where *The Tiber* and *The Nar* join, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15.

HORTENSIVS, a *Tribune of the People*, cites *Caius Sempronius* to appear before the People to give an Account of his Conduct at the Battle of *Verrugo*, V. 1. P. 542; but afterwards drops the Prosecution, *Ib.*

HORTENSIVS, the Son of the famous Orator of that Name, is made Admiral of a Fleet by *Cæsar* in the Civil Wars, V. 6. P. 194.

HORTENSIVS, (*Lucius*) commands a *Roman Fleet* in quality of *Prætor*, in the Year 582, V. 4. P. 399, 401; oppresses the Cities of the *Roman Party*, P. 402; and the Inhabitants of *Cbalcis* complain of him to the Senate, P. 405.

HOR-



**HORTENSIUS, (Lucius)** is chosen *Consul* for the Year 645, V. 5. P. 222; and immediately deposed, *Ib.*

**HORTENSIUS, (Quintus)** is raised to the *Dictatorship* in the Year 466, V. 2. P. 407; endeavours to pacify the People, who in Resentment to the *Patricians*, were retired to Mount *Janiculus*, and dies during the Negotiation, *Ib.*

**HORTENSIUS, (Quintus)** makes War with *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 411, 415; is most famous for his extraordinary Eloquence, and for that Reason promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 684, P. 537; gives up to his Collegue, the Province of *Crete*, which had fallen by Lot to *Hortensius* himself, P. 537.

**HORTONA, ARTONA, or ORTONA**, a City near *Prænestæ*, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15; is taken by Assault by the *Æqui*, P. 341; *Pliny* and *Strabo* mention another City of *Ortona* in the Territory of the *Trentani*, now Part of *The Hither Abruzzo*, and *Capatinata*, *Ib.*

**HOSPITALITY**, was practised by the most cruel Nations, V. 4. P. 55. N. 52; the *Romans* were fond of contracting Friendship with Families of other Nations, and binding themselves to them by what was called the Rights of Hospitality, *Ib.* N. 52; the Mark of this Engagement, *Tessera Hospitalitatis*, which was a Piece of Money, or Wood, or Metal, broken in two, and kept one by one Party, and the other by the other, was carefully transmitted down to Posterity in the same Family, *Ib.*; when the Rights of Hospitality were given to any Persons by Cities or Provinces, it was done by a solemn Decree, the Copy of which was given to the Party concerned, *Ib.*; by virtue of this Custom a Traveller was sure to find a hearty Welcome with his Friend, who gave him Bread, Wine, and Salt, as Symbols of Friendship, *Ib.*; hence the Proverb, *of Men's eating Bushels of Salt before a true Friendship can be established between them*; it was customary in the East to wash the Hands, and especially the Feet of the Stranger, *Ib.*; the *Romans* were of all People the most exact and scrupulous in discharging the Duties of Hospitality, P. 56. N. Col. 1; when Strangers went from *Rome* or *Greece*, great Respect was shewn them at taking Leave, and the Presents called *Xenia* were always made them on that Occasion, *Ib.*; a Man who was convicted of having violated the Rights of Hospitality, was deemed accursed, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; the Laws of War did not destroy those of Hospitality, which nothing could dissolve but the open and solemn Renunciation of the Parties concerned, *Ib.*

**HOSTILIAN, (The)** Family is thought to have come originally from *Hostus Hostilius*, a Native of *Medalia*, who obtained the Privileges of a *Roman Citizen* so early as

in the Days of *Romulus*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 82; the *Mancinus's*, *Milius's*, *Cato's*, and *Saferna's*, were all Branches of this Family, V. 4. P. 400. N. 39.

**HOSTILIA**, who since the Death of *Flaccus* had married *Calpurnius Piso*, poisons him in his *Consulate*, in order to get the *Consulship* for her Son by her former Husband, V. 4. P. 326, 328; and she is accused, tried, and condemned for the Murder of her Husband, *Ib.*

**HOSTILIUS, (Aulus)** *Prætor* of *Sardinia*, in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406; is ordered to bring back his Troops into *Italy*, P. 432.

**HOSTILIUS, (Caius)** is chosen *Præfekt* of *Rome* in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406; gains an Advantage over *Hannibal*, P. 411; is ordered to command an Army under *Capua*, P. 432, 458.

**HOSTILIUS CATO, (Aulus)** is nominated by the *Prætor* of *Rome* to take Care of the Distribution of the Lands given by the Senate to *Scipio's* Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

**HOSTILIUS CATO, (Lucius)** is made one of the *Decemviri* appointed to take care of the Distribution of the Lands the Senate had granted to the Soldiers who had made War under *Scipio* in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

**HOSTILIUS, Hostus**, See *Hostus*.

**HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (Aulus)** *Curule Ædile*, disgraces himself by his Debaucheries, V. 4. P. 316, 317, is nevertheless chosen *Consul* for the Year 583, P. 400; endeavours to secure the Allies of *Rome*, against the Attempts of *Gentius*, P. 401; but with little Success, P. 402; is continued in the Command of the Army in quality of *Pro-Consul*, and revives Discipline among the Troops, P. 407.

**HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (Caius)** is made *Consul* for the Year 616, and ordered to make War with the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 57; is alarmed with Prognosticks, when ready to embark for his Province, P. 72; takes Possession of the Army in *Hither Spain*, and begins the Campaign with drawing off from *Numantia*, in order to raise the Courage of his Soldiers, P. 73; the *Numantini* attack him in his March, and kill 20000 of his Men, *Ib.*; which obliges the *Consul* to treat of a Peace, *Ib.*; this the *Numantini* grant him, through the Interposition of *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, P. 74; the Senate, enraged at this, recall them both, *Ib.*; *Hostilius* pleads his Cause before the *Conscript Fathers*, P. 74, 75; who pass a scandalous, and a very unjust Decree against him, P. 75; which is afterwards confirmed in the *Comitia*, P. 76; he is delivered up to the *Numantini*, P. 76, 78; who refuse to receive him, P. 79; he returns to *Rome*, and takes his Place again amongst the *Conscript Fathers*, *Ib.*; which serves to settle a Rule with respect to *Deditions* for the future, *Ib.*; the Generosity of



of *Hostilius* is shewn in the Brass Statue he ordered to be made of him, in the same Attitude and Habit of a Slave which he had worn under the Walls of *Numantia*, *Ib.*

HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (*Lucius*) a young Roman Officer of great Valour, V. 3. P. 98; who resolved to fight, notwithstanding the Prohibition of the *Pro-Dictator Fabius* his General, is killed in the Engagement, P. 99.

HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, (*Lucius*) is made Consul for the Year 608, V. 5. P. 10; tho' he appeared very unworthy of this high Station, P. 11.

HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, commands a Roman Legion in *Campania*, V. 3. P. 407.

HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, is sought for to be prosecuted, for having taken Bribes and sold Justice in the exercise of his Office of *Prætor*, V. 5. P. 38; and kills himself to avoid the Punishment he would have had inflicted on him, if his Crimes had been proved, *Ib.*

HOSTILIUS TUBULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor* of Rome in the Year 443, V. 3. P. 357; *Livy's* Mistake concerning this Matter, P. 358. N. 84.

HOSTILIUS (*Tullus*). See *Tullus*.

HOSTUS, was a Name given by the Romans to such as were born in foreign Countries, V. 1. P. 533. N. 66.

HOSTUS HOSTILIUS, a brave Roman, Grandfather to *Tullus Hostilius*, V. 1. P. 40. N. 143; is honoured by *Romulus* with a *Mural Crown*, for being the first Man who entered the Breach at the taking of *Fidenæ*, P. 75; is killed in the second Battle with the *Sabines*, P. 75; and has a Pillar erected to his Memory, on the Field of Battle, *Ib.*

HOSTUS LUCRETIVS, See *Lucretius*.

HOUSES, The Doors of the House which the Romans built for *Marcus Valerius* at the Expence of the Publick, are ordered to be so hung, as to open outwards into the Street, to distinguish it from all other Houses, the Doors of which opened inwards, V. 1. P. 222; the Greeks made all their Doors to open outwards, but the Romans on the contrary, made theirs to open inwards, and the Design of ordering those of *Valerius* to be hung otherwise, was to put him in Mind, as oft as he went in or out, that he was indebted to the Publick for his House, *Ib.* N. 83; the Roman Law required, that the Space of two Feet and an half should be left between every House, P. 454; the Design of which Law was, to leave a Passage round the House, and prevent the spreading of Fire, *Ib.* N. 74; but it related only to Houses in the Country, *Ib.*

HUESCA, See *Oſca*.

HYAMPOLIS, now *Gamboli*, a City near *Beotia*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 48.

HYBLA, there were formerly three Cities

of this Name in *Sicily*, one of which was afterwards called *Megara*, stood on the eastern Coast, and gave Name to *The Gulph of Megara*; another, called *Hybla Minor*, which is supposed to have stood where *Ragusa* now does; and a third called *Hybla Major*, which stood in the East of *Sicily*, 18 Miles from *Catane*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 49.

HYBRIS, a Nick-Name, signifying a *Mungrel* among Animals, given to *Varius*, because born of a Roman Father and Spanish Mother, V. 5. P. 334.

HYDRUNTUM, now *Otranto*, a maritime City of *Calabria*, was so little in *Augustus's* Time, according to *Strabo*, that he calls it a paltry Town, tho' it afterwards became one of the most considerable Cities in the South of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 456. N. 88.

HYPATA, a City between Mount *Pindus* and Mount *Otrys*, at the Head of *The Apidanus*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 13.

HYPATA, a City of the *Ætolian* Confederacy, where eighty of the young Nobility had embraced *Polyxenus's* Party, but were driven out by the prevailing Faction of *Eupoemus*; who gave them the greatest Assurances of their Safety and his Friendship, but inhumanly massacred them, as soon as they were got within the Gate of the City, V. 4. P. 358. N. 14.

HYPATE, formerly one of the most considerable Cities in *Theſſaly*, stood at the Foot of Mount *Oeta*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 195. N. 53.

HYPÆPENE, a City of *Ionia*, V. 5. P. 422. N. 88.

HYPPOCRATES, or HIPPOCRATES, one of *Hannibal's* Ambassadors to *Hieronymus* the young King of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 211; persuades him to demand of *Carthage* in his Treaty with her, Succours to conquer *Sicily*, P. 212; after the cruel Death of this unfortunate Prince, he forms Intrigues, to animate the People against the Senate newly settled at *Syracuse*, and against *Rome*, P. 228; finds Means by his Address, to be made one of the chief Men in the Government, P. 231; and then to break off a Treaty of Confederacy concluded between *Syracuse* and *Rome*, P. 232; is sent to *Leontini* to carry thither the Roman Deserters and the Mercenaries, *Ib.*; from thence commits Hostilities on the Lands of the Romans in *Sicily*, P. 233; the Senate of *Syracuse* prepare under-hand to deliver him up to the Romans, *Ib.*; he escapes the Danger, by stirring up the *Leontines* against *Syracuse*, *Ib.*; the Romans being just ready to make themselves Masters of *Leontini*, he leaves that City, and soon after, sent some *Syracusan* Troops against *Marcellus*, which were come to reinforce him, P. 235; the Cheat is discovered, *Ib.*; *Hyppocrates* puts himself under the Protection of the *Cretan* Troops, which were in the pay of the *Syracusans*, P. 236;



P. 236 ; makes himself Master of the Mercenaries, P. 237 ; with their Assistance enters *Syracuse*, and then massacres all the *Prætors*, *Ib.* ; he treats the *Roman* Deputies, who came to treat of an Accommodation, with haughtiness, P. 246 ; makes use of *Archimedes* to defend *Syracuse* against *Marcellus*, who besieged it, P. 248 ; marches out of the City with a Body of 15 or 16000 Men, P. 253 ; *Marcellus* surrounds this little Army, and only 1500 Horse escape with *Hyppocrates*, who retires to *Acræ*, and from thence goes and joins *Himilco*, *Ib.* ; they come together to relieve *Syracuse*, part of which *Marcellus* had already taken by Storm, P. 259 ; they therefore fail in their Attempt, *Ib.* ; and are both carried off by a Plague, P. 260.

**HYPSEUS**, (*Marcus Plautius*). See *Plautius*.

**HYPSEUS**, (*Publius Plautius*). See *Plautius*.

**HYRCANIA**, a little Territory in *Greece*, bounded the Rivers *Hermus* and *Caicus*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 44.

**HYSICRATEA**, a Mistress of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who, like a true Heroine, always attended him in Battle, and fought by his Side, V. 5. P. 563 ; after she had fought on Horseback in a Man's *Persian* Habit, in the Battle between *Pompey* and *Mithridates*, in the Year 687, she followed the King and never left him, dressed his Wounds, and bore the Fatigues of a long Flight with great Constancy and Fortitude, *Ib.*

## I.

**JACCA**, a considerable City in *Old Spain*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 75.

**JANICULUS**, (The Hill) was so called, either because *Janus* lived upon it, or built a City of his own Name upon it, or was buried upon it ; or because it was in a manner the *Janua*, Gate, or Passage, from the *Roman* State into *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 101. N. 11 ; *Numa* was buried at the Foot of it, P. 73 ; *Ancus* surrounded it with Walls, tho' he did not bring it within the Verge of the City, P. 102.

**JANUALII**, **JUNONII**, **MINERVII**, (*Canus*) Verses sung by the *Salii*, in honour to *Janus*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 46 ; some of them were preserved to *Tully's* Time, but so obscure, that *Horace* frankly acknowledges he did not understand them, *Ib.*

**JANUARY**, (The Month of) is made by *Numa* the first Month of the *Roman* Year, V. 1. P. 72.

**JANUA**, a Name given by most Historians to the City of *Genoa*, because, supposed to have been built by *Janus*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 26.

**JANUS**, the first Temple built in honour to this God at *Rome*, was built by *Romulus*

after the Conclusion of the Treaty between him and *Fabius* ; and *Romulus* gave this God two Faces, to shew, that at *Rome* two Kings reigned at the same Time, and two Nations were united and become one, V. 1. P. 68. N. 62 ; *Numa* ordered, that this Temple should always be kept shut in Time of Peace, and open in Time of War, *Ib.* ; several Medals on this Subject, *Ib.* ; the Temple and Statue of *Janus Bifrons* were erected in the Year of *Rome*, 415, to perpetuate the Memory of the Re-union of the *Romans* and *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 175. N. 80 ; the History of the Origin and Worship of this pretended Deity, P. 519. N. 1 ; his Temple was shut but once from the Reign of *Numa* till the Empire of *Augustus*, and that was in the Year of *Rome*, 518, V. 3. P. 11.

**JANUS CURIACIUS**, was probably one of those *Genii*, whose Business it was supposed to be, to watch over the Preservation of Men from their Birth, V. 1. P. 86. N. 107.

**JAPIDIA**, one of the western Countries of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 401. N. 42 ; bordering on the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 5. P. 142 ; it reached on one Side from the Springs of *The Timarus* to *Istria*, and on the other, was bounded by the Rivers *Arfia* and *Fedanium*, V. 4. P. 401. N. 42.

**JAPIGIA**, the ancient Name of what is at present the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 17 ; old *Japigia* contained in length *Apulia Dauniana*, *Apulia Peucetiana*, and *Messapia*, V. 5. P. 352. N. 153.

**JAPIGIA**, (The Promontory of) the ancient Name of the present Cape *Salentinum*, V. 2. P. 307. N. 47.

**JAPIX**, the Son of *Lycaon*, from whom the *Apulians* are said to derive their Origin ; but that is very uncertain, V. 2. P. 209. N. 64.

**JASSOS**, or **JASSUS**, a City on the Sea-Coast of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 65 ; belonging to *Ionia*, P. 203. N. 17.

**JASSOS**, a City whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 635. N. 46.

**JAVELINS**, That of *Romulus* took root, and grew to be a Tree, which was greatly respected by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 44. N. 155 ; this Weapon was the Symbol of Justice and of the sovereign Authority, V. 3. P. 16. N. 26 ; according to *Pliny*, *Hannibal* threw one into the City of *Rome* before he left it, P. 306. N. 65.

**IBERA**, probably the same City which was afterwards called *Dertusa*, and is the present *Tortosa* in *Catalonia*, V. 3. P. 150. N. 77.

**IBERIANS**, (The) an ancient People of *Asia*, who possessed the Country now called *Georgia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 77 ; which lies between Mount *Caucasus* to the North, *Armenia* to the South, *Albania* to the East, and *Celebis* to the West, P. 567. N. 28.

**IBERUS**,



- IBERUS**, (*The*) or *Ebro*, one of the largest Rivers in *Spain*, rises in *Old Castille* near the Village of *Fuuntib*, is enlarged by *The Segro*, and other Rivers, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 57.
- IBERUS**, (*The*) or *Hebrus*, one of the largest Rivers in *Thrace*, rises in Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Ægean Sea*, V. 4. P. 255. N. 123.
- IBIS**, (*The City of*) is conjectured to be the same with the City of *Lacibis* in *Andalusia*, V. 3. P. 444. N. 20.
- ICILIUS**, after the Augmentation of the College of *Tribunes*, is put at the Head of that Body, V. 1. P. 420; he was an expert enterprizing Man, and had Eloquence enough to raise Commotions, *Ib.*; he forces the *Consuls* to give the *Tribunes* a joint Right of assembling the Senate, P. 421; and the Senate to pass four Laws which he had drawn up, *Ib.*; these Laws were, *That every private Person who should once legally get a Place in the Ground then going to be inhabited, should be maintained in the Possession of it; That whoever had usurped any Ground from the Publick, should be obliged to restore it; That when any Building was finished by the Undertaker, Appraisers should be appointed to set a Value on it; and That all the Ground which belonged to the Publick, and was not built upon, should be distributed among the People gratis*, *Ib.*; They are called *The Icilian Law*, and with much Solemnity engraven on a Pillar of Brass, erected in the Temple of *Diana*, *Ib.*; *Icilius* summons the two *Consuls* to appear before the *Comitia* of the People, and soon after, drops the Prosecution, P. 422, 423.
- ICILIUS**, a *Plebeian*, to whom *Virginia* had been promised in Marriage, V. 1. P. 478; claims her at the Tribunal of *Appius*, P. 479; does all he can to prevent her being seized by the infamous *Claudius*, P. 480; sends his Son to inform *Virginus* of all that passed, P. 481; stirs up the People to revenge the Murder of *Virginia*, of which *Appius* had been the Cause, P. 483; will not be forced away from her dead Body, *Ib.*; goes to the Army which is making War with the *Sabines*, and persuades them to revolt, P. 487; leads it himself to *Rome*, where there was already the Army which *Cornelius* had led against the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; is created *Tribune of the People*, after the Abdication of the *Decemviri*, P. 489.
- ICILIUS**, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, is extremely zealous for the Execution of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 1. P. 553; he and the other *Icili* his Relations, use many Artifices to get the *Plebeians* admitted to the highest Offices in *Rome*, P. 560.
- ICILIUS**, (*Spurius*) *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 296. N. 67; declaims against a *Patrician*, P. 297; is appointed by the People to draw up the Law he had proposed, to empower the *Tribunes* to assemble the *Curia*, and harangue them on what Occasions they thought proper, P. 298; reads his Law to the *Curia*, *Ib.*; who pass it, *Ib.*; the *Tribune* revives the Disputes about the Division of the Lands, P. 341. N. 17; pursues this Point with great Fury in the *Comitia* of the People, P. 342; and becomes odious to the People themselves, *Ib.*
- ICONIUM**, the Capital of *Lycaonia* in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61.
- ICUS**, an Island in the *Archipelago*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 105.
- IDA**, a Mountain in *Little Phrygia*, very famous among the Poets for the Judgment of *Paris*, V. 3. P. 477. N. 51; V. 4. P. 205. N. 21.
- IDES**, (*The*) which were the third Division of the *Roman Months*, after the *Calends* and *Nones*, were so called from the *Hetrurian* Word *Iduare*, which signified to divide, they dividing the Month into two almost equal Parts; being the 15th Days of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, and the 13th of the other eight Months V. 2. P. 511. N. 97. Col. 2; the *Ides* were consecrated to *Jupiter*, and his *Flamen* offered him a white Sheep on the Day of the *Ides*, with the Skin of which Victim he made himself the *Albo-Gallerus*, *Ib.*
- JERICO**, a City which stood to the East of *Jerusalem*, and was called *Civitas Palmarum*, from the great number of *Palm-Trees* which grew in the Neighbourhood of it, V. 6. P. 101. N. 144.
- JERUSALEM**, the Capital of *Judæa*, is retaken from *Antiochus* by the brave *Judas Maccabæus*, V. 4. P. 518; is besieged and taken by *Pompey* in the Year of *Rome* 689, V. 5. P. 585, 587.
- JESUS**, or *JASON*, deprives his Brother *Onias* of the High Priesthood of the *Jews*, V. 4. P. 363.
- JEWS**, (*The*) are attacked by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, V. 4. P. 518; his Death, P. 525.
- IGURIUM**, a City of *Umbria* near the *Apennines*, V. 4. P. 513. N. 90.
- IGUVIUM**, now *Eugubio*, a City in the Duchy of *Urbino*, V. 6. P. 185. N. 41.
- ILERCAVONES**, (*The*) *ILLARGAVONENSES*, or *ILERCAONES*, an ancient People of *Spain*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 73.
- ILERDA**, now *Lerida*, was one of the chief Cities in *The Tarragonian Province*, V. 5. P. 482. N. 57.
- ILERGETE**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, lived in the Neighbourhood of *Huesca*, *Saragossa*, *Lerida*, and *Balbastro*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 15; P. 86. N. 11; P. 448. N. 28.
- ILIANS**, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Territory of *Ilion*, a City of *Eordæa*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 80.

ILIANS,



- ILIANS**, (*The*) a People who inhabited the western Parts of the Island of *Sardinia*, and were descended from the *Trojans*, V. 4. P. 318. N. 77.
- ILIPA**, There were several Cities of this Name in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 140.
- ILISSUS**, the Name of both a River and City in *Attica*, V. 5. P. 401. N. 37.
- ILIUM**, a City of *Troas*, or *Little Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 162. N. 185; was so called from *Ilus* a King of the *Trojans*, its Founder, and stood between the Coasts of *The Hellespont* and Mount *Ida*, P. 215. N. 39; after it had been destroyed by the *Greeks*, it was rebuilt by *Hector's* Children, V. 5. P. 428. N. 101.
- ILLIBERIS**, now *Collioure* in *Roussillon*, was formerly one of the largest and most wealthy Cities in *Narbonne-Gaul*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 19.
- ILLITHYA**, a Goddess whom the Mythologists make to have been the Daughter of *Juno*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 141; a Medal of this Goddess, P. 426.
- ILLITURGIS**, or **ILURGIS**, an ancient City of *Spain*, which stood on *The Bætis*, now *The Guadalquivir*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 6; P. 320. N. 33; it was one of the chief Cities in the Country of *The Turduli*, P. 442. N. 18; is taken and sacked by *Scipio*, P. 442.
- ILLURCIS**, a City in *Spain*, on the Banks of *The Iberus*, or *Ebro*, towards *Navarre*, V. 4. P. 337. N. 108.
- ILLYRICUM**, is made of larger extent by some of the ancient Geographers, than by others, V. 2. P. 307. N. 49; it reached all along the east Side of the *Adriatick* Sea, from *The Carni* to *Macedonia*, and in breadth comprehended all those Countries which lay between that Sea and the *Danube*, V. 3. P. 19; the *Romans* undertake the Conquest of *Illyricum*, properly so called, in the Year 523, P. 19, 20; *Illyricum*, properly so called, contained only the Ground between the *Drin* and the *Naro*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 43; several Historians have by Mistake confounded this Province with *Dalmatia*, P. 543. N. 8; the *Romans*, after the Defeat of *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, turn it into a Republick, dependent on their own, P. 491.
- ILOTÆ**, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Laconia* in *Greece*, are reduced to perpetual Slavery by the *Lacedæmonians*, V. 4. P. 119. N. 98.
- ILVA**, now *Elba*, an Island in the *Tuscan* Sea, V. 3. P. 562. N. 135.
- ILVATES**, (*The*) of *Livy*, a People whose Situation is entirely unknown, V. 4. P. 79. N. 122.
- ILUCIA**, a City in the Country of the *Oretani*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 144.
- IMAGINIS** (*Jus*), or the Right of setting up the Images of their Ancestors in the Porches of their Houses, was among the *Romans* a Mark of great Distinction, and a Title of Nobility, V. 3. P. 486. N. 88. See *Jus*.
- IMBRINIUM**, a City in the Country of the *Samnites*, near which was fought the Battle which was called *The Battle of Imbrinium*, V. 2. P. 219; a Mistake of *Juglius Lipsius* on this Head, *Ib.* N. 94.
- IMBROS**, an Island at a little distance from *The Thracian Chersonesus*, V. 4. P. 95.
- IMBROS**, now *Lembro*, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 162. N. 186.
- IMMANUENTIUS**, one of the Kings of *Great Britain*, is assassinated by Order of another of the Sovereigns in that Country, V. 6. P. 134.
- IMPAR**, (*Numerus*). See *Number*.
- IMPERATOR**, a transient Title of Honour, which the *Roman* Armies occasionally conferred on their Generals by their Acclamations, V. 5. P. 342.
- IMPIOUS**, or *wicked* Persons, were forbidden by the *Roman* Laws to offer up any Sacrifices to the Gods, V. 1. P. 467. *Law XIII*.
- INARIMA**, See *Ænaria*.
- INCENDIARY**, (an) who maliciously set fire to another Man's House, or an Heap of Corn near his House, was by the *Roman* Law to be imprisoned, scourged, and burnt to Death; if he did it by Accident, he was to repair the Damage, V. 1. P. 452; some Incendiaries set fire to several Parts of *Rome* at the same Time, in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 328; and are punished with Death for it, P. 329.
- INCEST**, The Cognisance of this Crime is reserved by *Numa* to the *Pontifices*, V. 1. P. 71. N. 78; by the *Roman Laws* of *The Twelve Tables*, it was declared to be a capital Crime, P. 467, *Law XII*; and *Numa's* reservation of the Cognisance of it to the College of the *Pontifices*, established. *Ib.* N. 117.
- INDIANS**, (*The*) whom *Ariovistus* sent as a Present to *Metellus Celer*, were most probably *Norwegians*, or *Laplanders*, V. 6. P. 76. N. 57.
- INDIBILIS**, King of a little Canton in *Spain*, is taken Prisoner by *Cneius Scipio*, V. 3. P. 86.
- INDIBILIS**, King of the *Lacetani*, comes with a considerable Body of Troops to the Assistance of the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 287; fights a Battle with *Publius Scipio*, in which he defeats and kills him, P. 288; goes over to the *Romans*, P. 373; upon the Report of the Death of young *Scipio*, quits the *Roman* Party, P. 446; is undeceived as to that Report, but prepares to maintain himself in his Revolt, P. 450; *Scipio* gains a compleat Victory over him, P. 451; *Indibilis* implores the Clemency of his Conqueror, and has no Cause to repent of it, P. 452; after *Scipio* has left *Spain*, he revolts again, P. 473; attacks the *Roman Pro-Consuls*, *Ib.*; and is killed in the Battle, P. 474.



- INDIBILIS, an ancient City in *Spain*, on the Confines of *Catalonia*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 8; or, according to others, near the City of *Tervel* in *Arragon*, *Ib.*
- INDUCIONARUS, King of the *Treviri* in *Gaul*, raises up his Neighbours against *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 135, 136.
- INDUS, (*The*) a River which divides *India* from *Persia*, V. 6. P. 125. N. 8.
- INFANTRY, (*The Roman*) are ordered to be maintained at the Expence of the Publick, when in the Field, by a Law passed by the Senate, in the Year 347, V. 1. P. 561; the Pay of a *Roman* Foot-Soldier in *Polybius's* Time, was about two pence halfpeny *English* a Day, *Ib.* N. 12.
- INFERNAL, (*Gods*). See *Manes*.
- INGAUNI, (*The*) a People who possessed a small Canton on the Sea-Coasts of *Liguria*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 27; they were so called from the Name of *Ingaunum* their capital City, V. 4. P. 2. N. 6.
- INHERITANCES, By the *Roman* Laws, every Father of a Family had a Power to dispose of his Estate as he pleased, V. 1. P. 448, *Law* I; if he died Intestate, and without Children, his nearest Relation was his Heir; if without any near Relation, the Inheritance fell to one of his own Name, *Ib.* *Law* II; If a *Freedman* died Intestate, and without Heirs, during the Life of his Patron, or his Patron's Children, the *Freedman's* Effects were inherited by his Patron's Family, P. 449, *Law* III; If a Man died in Debt, his Heirs were obliged to pay his Debts, every one in proportion to the Share he had in the Inheritance, *Ib.* *Law* IV.
- INN, (*The*) rises in one of the *Alpes*, and passes through the Country of *Tirol*, to *Inspruck*, *Hall*, *Kufstein*, and then enters *Bavaria*, and falls into *The Danube* at *Passau*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 19.
- INO, See *Matuta*.
- INSTRUMENTS OF MUSICK, The Persons who played on them, were reckoned the first Body of Tradesmen in *Rome*, and a College, V. 2. P. 266, 267; *Appius Claudius*, the *Ædile*, undertakes the Reformation of this College, which he thought too numerous in a warlike City, P. 267; they, enraged at the Regulations intended to be made, leave *Rome*, and all retire to *Tibur*, *Ib.*; the Artifice made use of to bring them back, P. 267, 268; they are re-established in all their old Rights, and have new ones granted them, P. 268.
- INSUBRES, (*The*) a People of *Transalpine Gaul*, V. 2. P. 5; the most probable Opinion of their first Situation is, that they lived in a Part of the present *Burgundy*, *Ib.* N. 21; a Colony of these ancient *Gauls* come from beyond *The Alpes*, and settle in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 1; join with the *Statielles* and *Iriates* against the *Romans*, P. 7; the *Consul* *Cethegus* endeavours to draw off the *Canomani* from their Alliance, P. 79; and entirely defeats the *Insubres*, in the Year 556, P. 80.
- INSUBRIA, a Country in *Italy*, which is now the greatest Part of the *Dutchy of Milan*, V. 3. P. 9. N. 16; its ancient Limits, P. 536. N. 80; V. 4. P. 78. N. 116.
- INTEMELII, (*The*) a People who inhabited the most southern and western Parts of *Insubria*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 28.
- INTERAMNA, a City in the Country of the *Volsci*, surnamed *Lirinas*, and its Inhabitants *Succusani*, and to which the *Romans* send a Colony, in the Year 441, V. 2. P. 266. N. 49; there were several Cities of this Name in *Italy*, one in *Umbria*, another in *Picenum*, and a third in the Country of the *Bruttii*, P. 354. N. 7; it stood in that Part of *Latium*, which is now called *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 48.
- INTERCATIA, a City of *Old Castille*, V. 4. P. 570. N. 73.
- INTERREGNUM, the first at *Rome* was after the Death of *Romulus*, in the Years 38, 39, V. 1. P. 54; the second after the Death of *Numa*, in the Year 83, P. 74; the third after the Death of *Tullus*, in the Years 113, 117, P. 97; the fourth, and, properly speaking, the last, was after the Death of *Ancus*, in the Year 139, P. 108, 109; another, in the large Sense of the Word, happened for several Years, from 377 to 382, V. 2. P. 65; another in the Year 385, P. 69; another in the Year 397; another in the Year 401, P. 111; another in the Year 410, P. 134; another of seven Months, in the Year 700, V. 6. P. 138; another of two Months, in the same Year, P. 149, 150.
- IOLAUS, the Nephew and inseparable Companion of *Hercules*, to whom the *Atbenians* erected an Altar, and worshipped with *Hercules*, V. 3. P. 171. N. 147; and the *Thebans* called the Festival instituted jointly to the Honour of both the Uncle and Nephew *Iolaia*, *Ib.*
- IOLCOS, a City of *Magnesia*, at the Foot of Mount *Pelion*, V. 4. P. 432. N. 102.
- JONATHAN, the High-Priest of the *Jews*, joins with *Alexander Bala* against *Demetrius Soter*, V. 5. P. 7; defeats *Apollonius*, one of the Generals of *Demetrius*, P. 2. N. 2; for which he is magnificently rewarded by *Alexander*, P. 3. N. 2; gains the Friendship of *Demetrius Nicanor*, P. 7; who nevertheless cannot be prevailed on to withdraw the *Syrian* Troops which kept Garrison in the Citadel of *Sion*, P. 65. N. 7; P. 66; *Jonathan* takes the Part of *Antiochus*, the Son of *Alexander Bala*, P. 67; supports him against his Governour *Tryphon*, who would have taken away the Name from him, *Ib.*; *Tryphon*, by the basest Act of Treachery takes *Jonathan* Prisoner, *Ib.*; and puts him and his two Sons to Death, P. 68.
- JORDAN, the famous River in *Judæa*, has two Springs at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*,  
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- nus*, one of which is called *Jor*, and the other *Dan*, and from those took its Name, which it retains to this Day, V. 5. P. 585. N. 77.
- JOSEPHUS, his Account of the Revolution which put an end to the Reign and Life of *Alexander Bala*, disagrees much with the Order of Events, as related in the Books of *Maccabees*, V. 5. P. 4. Note.
- IPBUS, a City of *Phrygia*, near which was fought the famous Battle, called from thence *The Battle of Ipsus*, and of which nothing now remains but the Name, V. 2. P. 422. N. 40.
- IRESIÆ, a City on the Borders of Mount *Olympus*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
- IRIA, the capital City of the People called from thence *Iriates*, V. 4. P. 7. N. 17.
- ISALCA, a *Getulian* Officer, is sent by *Hannibal* to *Casilinum*, to summon the Inhabitants to open their Gates to him, V. 3. P. 156; but they make a Sally upon him and drive him back, *Ib.*
- ISAURICUS, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- ISAURICUS, afterwards *Isauropolis*, now *Saurra*, the Capital of *Isauria*, in the Country of *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.
- ISCHIA, See *Ænaria*.
- ISCLERUS, (*The*) a little River which falls into *The Vulturinus*, V. 2. P. 234. N. 2.
- ISER, (*The*) rises in the Frontiers of *Tirol*, runs on to *Munich*, and falls into *The Danube*, V. 2. P. 4. N. 20.
- ISERE, (*The*) rises in *The Alps*, waters a Part of *Savoy* and *Dauphinè*, and falls into *The Rhone* near *Valence*, V. 5. P. 173. N. 9.
- ISIONDE, a City mentioned by *Livy* and *Polybius*, but now unknown, V. 4. P. 237. N. 93.
- ISIS, (*The Mysteries of*) had a great resemblance of those of *Ceres*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 53; the *Isis* and *Osiris* of the *Egyptians* were as it were Types of the chief *Pagan* Deities, P. 44, 45; their Worship is abolished at *Rome*, in the Year 534, P. 45; most of the ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors confound *Isis* with *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26.
- ISLAND OF THE TIBER, (*The*) was not thought a Part of *Rome* in the Time of *Ancus Marcius*, V. 1. P. 102. N. 13; this Island, which may be also called *The Island of the two Bridges*, and *The Sacred Island*, was formed at first by the Trees and Sheaves of Corn which the *Romans* threw into the River, P. 199; the ancient *Romans* built several Temples in this Island, particularly one to *Æsculapius*, another to *Jupiter*, and a third to *Faunus*, *Ib.* N. 19.
- ISLANDS, (*Æolian*) *The*, their Number, Names, and Situation, V. 1. P. 586. N. 65.
- ISOCRATES, an Orator, is brought to *Rome* as a Criminal, and there treated with Contempt, V. 4. P. 536.
- ISSA, an Island, whose Inhabitants surrender to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 20, 22; it is now called *Lissa*, or *Isola*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 102; and lays in the Sea of *Dalmatia*, P. 372. N. 32.
- ISSUS, (*The*) a River of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 102.
- ISTHMA, a City above *Demetrius*, which is thought to have been the same as *Istia*, or *Orea*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 113.
- ISTHMIAN, (*Games*) *The*, a Festival instituted in Honour to *Palæmon* and *Melicertes*, and celebrated every three Years in *The Isthmus of Corinth*, from which they took their Name, V. 3. P. 24. N. 54.
- ISTRIA, a Province which lies between *The Gulph of Trias* to that of *Quarnero* and *Liburnia*, V. 2. P. 307. N. 50; was bounded formerly by *The Arsa*, and *The Rhezano*, and was so called from *Ister*, the old Name of *The Danube*, V. 3. P. 39. N. 92; the *Romans* make themselves Masters of it in the Year 532, P. 39.
- ITALICA, a City of *Andalusia*, where the Emperors *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Theodosius the Great* were born, V. 5. P. 20. N. 56.
- ITALUS, a Prince who conquered the greatest Part of the Country since called *Italy*, from his Name, V. 1. P. 9.
- ITALY, took its Name from *Italus*, a Conqueror, who raised himself a vast Dominion in that Country before the Arrival of *Hercules*, V. 1. P. 9; it was called *Saturnia*, before the Time of *Italus*, because, as is pretended, the God *Saturn* took Refuge there, *Ib.*; and also *Oenotria*, from one *Oenotrus*, (from whom *Italus* descended) who brought a Colony thither, *Ib.*; *Tertullian's* Opinion is, that the last was the most ancient of these two Names, *Ib.* N. 42; the ancient Authors are so much divided about the first Inhabitants of *Italy*, that no reasonable Conjecture can be formed of them, P. 6. N. 27; when *Æneas* landed in this Country, P. 5; he finds the People come off from their ancient Barbarity, P. 6.
- ITONIA, a City on the Banks of *The Parmisus* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 178. N. 24.
- ITUCA, a City of *Andalusia*, which *Pliny* calls *Virtus Julia*, V. 5. P. 20. N. 55.
- JUBA, King of *Mauritania*, defeats one of *Cæsar's* Lieutenants in *The Civil War*, V. 6. P. 207; and *Pompey* to reward him, causes him to be declared a King by the Senate of his Party, P. 208.
- JUBELLIUS, a *Capuan* Trooper, fights a single Combat with a *Roman* Trooper, V. 3. P. 183; and puts an end to it with a Jest, *Ib.*
- JUBELLIUS, (*Decius*). See *Decius*.
- JUBELLIUS TAURCA, a brave *Capuan*, V. 3. P. 311; reproaches the *Pro-Consul Fulvius* with the Cruelty with which he treated the *Capuan* Senators, and that he might not survive them, kills himself, *Ib.*; but some Authors, as *Livy* in particular, give



give a different Account of his tragical End, *Ib.* N. 74.

JUDACILIUS, (*Caius*) is made one of their Generals by the Rebels in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; makes himself Master of almost all *Apulia*, P. 341; performs a memorable Exploit in order to get into *Asculum*, which is besieged by the *Romans*, P. 347; signalizes his Entrance into that City by a terrible Execution, P. 348; after which he kills himself with a great deal of Solemnity, *Ib.*

JUDAS, (*Maccabæus*) resists *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 518; defeats his Armies, *Ib.*; and retakes *Jerusalem*, which that Prince had seized and prophaned, P. 519; after the Death of *Antiochus*, makes Peace with his Successor, P. 526; puts the *Jews* under the Protection of the *Romans*, P. 537; by a Treaty which he concludes with the *Roman* Senate, *Ib.*; is killed in a Battle he loses with one of the Generals of the King of *Syria*, *Ib.*

JUDEA, is invaded and pillaged by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, V. 4. P. 363, 409.

JUDGE, It was a capital Crime, by the *Laws* of the *Twelve Tables*, for any Judge or Arbitrator, to take Money of any Party whose Cause was to be tried by him, V. 1. P. 455, *Law* III.

JUGARIUS, (*Vicus*) a Street in *Rome* which took its Name from a Temple built in Honour of *Juno-Juga*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 6.

JUGERUM, (*The*) of the *Romans*, according to *Pliny*, contained no more than 240 *Roman* Feet, V. 1. P. 116. N. 51; the *Romans*, strictly speaking, meant by this Term, as much Land as a Yoke of Oxen could plough in a Day, V. 2. P. 64. N. 25; the Law which enacted, That no *Roman* should possess more than 50 *Jugera* of Land, is at last passed in the Year 385, P. 73; the *Jugerum* contained two *Actus* of Ground, and each *Actus* contained 140 square Feet, V. 5. P. 13. N. 28.

JUGURTHA, the Prince of *Numidia*, brings *Scipio* a Reinforcement of Cavalry, Elephants and Slingers from *Micipsa*, V. 5. P. 87, 88; he was the natural Son of *Manastabal*, and Grandson of the great *Massinissa* King of *Numidia*, P. 87; *Micipsa*, *Manastabal*'s lawful Son and Heir, brought him up in his Palace with his own Children, P. 87, 199; he soon excels the King's Sons in all their Exercises, and discovers his natural Pride and Ambition, P. 87; the King therefore, being grown jealous of him, sends him with this Reinforcement into *Spain*, in hopes his Courage would lead him into Danger, and he would by that Means be destroyed, *Ib.*; but instead of that, the young *Numidian* contracts such Friendships with the young *Romans* in *Scipio*'s Army, as were of great Service to him ever after, *Ib.*; particularly with young *Marius*, whom he rivals

in the Affections of the General, who had a great Esteem for both, P. 88; *Micipsa* adopts him, and makes him Co-Heir with his own Sons to his Kingdom, P. 200; the first Use he makes of his Rank, is to assume an Ascendant over his Brothers, the lawful Heirs of his Benefactor, *Ib.*; then he gets rid of the younger by an Assassination, P. 201; makes War with the elder with great Violence, *Ib.*; the latter brings his Complaints to the Senate of *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha* corrupts most of the Senators with his Presents, P. 202; and continues to pursue with great Vehemence his Brother, whom he besieges in his capital City, P. 203; and at last has him murdered, after forcing him to surrender by Capitulation. P. 204; the heighnousness of this abominable Crime exasperated the *Roman* People against him, and they at last resolve to make War with him, P. 205; when informed by his Spies of what had passed at *Rome*, he sends thither his Son, to divert the Blow that threatened him, with his Money, P. 206; nevertheless, the *Consul* appointed to reduce him to Reason is ordered to set out from *Rome*, *Ib.*; but *Jugurtha* finds Means to gain him, P. 207; and by his Interposition, makes a feigned Peace with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is summoned to appear before the People at *Rome*, P. 210; goes thither, P. 211; and enters the City without any Attendants, like an accused Person, *Ib.*; submits to have Interrogatories put to him in the *Comitia*, *Ib.*; and when ready to answer them, a *Tribune of the People*, whom he bought, enjoins him Silence, and extricates him out of these Difficulties, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha* causes *Massiva*, the natural Son of *Gulussa*, *Micipsa*'s Brother, to be assassinated, P. 212; this villainous Act, committed in *Rome* it self, involves him in new Difficulties, *Ib.*; and he makes his escape, *Ib.*; as soon as returned to *Numidia*, he amuses the *Consul* who was come to make War with him, *Ib.*; and forces him to return to *Rome* without doing any thing, *Ib.*; after the *Consul*'s Departure, *Jugurtha* corrupts some of the *Roman* Soldiers and seizes their Camp, P. 216; and makes the *Roman* General, and the rest of the Army whom he could not corrupt, to pass under the Yoke, *Ib.*; the News of this Disgrace makes a great Impression on the People at *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha*, intimidated by the Conduct of the new General sent against him, sends an Ambassador to him, to offer a surrender of himself and his Dominions, P. 218; the *Roman* General, without Regard to the Promises of the *Numidian* King, marches his Army against him, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha*, finding that he can neither corrupt nor over-reach his Enemy, pulls off the Mask, and acts openly against him, *Ib.*; gives the *Roman* Army Battle, P. 219; the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over



- over him, P. 220; he recruits his Army, P. 221; and with his new Troops harasses the *Romans*, P. 223; besieges them in their Camp before *Zama*, *Ib.*; he is forced to retire, P. 224; soon recovers himself, and attacks the *Romans* with his Cavalry, *Ib.*; the ill Success of this Attempt, but chiefly the Discourse of one of his Confidants who had formed a Design against his Life, makes him resolve to surrender up himself entirely to the *Roman Republic*, P. 225; accordingly, he delivers up to the *Romans* his Money and Elephants, but then changes his Mind, *Ib.*; raises a new Army, *Ib.*; gains the Inhabitants of *Vacta*, who put the *Roman Garrison* to the Sword, P. 226; the *Romans* retake the City and plunder it, *Ib.*; pursue *Jugurtha* to his Solitudes, P. 234; take the Castle of *Tbala* by Force, and the Garrison burn themselves and the King's Treasures with them, *Ib.*; *Jugurtha* is defeated in a pitched Battle, P. 245; *Bocchus*, after this Loss, negotiates a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 246; obtains a Truce, P. 247; what passed between *Bocchus*, *Jugurtha*, and the *Romans*, during this Truce, P. 246, &c. the *Romans*, by *Sylla*, propose to *Bocchus* the delivering up of the King of *Numidia* to them, P. 250; *Bocchus* is very irresolute with respect to this Treachery, P. 251; but at last complies with the *Romans*, and delivers up *Jugurtha*, P. 252; who is carried to *Rome* in Chains, and thrown into a close Prison, P. 254; *Bocchus* obtains part of the captive King's Dominions, as a Reward for his Treachery, P. 258; *Jugurtha* adorns the Triumph of *Marius* his Conqueror, P. 262, and dies six Days after in a very miserable manner, P. 263.
- JULIA**, a Name assumed by several Cities in *Spain*, which *Pliny* mentions, because *Julius Caesar* took them under his Protection, V. 5. P. 26. N. 55.
- JULIA**, of the Family of the *Cæsars*, marries the famous *Marius*, V. 5. P. 278.
- JULIA**, a *Roman Lady*, greatly esteemed for her Virtue, first married *Marcius Antonius* the Father of the famous *Mark Anthony*, and after his Death, *Publius Cornelius Lentulus Sura*, who was executed for being concerned in *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 5. P. 496. N. 83.
- JULIA**, the Daughter of *Cæsar* and Wife of *Pompey*, dies at *Rome* and is extremely lamented, V. 6. P. 134; her Obsequies, *Ib.* N. 29.
- JULIA CÆSAREA**, the capital City of *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 8.
- JULIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, remove from *Alba* to *Rome*, and are ranked among the Senatorial, V. 1. P. 91. N. 115; they came originally from *Alba Longa*, V. 5. P. 359. N. 2; carried up its Pedigree to *Æneas*, P. 360. N. 3; but all that is certain is, that it was one of those which were of the first Rank of the *Patricians*, P. 360. N. 2.
- JULIAN**, (*Laws*) *The*, were those which *Julius Cæsar* had got passed in his *Prætorship*, and after it, till the Year 694 inclusive, V. 6. P. 70; the chief of these Laws were, *That no General should receive any Present of Gold from any Cities, unless when a Triumph was decreed him; That the Governours of Provinces should not judge any Inhabitant of a free Nation without Appeal; That they should lodge their Books of Accounts in the Hands of the Secretaries of the chief Cities of their Provinces; and, That those Governours should be deemed Oppressors, who should take Money from the Provinces through which they passed, or which they were sent to visit or govern, by the Republic*, P. 71; to which the ancient Codes add twelve other Laws which they call *Julian*, and Date in the Year of *Cæsar's Consulship*, P. 70. N. 46; one concerning insolvent Debtors; a second concerning the Right of the *Knights* to be Judges and Senators; a third concerning the Banishment of sacrilegious Magistrates, usurping the Goods of others, or altering the Coin; a fourth, concerning Restitution for Breaches of Trust; a fifth for settling the *Grecian Provinces*; a sixth concerning the Provisions to be furnished by the *Roman Cities* and Towns, for the Magistrates and Governours; a seventh concerning the Power of *Pro-Consuls* and *Prætors*; an eighth concerning Sales and Farms; a ninth concerning the Forfeiture to the Publick of a certain Proportion of all Effects given away by *Will* from the lawful Heirs; the tenth and eleventh concerning the Validity of *Wills*; and the twelfth against corrupt Judges and Magistrates, and false Witnesses, *Ib.*
- JULIUS**, (*Caius*) a Man well affected to the People, is made *Consul* in the Year of *Rome* 271, V. 1. P. 340.
- JULIUS**, (*Caius*) a Tribune of the People in the Year 330, would fain make the *Consul*, *Caius Sempronius*, responsible for the ill Success of the *Roman Army* against the *Volsci* in the Battle of *Verrugo*, V. 1. P. 540, 541.
- JULIUS**, (*Caius*) one of the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, is sent by *Catiline* into *Apulia*, to make an Insurrection there, V. 6. P. 14.
- JULIUS-CÆSAR**, (*Caius*) the famous *Roman* who destroyed the Republick, and afterwards became the first *Roman* Emperor, was born in the Year of *Rome* 654, V. 5. P. 301; when very young, is almost necessarily driven into *Cinna's* Party, P. 440. N. 124; pretended to be descended from *Æneas* and the Goddess *Venus*, P. 469. N. 28; loses his Father when but 16 Years of Age, *Ib.*; is brought up by his Mother *Aurelia*, who engages him when young, to a rich *Roman Lady*, *Ib.*; whom he divorces to marry *Cornelia*, *Cinna's*



*Cinna's Daughter*, P. 469; is made High-Priest of *Jupiter* at 17 Years of Age, *Ib.*; refuses to divorce *Cornelia* at *Sylla's* Request, for which the *Dictator* deprives him of his High-Priesthood, and of his Wife's Fortune, and some Estates he had inherited from his Relations, and his Life is in great Danger, P. 470. N. 28; he therefore flees into *Sabinia*, *Ib.*; is there taken Prisoner by one of *Sylla's* Officers, who lets him go for a Sum of Money, *Ib.*; he then flees to the Court of *Nicomedes* King of *Bitbynia*, and tarries there till the Death of *Sylla*, *Ib.*; made his first Campaign in *Asia*, under the *Prætor Marcus Minucius Therminus*, *Ib.* N. 29; signalizes himself at the Siege of *Mitylene*, and had several *Civic Crowns* given him, *Ib.*; says, that *Sylla's* Resignation of the *Dictatorship*, was the *Act of a very ignorant Man*, P. 471; accuses *Cornelius Dolabella*, and gains a great Reputation for Eloquence, by the Speech he makes against him, P. 483; leaves *Rome*, and is taken by the Pyrates, whom he treats more like a Master, than a Captive and a Slave, *Ib.* N. 61, 62; by his Bravery and Prudence, restores Tranquillity to *The Pergamian Province*, which the dread of the very Name of *Mitbridates* was like to have terrified into a Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 498. N. 87; speaks in favour of the famous *Manilian Law*, P. 557; his first Engagements with *Catiline*, P. 569; in his *Ædileship*, he takes such Steps as pave the Way for his future Grandeur, P. 575; particularly by endeavouring to justify *Marius's* Character, and blacken that of *Sylla*, P. 577.

He seems to have privately supported *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 2, 6, 33. N. 55; P. 34; prosecutes *Caius Rabirius*, P. 10; whom *Cicero* defends, and gets acquitted, P. 11; makes a very artful Speech in full Senate, in order to save the Lives of those of the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, whom the *Consul Cicero* had imprisoned, and convicted of Treason against the Republick, P. 28; nevertheless, the Criminals are put to Death, P. 31; *Cicero's* great Credit raises *Cæsar's* Jealousy, and he resolves to ruin him, P. 32; an ill Return for *Cicero's* not involving him in the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, which he might have done, P. 33. N. 55; the Senate displeased with some factious Proceedings of *Cæsar*, deprive him of his *Prætorship*, P. 35; but soon after restore him to his Office, P. 36; which he exercises very tyrannically, P. 39. N. 64, 65; P. 40. N. 66; is made *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 40; has some domestick Uneasiness, and carries on an Intrigue with *Pompey's* Wife, P. 41; whom *Pompey* divorces, P. 45; *Cæsar* is made *Pro-Prætor* of *Spain*, P. 59; tells one of his Attendants, who being in a Cottage observed that there was no Ambition there, *That he had rather be the first Man in a Cottage than the second of*

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*Rome*, *Ib.*; destroys some Banditti who infested the Country, P. 60; carries the War into *Portugal*, *Ib.*; there utterly extirpates the *Hermi*, P. 60, 61; is saluted *Imperator* by his Troops, P. 61; conducts the Affairs of his Province with Prudence, *Ib.*; and when returned to *Italy*, declines the *Triumph* he demanded, in order to get the *Consulship*, which he pursues with the most refined Policy, P. 61, 62; this was properly the beginning of that *Triumvirate* which was the Ruin of the Republick, P. 62; in order to form this *Triumvirate*, *Cæsar* begins with reconciling *Crassus* and *Pompey*, whose Rivalship had set them at variance, *Ib.*; *Cæsar* is chosen *Consul* for the Year 694, P. 64; enters upon his Office, P. 65; causes all the Decrees of the Senate and of the People to be made into one Body of Laws, P. 66; proposes to the Senate *The Agrarian Law*, but qualified with all possible Prudence, *Ib.* N. 34; *The Conscrip* Fathers commend the Law, but postpone passing it in Form, P. 67; *Cæsar* enraged at their affected Delays, proposes the Law at the Tribunal of the People, *Ib.*; who, notwithstanding several Interruptions, pass it in a solemn manner, P. 68; after the Conclusion of this troublesome Affair, *Cæsar* marries his Daughter *Julia* to *Pompey*, notwithstanding he had before promised her to *Servilius Cæpio*, P. 69; and to secure himself effectually in the Superiority he had already acquired over the Republick, he attaches the *Roman Knights* to him, by some signal Services which he does that Body, P. 70; then gets all the Acts of *Pompey* during his Administration in the *Levant*, approved; and all the Laws which *Cæsar* himself had drawn up, and were from him called *The Julian Laws*, passed and confirmed, *Ib.* N. 45, 46; a great Number of Senators, offended at his Power which is supported by the two other *Triumviri*, resolve to come no more to the Senate, P. 71, 72; what some Authors say, of *Cicero's* attempting the Life of *Cæsar*, is very improbable, P. 71; *Cæsar* prevails on the People to consent to *Clodius's* Adoption, and Degradation to the State of a *Plebeian*, P. 74; then procures *Clodius* the *Tribuneship*, *Ib.*; marries the Daughter of *Calpurnius Piso*, not so much out of Affection as Policy, P. 75; obtains the Government of the three largest Provinces in the Republick, *Ib.*; basely abuses *Cicero's* Confidence in him to his Ruin, P. 79; then offers him the Post of Lieutenant General in his Army, P. 80. N. 70; *Pompey* diverts *Cicero* from accepting that Offer, P. 81; this Refusal enrages *Cæsar*, who from that Time becomes his avowed Enemy, *Ib.*; *Cæsar*, after the Banishment of *Cicero*, marches with an Army into *The Gauls*, P. 87; there to make War with the *Helvetians*, *Ib.*; these People send Ambassadors to him, P.

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87; who gives them a rough Answer, and takes proper Steps to reduce them, *Ib.*; defeats a Part of their Army, *Ib.*; and soon after gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 88; sends back all that survived the Battle to repeople their own Country, P. 90; as soon as delivered from the *Helvetians*, he marches against *Ariovistus* King of the *Suevi*, with a Resolution to fight him, *Ib.*; has an Interview with that King, P. 91; who behaves himself perfidiously towards him, P. 92; *Cæsar*, that this Treachery might not long escape unpunished, takes proper Measures to reduce him, *Ib.*; prepares to give him Battle, *Ib.*; utterly defeats him, and forces him to leave *The Gauls*, which he was endeavouring to subdue, P. 93; after this Victory, *Cæsar* returns to *Cisalpine Gaul*, where he prepares to put in Execution the Scheme he had long formed, of making himself absolute Master of the Republick, *Ib.* N. 125; raises two new *Legions* in *Insubria*, with which he marches into *Belgic Gaul*, P. 101; encamps on the Banks of *The Aisne*, P. 102; there defeats an Army of *Gauls*, consisting of the Troops of several of the *Gallic* Nations, P. 103; this Victory is followed by a second, P. 104; the *Aduatici* deal treacherously by him, P. 105; for which he severely punishes them, *Ib.*; then returns into *Insubria*, and causes a Decree to be passed at *Rome*, for *Supplications* to be made on his Account for fifteen Days together, *Ib.*; the famous *Mark Anthony* becomes one of his Lieutenant Generals, P. 112; *Cæsar* carries on the War in *Celtic Gaul*, P. 113; with prodigious Success, P. 114, 115; a very great Number of illustrious *Romans* repair to him to *Lucca*, whither he is come to spend the Winter, P. 118; *Crassus* and *Pompey* obtain his Consent for their having the *Consulship* for the Year 698, P. *Ib.*; he is confirmed in his Government of *The Gauls*, and goes to make War with the *Suevi*, P. 119; who send him a very haughty Message, P. 120; and attack him contrary to their Promise, P. 121; he revenges himself for their Perfidy, and makes a very terrible Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; after this Victory, he crosses *The Rhine* over a Bridge which he built over it, *Ib.*; lays waste the Country of the *Sicambri*, *Ib.*; then goes into *Britain*, P. 122; fights, and defeats the Inhabitants of that Island, *Ib.*; from thence returns to *Insubria*, and the Senate decree him *Supplications* for twenty Days, P. 123; the People prolong his Government of *The Gauls* for three Years, P. 124; then, before he returns to *Britain*, in pursuit of Glory, *Cæsar* punishes the Revolt of *Dumnorix*, P. 132; arrives in *Britain*, and defeats the Inhabitants, P. 133; his Fleet is much damaged by a violent Storm, *Ib.*; he penetrates into the Island, and subdues one of the most formidable Sovereigns in

it, *Ib.*; receives the News of the Death of *Julia* his Daughter, and returns into *The Gauls*, P. 134; the Famine that rages there, obliges him to divide his Troops, for their more convenient Subsistence, *Ib.*; the *Belgæ* take this Opportunity to revolt, and greatly embarrass him and his Lieutenants, P. 135, 136; *Cæsar*, after he has acquired much Glory in this Expedition, ravages the Countries of the *Nervii*, of the People of *Hannault*, and of *The Cambresis*, and enriches his Soldiers with Booty, P. 147; assembles the States-General of the *Gauls* at *Paris*, in order to know, who were faithful to him, *Ib.*; makes use of the faithful *Gauls* to oppose them that were revolted, P. 148; is unexpectedly attacked by the *Sicambri*, P. 149; goes again to winter in *Insubria*, that he may be near *Rome*, *Ib.*; privately distributes immense Sums among the People, in order to secure them more and more to him, P. 151; some *Tribunes* are for nominating him *Consul*, but he desires them to reserve their Good-will for another Time, *Ib.* N. 70; *Pompey* endeavours to get him for ever excluded from the *Consulship*, P. 152; the *Gauls* shake off the *Roman Yoke*, and take up Arms again, P. 155; this new Revolt obliges him to repass the *Alpes*, P. 156; and he makes a very glorious Campaign, wherein he forces them to return to their Duty, P. 156, 165; in this Campaign he besieges and takes *Avaricum* or *Bourges*, P. 157, 158; beats the Generalissimo of the *Gauls*, P. 162, 164; and forces him to surrender at Discretion, P. 165; *Pompey* by his Agents, endeavours to destroy *Cæsar*, P. 167; who, on the other hand, takes Pains to increase his Power and Interest, P. 167, 168. N. 6; demands to be continued in his Employments, P. 172; and being refused, declares he will gain his Point by open Force, P. 173. N. 27; in the mean time, labours to compleat the Conquest of *The Gauls*, P. 173, 174; drives several Nations before him, which were entered into a League against him, P. 174; defeats the People of *Anjou* by his Lieutenants *Fabius* and *Caninius*, P. 175; takes the City of *Uxellodunum*, and punishes the Inhabitants for their Revolt in an exemplary manner, P. 176; reduces *The Gauls* to the State of a *Roman Province*, *Ib.*; then draws near *Rome*, to sound the Dispositions of the People towards him, P. 177; endeavours to draw off some of *Pompey's* best Friends from him, P. 178; *Scribonius*, who was one of them, serves *Cæsar* in the most artful manner, P. 179; the Senate take away one of his *Legions* from him, P. 180; without concerning himself about this small diminution of his Troops, he continues to gain upon the *Roman People*, *Ib.*; and secures the Affections of his Soldiers more and more, P.



181. N. 34; writes to the Senate, not to deprive him of his Governments, unless they, at the same Time, deprive the other Governours, P. 181. This Letter occasions a Decree, whereby both *Cæsar* and *Pompey* are ordered to lay down their Arms at the same Time, P. 182; *Pompey*, at the pressing Instances of the *Consul Marcellus*, determines to take Arms against *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; who writes another Letter to the Senate, P. 183; which the *Consuls* reject with Scorn, *Ib.*; and pass several Decrees against him, P. 184; upon this he makes a Speech to his Army, P. 185; arrives at the Banks of *The Rubicon*, P. 186; which, after much uneasiness of Mind, he at last passes, with a Resolution to make War on his Country, *Ib.*; his Army join him at *Ariminum*, from whence he endeavours to make his Way to *Rome*, P. 187; *Pompey* sends Deputies to him to treat of Peace, P. 188; but the Negotiation does not succeed, *Ib.*; *Cæsar* advances towards *Rome*, and makes himself Master of several Places on the Road, P. 189; shews great Generosity to *Domitius*, P. 191. N. 63; and to *Aelius Pelignus*, *Ib.* N. 64; besieges *Pompey* in *Brindes*, or *Brundisium*, *Ib.*; *Pompey* leaves the City, and *Cæsar* makes himself Master of it, P. 192; an Interview between *Cæsar* and *Cicero*, P. 193. N. 65; *Cæsar* comes to *Rome*, and seizes the publick Treasure, P. 193, 194; makes Preparations to oppose the Enterprizes of *Pompey*, P. 194; sets out from *Rome*, *Ib.*; begins the Siege of *Marseilles*, P. 195; and whilst his Lieutenants vigorously pursue it, goes into *Spain*, and there makes War with all the Bravery and Conduct of a great General, P. 197; has a very sharp Engagement with *Afranius*, *Pompey's* Lieutenant, P. 198; is himself and his Army brought into imminent Danger by a sudden Inundation, P. 199; this is told at *Rome*, and gives great Joy to his Enemies, *Ib.* N. 70; *Cæsar* extricates himself out of this Difficulty with great Address, *Ib.*; and pursues the Army of the Enemy, which is obliged to decamp, P. 200; this Expedition is thought a Master-piece in the Art of War, *Ib.*; he obliges *Afranius* and *Petreibus*, the two most famous Generals of the contrary Party, to surrender up themselves and their Army to him, P. 202, 203; *Varro*, another of *Pompey's* Lieutenants, has much the same Fate, P. 203; *Cæsar* returns into *Italy*, and in his Way passes by *Marseilles*, and determines the Fate of that City, P. 204; appeases a Mutiny in his ninth *Legion*, *Ib.*; arrives at *Rome*, P. 205; is there informed, that he is promoted to the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*; makes several wise Laws, P. 205, 206; abdicates the *Dictatorship*; and is elected *Consul*, P. 206; some of his Lieutenants are ill treated by those of *Pompey*, *Ib.*; he leaves *Rome*, and takes possession

of the *Consulship* at *Brindes*, P. 208; goes from thence by Sea to *Chaonia*, the extreme Part of *Epirus*, P. 209; makes himself Master of *Oricum* and *Apollonia*, and forms a Design of besieging *Dyrrachium*, which *Pompey* had made his Magazine of Arms, P. 210; but upon the Defeat of one of his Fleets, he makes new Proposals of an Accommodation with *Pompey*, which do not succeed, P. 211; being very uneasy at not receiving his Troops which he had sent for from *Italy*, he embarks alone, and in Disguise, on board a little Sloop, to go and fetch them himself, P. 212; the Boat is driven back by a Storm, P. 213; he besieges *Pompey* in his Camp, tho' stronger than himself, P. 216; *Pompey* attacks his Lines and is repulsed, P. 217; but at length forces them, P. 219; *Cæsar*, when thus beaten by his Rival decamps, and enters *Macedon*, *Ib.*; comes and encamps on the Plain of *Pharsalia*, P. 222; there *Pompey*, at the pressing Instances of his Officers, determines to fight a decisive Battle, P. 223; *Cæsar* makes a Speech to his Soldiers before the Battle, P. 224; which is described, P. 224, 225; *Cæsar* is victorious, and takes Possession of the Camp of his Enemy, P. 226; shews great Moderation after his Victory, P. 226, 227; the Death of *Pompey*, which soon follows after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, makes *Cæsar* Master of the World, P. 231.

**JULIUS-CÆSAR**, (*Caius*) surnamed *Strabo*, the Brother of *Lucius*, V. 5. P. 336; had great Talents, and obtained the Offices of *Quæstor*, *Curule Ædile*, *Tribune of the People*, *Decemvir*, and *Pontifex*, *Ib.* N. 84; in vain solicits for the *Consulship*, P. 359; is murdered by Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 385.

**JULIUS-CÆSAR**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 663, V. 5. P. 336; has *Samnium* appointed him for his Province, P. 337; begins Hostilities with the rebellious *Allies*, P. 339; is beaten, P. 340; soon has his Revenge, P. 342; his Victory causes great Joy in *Rome*, P. 342, 343; the Senate confirm to him the Title of *Imperator* which his Troops had given him, P. 342; would fain reconcile the *Allies* to *Rome* before his *Consulship* expires, P. 345; with this View gets a Law passed, which from him is called *The Julian*, and which afterwards draws off many of the Confederates from the *Allies*, *Ib.*; is continued in the Command of his Army with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 346; kills 8000 of the *Allies*, P. 347; is forced to return to *Rome* by being seized with a violent Fit of Sickness, *Ib.*; is made *Censor*, P. 350; and put to Death by the Order of *Marius* and *Cinna*, P. 385.

**JULIUS-CÆSAR**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 689, V. 5. P. 577.

**JULIUS CÆSAR**, (*Lucius*) a Relation of the great *Caius Julius-Cæsar*, is sent to him by *Pom-*



- Pompey*, to propose Terms of Peace, V. 6. P. 188. N. 48; *Cicero's* Opinion of him, *Ib.* N. 51.
- JULIUS-CÆSAR**, (*Sextus*), who is supposed to have been Uncle to the first Roman Emperor, is made *Consul* for the Year 662, V. 5. P. 327.
- JULIUS-CÆSAR**, (*Sextus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 596, V. 4. P. 543; sent on a Deputation to the *Achæans*, to appease the Troubles which had been raised in that Republick, 636; executes his Commission with great Prudence, P. 637; but the good Effects his wife Conduct would naturally have produced, are prevented by two Incendiaries, *Ib.*
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 315, V. 1. P. 521.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Caius*) a Man of a pacifick Temper, but ill qualified for military Enterprizes, is chosen *Consul* for the Year 264, V. 1. P. 313.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time, for the Year, 345, V. 1. P. 556; and a second Time, for the Year 348, P. 562.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Decemvir* in the Year 301, V. 1. P. 436; gives up his Right of trying a Criminal, and refers it to the People, P. 437.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Caius*) a different Person from the *Decemvir*, is made *Consul* a first Time for the Year 306, V. 1. P. 500; a second Time, for the Year 318, P. 525; but when he was promoted to this Honour a third Time, is uncertain, P. 526.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Caius*) one of the four Ambassadors which *Rome* had sent to the *Fidenates*, to know the Reasons of their Revolt, V. 1. P. 521. N. 37; P. 522. N. 39; is called *Clælius Tullus* by *Livy*, and *Tullus Clivius* by *Cicero*, P. 521. N. 37.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 350, V. 1. P. 564.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Lucius*) a different Person from the preceding, is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 352, V. 1. P. 570. N. 29; and a second Time, for the Year 356, P. 577.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, for the Year 366, V. 2. P. 35; a second Time, for the Year 375, P. 58; is excluded from the Generalship of the Army appointed to act against the *Æqui* and *Latins*, *Ib.*; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 112.
- JULIUS IULUS**, (*Vopiscus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 280, V. 1. P. 364.
- JULIUS LIBO**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 486, V. 2. P. 508; takes *Brundisium*, P. 509; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- JULIUS MENTO**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 322, V. 1. P. 529; and appointed to consecrate the Temple of *Apollo*, P. 531.
- JULIUS**, (*Sextus*) a *Patrician*, is made *Military Tribune* for the Year 329, V. 1. P. 537.
- JULIUS SILANUS**, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* in the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, endeavours to reduce *Bitlynia* to the State of a Province, V. 5. P. 492.
- JULIUS VOPISCUS**, (*Lucius*) is appointed General of Horse by the *Dictator Posthumius Tubertus*, V. 1. P. 530; and made *Consul* for the Year 323, P. 532.
- IULUS**, the Son of *Æneas*. See *Euryleon*. Another *Iulus* the Son of the former, and Grandson of *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 14; has the supreme Power in religious Affairs given him by the *Latins*, *Ib.*; and transmits it to his Posterity, *Ib.*
- JULY**, The sixteenth Day of this Month was reckoned as an *unlucky* Day by the *Romans*, because the Sacrifices offered the Gods on that Day by *Sulpicius*, then *Military Tribune*, were not propitious, V. 2. P. 29, 30; *Livy* adds, that all the Days after the *Calends* and *Nones* were reckoned *unlucky* Days, P. 29. N. 77.
- JUNIAN**, (*The*) Family was a collateral Branch of the Descendants of *Junius Brutus* the *Consul*, the Founder of the Republick, V. 1. P. 203. N. 30; it was divided into two Branches, one of which was *Patrician* and the other *Plebeian*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 81.
- JUNE**, (*The* Month of) was so called from the Name of *Junius Brutus*, V. 1. P. 191. N. 1. Col. 2.
- JUNIUS**, (*The Meadows of*). See *Esurian*.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS**, his Nobility and great Riches, V. 1. P. 163; marries the youngest Daughter of old *Tarquin*, P. 130; is assassinated, together with one of his Sons, by *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 163.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS**, the Son of the former, counterfeits Madness, to avoid being killed by *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 163; accompanies *Tarquin's* two Sons to *Delphi*, P. 181; accomplishes the Answer given at the Oracle of *Apollo*, which they came to consult, P. 182; swears solemnly to make War implacably on the *Tarquins*, P. 185; takes his Measures for the Execution of his Design, *Ib.*; makes a Speech on this Head to the assembled People, P. 186; causes the *Tarquins* to be proscribed by a Decree of the Senate, which is confirmed by the Suffrages of the People, P. 187; proposes changing the *Roman* Monarchy into a Republick, *Ib.*; his Design is approved, P. 188; he is created *Consul* with *Collatinus*, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of the *Roman* Army at the Camp at *Ardea*, which he finds engaged in his Party, P. 189; votes in the Senate for refusing to give the *Tarquins* leave to carry away the Effects they had left there, after their Banishment, P. 194; condemns his own two Sons to die, for having entered into a Conspiracy in favour of *The Tarquins*, P. 195; makes a Speech in an Assembly of the People against



- gainst his Collegue *Collatinus*, P. 199; and obliges him to abdicate the *Consulship*, P. 200; goes to meet the *Tarquins*, who were entered into the *Roman Territory*, P. 201; is killed in the beginning of the Battle, P. 202; the extraordinary Honours that were paid him after his Death, P. 202, 203; his great Virtues and Abilities, P. 203; he left no Posterity behind him, P. 203. N. 30.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 476, V. 2. P. 475; turns the *Roman Arms* against *Samnium*, *Ib.*; and with very ill Success, P. 476.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Decimus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 615, and has *Further Spain* for his Province, V. 5. P. 54; the *Tribunes of the People*, by an Authority not before heard of, are so insolent, as to send both him and his Collegue to Prison, P. 55; goes into *Spain* with Orders from the Senate, which he happily puts in Execution, P. 57; founds the City of *Valencia*, *Ib.*; and after the expiration of his *Consulship*, is continued in the Government of *Further Spain*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 59; makes War with the *Braccarini*, P. 72; and by his Clemency as much as his Arms, pacifies them, P. 73; joins his Army to that of the *Pro-Consul Æmilius* his Son-in-Law, P. 77; with him besieges *Palentia*, contrary to the Opinion and Determination of the Senate, *Ib.*; and at length abandons the Enterprize, which he had undertaken only in complaisance with the Desire of his Nephew, P. 78; being confirmed *Pro-Consul*, he makes several considerable Conquests in *Lusitania*, P. 80; is confirmed in his Government the fourth Time, *Ib.*; penetrates into *Galicia*, P. 82; where he makes a terrible Slaughter of the Inhabitants, by which he merits the Surname of *Callaicus*, or *The Galician*, and the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; serves as Lieutenant General under the *Consul Tuditanus*, in the War in *Japidia*, P. 142; and by his Means gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Decimus*) surnamed *Lepidus*, is made *Consul* in the Year 676, V. 5. P. 476.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Decius*) is made *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, in the Year 564, V. 4. P. 245.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Lucius*) puts himself at the Head of the Rebels who retired to *The Sacred Mountain*, V. 1. P. 284; makes an affecting Speech to the Soldiers of his Faction, P. 285; prevents their returning immediately to *Rome*, P. 287; demands the Institution of some new Magistrates who should be Protectors of the People, *Ib.*; obtains it, P. 288; is made the first *Tribune of the People* himself, in the Year 260, *Ib.*; and *Edile*, P. 296; and during his Administration causes an Insurrection among the People against the Senate, *Ib.*
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 575, V. 4. P. 340; shews his Moderation in an attack made on his Collegue, P. 344; is made *Pro-Consul* to continue the War in *Istria*, *Ib.*
- JUNIUS BRUTUS, (*Marcus*) the Father of the famous *Brutus*, who was one of *Cæsar's* Assassines, surrenders up himself and his whole Army to *Pompey*, who, thinking that he who had been once a Rebel would always be a bad Subject, beheaded him, V. 5. P. 476.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS BUBULCUS, See *Brutus*.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS, kills himself to avoid being carried alive into the Presence of his Enemy *Pompey*, whose Troops had taken him Prisoner, V. 5. P. 457.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS, (*Lucius*) one of the Generals who opposes *Sylla*, V. 5. P. 437; is defeated by young *Pompey*, P. 441; puts a great Number of *Sylla's* Friends to Death, by Order of young *Marius* then *Consul*, P. 443; in vain attempts to relieve young *Marius* who is blocked up in *Prænesta* by *Sylla's* Armies, P. 448; is taken, and put to Death by *Sylla's* Order, P. 450.
- JUNIUS BRUTUS SCÆVA, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 428, V. 2. P. 217; and ordered to make War with the *Vestini*, over whom he gains a Victory, *Ib.*; and takes several Cities from them, P. 218.
- JUNIUS MANLIANUS, (*Decimus*) is made *Prætor* of *Macedon*, and pillages it, by his avaritious Exactions, V. 5. P. 49; is accused before the Senate, *Ib.*; they refer him to the Judgment of his own Father, who condemns him to Banishment, in which he kills himself, *Ib.*
- JUNIUS, (*Marcus*) the *Prætor* of *Rome*, in the Year 552, nominates *Decemviri*, to take Care of the Distribution of the Lands given to *Scipio's* Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.
- JUNIUS NORBANUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year of *Rome* 658, V. 5. P. 311; makes use of Violence to get *Servilius Cæpio* banished, *Ib.*; and when accused for it, is acquitted, P. 314.
- JUNIUS NORBANUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 670, by the Interest of *Cinna*, whose avowed Friend he was, V. 5. P. 436, 437; leads an Army against *Sylla*, *Cinna's* sworn Enemy and Rival, P. 438; is beaten, *Ib.*; *Sylla* has a Conference with him, and rejects his Offers, P. 442; *Norbanus*, being betrayed by his Troops, retires to *Rhodes*, and there kills himself, P. 448.
- JUNIUS PENNUS, *Prætor* of *Further Spain*, narrowly escapes being assassinated by a *Spanish Fanatick*, V. 4. P. 406.



- JUNIUS PENNUS**, (*Aulus Marcus*) made *Prætor of Rome*, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 563.
- JUNIUS PENNUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 586, V. 4. P. 480; and has *Liguria* for his Province, P. 481.
- JUNIUS PENNUS**, (*Marcus*) who was famous for his Eloquence, proposes a Law in his *Tribuneship*, which *Gaius Gracchus* would hinder the People from passing, V. 5. P. 146; but in vain, *Ib.*; *Junius*, whose Merit qualified him for the highest Offices, is cut off in the midst of his Career, *Ib.* N. 70.
- JUNIUS PERA**, (*Decius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 487, V. 2. P. 510; beats the *Sassinates*, and forces them to surrender themselves up to the Republick, *Ib.*; reduces also the *Salentini*, and obtains the Honour of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; lays down the *Censorship*, P. 584.
- JUNIUS PERA**, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul*, for the Year 523, V. 3. P. 18; created *Dictator* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 133; raises a fresh Army to oppose *Hannibal*, P. 134; which Army consisted of *Citizens*, *Slaves*, and *Persons released out of Prison*, P. 151; is recalled to *Rome* to take new *Auspices*, P. 157; and again to hold the *Comitia*, P. 165; in which he presides, *Ib.*; and then returns to the Camp, P. 166.
- JUNIUS PULLUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 504, V. 2. P. 602; is shipwrecked, P. 606; recovers the Loss of his Ships by taking *Eryx* in *Sicily*, P. 607; is killed defending *Ægithallus*, *Ib.*
- JUNIUS SILANUS**, makes War in *Spain* in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, under the Command of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 407; *Scipio* sends him to make War with *Hanno*, P. 418; *Silanus* gives *Hanno* Battle, and takes him Prisoner, P. 419; the *Comitia* continue him *Pro-Prætor*, P. 432; he raises Troops among the *Spaniards*, P. 435; and after the Battle of *Bœcula*, has a private Interview with *Masfinissa*, and gains him over to the *Romans*, P. 439.
- JUNIUS SILANUS**, (*Decimus*) stands for the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 13; is elected, P. 27; and in that Quality votes first in the Cause of the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, and declares for putting them to Death, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office for the Year 691, P. 33.
- JUNIUS SILANUS**, (*Marcus*) Governour of the *Roman* Garrison in *Naples*, at the Time of the Battle of *Cannæ*, preserves that City against *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 152.
- JUNIUS SILANUS**, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Prætor of Hetruria*, in the Year 541, V. 3. P. 267; and confirmed in that Employment, P. 295; the Senate sends him to young *Scipio* in *Spain*, to assist him with his Advice, P. 322; the *Pro-Consul* gives him the Rank of Lieutenant General which *Claudius Nero* had in his Army, P. 342.
- JUNIUS SILANUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 644, V. 5. P. 215; and appointed to carry on the War in *Narbonne Gaul*, P. 215; where he is defeated by the *Cimbri*, P. 215. N. 27; a *Tribune of the People* would fain charge his Misfortunes upon him as a Crime, but the People do him Justice, and acquit him, P. 264.
- JUNO**, (*The Goddess*). *Numa* forbids Prostitutes to enter into her Temple, V. 1. P. 69; the Statue she had at *Veii* is removed to *Rome*, P. 585; which was done with great Form and Solemnity, *Ib.*; this Goddess had a Temple dedicated to her at *Falerii*, V. 2. P. 104. N. 54; the Ceremonies there observed in offering up Sacrifices to her, *Ib.*; she was worshipped in a particular manner at *Carthage*, P. 529. N. 9; was worshipped at *Lanuvium*, under the Title of *Sospita*, V. 3. P. 169. N. 134; at *Rome* under that of *Regina*, P. 85. N. 6; among the *Latins* under that of *Feronia*, *Id. Ib.*; the *Lacedæmonians* were the only *Greeks* who sacrificed a Goat to her, *Ib.*; *Valerius Maximus* ascribes the Misfortunes of the *Romans* at the Battle of *Cannæ* to her Anger, P. 167. N. 130; she was surnamed *Juga*, because she presided over Marriages, P. 245. N. 6.
- JUNO FERONIA**, was the *Juno* of the *Latins*, and had a Temple, Wood, and Fountain, dedicated to her near *Anxur*, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21. Col. 2.
- JUNO LACINIA**, was so called from *The Lacinian Promontory*, at the end of *The Gulph of Tarentum*, near which Promontory she had a very stately Temple consecrated to her, V. 3. P. 170. N. 143; P. 466. N. 32.
- JUNO MONETA**, was so called, because she gave the *Romans* salutary Advice in their War with the *Aurunci*, V. 1. P. 44. N. 156; or according to *Suidas*, because she had promised them they should not want Money in their War with *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.*; V. 2. P. 130. N. 103; her Worship was not confined to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; *Lucius Furius* the *Dictator*, makes a Vow in the Year 408, to erect a Temple to her, P. 130; this Temple is built on the Capitol, upon the same Ground in which before stood the House of the Rebel *Manlius*, P. 131; there was one Temple dedicated to *Juno*, under this Name, before this of *Furius*, P. 130. N. 103; that erected by *Furius*, became afterwards the publick Mint, where the Money was coined, P. 131; a Medal of this Goddess, *Ib.*; the last Temple erected to her, was dedicated in the Year 409, by the *Consuls* of the Year, *Ib.* See P. 501. N. 80.
- JUNO QUIRITIS**, was worshipped under this Name by the *Sabines*, who carried a small Image of her on the top of a Pike, V. 1. P. 43. N. 152.



- JUNO REGINA**, or *the Queen*, had a Temple dedicated to her under this Title, on the Hill *Aventinus*, which Temple was struck with Lightning in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 409.
- JUNO SABINA**, was introduced at *Rome* by King *Tatius*, to preside over the publick Entertainments of the *Curia*, V. 1. P. 45. A Medal of her, V. 3. P. 85.
- JUNO SOSPITA**, was honoured with the Title of *The Salutary Goddess* at *Lanuvium*, V. 3. P. 85. N. 6; two Medals of her, *Ib.*; her Worship was brought from *Lanuvium* to *Rome*, where the *Romans* erected a Statue to her Honour, the Head of which was covered with a Goat-skin, and all the Monuments we have of her, represent her in that Dress, *Id. Ib.*; this Skin alludes to the Epithet *αἰγόφαρος* which the *Lacedæmonians* gave her, who were the only People, according to *Pausanias*, who sacrificed a Goat to her, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; the *Consul Cethegus* makes a Vow in the Year 556, to erect a Temple to her Honour, V. 4. P. 80.
- JUNONES**, Deities, under whose Care and Protection the *Roman Women* thought themselves, V. 1. P. 86. N. 107.
- JUNONII**, (*Cantus*). See *Janualii*.
- JUPITER**, There were a Multitude of Gods among the *Pagans*, who bore this Name, V. 2. P. 2. N. 4; the Temple of *Jupiter* is stained by the Soldiers of *Herdonius* the *Sabine*, who shed Blood in it, V. 1. P. 404; and purified from that Pollution, by offering Sacrifices to appease the Anger of the Gods, and making aspersions of the *Lustral Water*, and fumigations of Sulphur, Olive, Lawrel, and odoriferous Herbs, *Ib.* N. 34; his Statue in the Temple of the *Capitol*, was dressed in a Robe wrought with Gold, V. 2. P. 315. N. 63; and his Temple there was greatly embellished in the Year 457, P. 336; the *Romans* made for him a Thunderbolt of Gold of fifty pounds Weight, in the Year 536, V. 3. P. 85; this Appellation of *Jupiter* was often given by the *Pagans* as a Title of Honour, to the favourite Gods of each Country, V. 5. P. 13. See *Jupiter Sabazius*.
- JUPITER ÆTNEUS**, had this Appellation from the famous Temple built in Honour to the Father of the Gods on Mount *Ætna*, V. 5. P. 123. N. 13.
- JUPITER ANXUR**, so called from the City of *Anxur*, where he had a Statue erected to him under this Title, *Jovis Anxur*, is represented on a Medal of the *Vibian* Family as a young Man, without a Beard, crowned with Rags, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21; his Temple at *Anxur* is said to have been built by a Colony of *Spartans*, *Ib.*
- JUPITER ATABYRIUS**, was so called from a Mountain called *Atabyrus*, in the Island of *Rhodes*, and near the City of *Rhodes*, on which Mountain the *Rhodians* erected a Temple to *Jupiter*, V. 5. P. 398. N. 25.
- JUPITER BRONTO**, There are several Inscriptions in *Gruter*, which give *Jupiter* this Title of *Bronto* or *The Thunderer*, V. 3. P. 384. N. Col. 1.
- JUPITER CAPITOLINUS**, The Ground on which stood the Temple on the *Capitol*, from whence *Jupiter* was so called, was most probably levelled by *Old Tarquin*, and the Foundation of it laid by *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 128. N. 72; this was done with much Ceremony, and by way of Preparation for it, the *Augur* consulted the other Gods and Goddesses who had Altars in this Place, whether they would consent to be removed, and pretended, that all but *Juno* and *Minerva* were consenting, P. 128, 129; the *Latins* sent this God a Crown of Gold in the Year of *Rome* 258, to be put into his Temple, P. 262.
- JUPITER ELICIUS**, was so called from the *Sorcerers* who invoked him, and pretended to call him when they pleased, V. 1. P. 95; *Tullus* erected an Altar to him on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*; *Numa* erected an Altar to this God, V. 3. P. 385. N. Col. 2; it was under this Name of *Jupiter Elicius*, that the ancient Kings of the *Aborigines* in *Italy* pretended to call up the Devil, and make Thunder when they pleased, *Ib.*
- JUPITER FERETRIUS**, had this Appellation *a ferendo*; because *Romulus* brought the Father of the Gods the Present which he had vowed to make him, V. 1. P. 36; *Romulus* built a Temple to his Honour on the Hill *Capitolinus*, which was only 10 Foot long, and five broad, *Ib.*; which Temple was enlarged by *Ancus Marcius*, P. 104.
- JUPITER FIDIUS**, an Appellation given to *Jupiter*, as the Protector of *Truth* and *Fidelity*, V. 1. P. 384. N. 4; some Interpreters by Mistake confound the Temple of this God, with that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*
- JUPITER FULMINEUS**, or *CATABÆTES*, according to the *Greeks*, has Sacrifices offered to him by Order of the Magistrates of *Tarentum*, on Account of his having killed with Lightning the *Tarentine* Soldiers at *Carbina*, who had most brutally violated the Women and Children of the *Carbinates*, in their Temples, V. 2. P. 411. N. 7; his Anger was greatly dreaded by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 382. N. 8.
- JUPITER IMPERATOR**, had a Statue erected to his Honour at *Præneste*, V. 1. P. 57; which Statue was carried by *Quinctius* the *Roman Dictator*, in the Year 374, to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, with an Inscription to this effect, *That Jupiter and all the Gods had enabled Quinctius to conquer nine Towns in nine Days*, *Ib.* N. 10.
- JUPITER LATIALIS**, or *The Jupiter of the Latins*, has a Temple built to his Honour by



- by *Tarquin the Proud*, on *The Hill of Alba*, V. 1. P. 167. N. 59; it was in this Temple that the *Romans* and *Latins* afterwards held their General Diets, *Ib.*; the Ceremonies observed in the Festivals solemnized to his Honour in *The Ferie Latinae*, P. 579. N. 51.
- JUPITER LUCRETIVUS, that is, *the Author of Light*, is honoured as such in the Songs of the *Salii*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 46.
- JUPITER OLYMPIUS, had a fine Temple at *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 582. N. 13; his Temple and Statue at *Olympia*, a City of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*, from whence he had this Appellation, were reckoned some of the Wonders of the World, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5; he had also a famous Temple in a Part of the City of *Syracuse*, called *Acradina*, or according to others, in a Part of that City which was called *Olympium*, P. 226. N. 39. See *Olympick Games*.
- JUPITER PISTIVS, an Appellation given to the Father of the Gods, as the Protector of *Truth* or *Plighted Faith*, or *Fidelity*, V. 1. P. 175. N. 80.
- JUPITER PRÆDATOR, or *The Plunderer*, had a Temple dedicated to *Rome*, according to *Servius*, but the ancient Authors neither tell us in what Place this Temple stood, nor who consecrated it, V. 1. P. 266. N. 7.
- JUPITER SABAZIUS, was, according to most of the Ancients, only another Name for *Bacchus*, V. 5. P. 50. N. 103; *Cicero* fixes it to the third of the five *Bacchus's*, which the ancient Pagan Mythologists ranked among their Gods, *Ib.* Col. 2; whether this Appellation was taken from a People in *Thrace*, called *Sabes*, or from the Term *Saboa*, the Cry of the *Bacchantes* in their Revellings, or from *Jupiter's* crying Εὐ οἶ, or *Evoe Bacche*, at the Sight of his Son *Bacchus*, is very uncertain, *Ib.* Col. 2; the Account given us by the Pagan Writers of this God, are full of Fables, Contradictions, and Absurdities, P. 50. 103; his Worship having been introduced into *Rome* by the *Greeks*, contrary to the *Roman Law*, the *Prætor Cornelius Hispanus* abolished it, in the Year 614, P. 51; but afterwards, in the Times of the Emperors, the God *Sabazius* had his Temples and sacred Banquets in that City, *Ib.*
- JUPITER SAUCUS, an Appellation of the same import as that of *Fidius*, and given to *Jupiter* on the same Account, V. 1. P. 175. N. 80. See *Jupiter Fidius*.
- JUPITER STATOR, had a Temple built to his Honour at *Rome* under this Title, by *Romulus*, in gratitude for *Jupiter's* having caused the *Romans* to make a *Stand*, and rally, at a very critical Time when they were fleeing from the *Sabines* who had routed them, V. 1. P. 41; he is represented on a Medal standing, and holding a Pike in his Right-Hand, and a Thunderbolt in his Left, *Ib.* N. 144; *Regulus* made a Vow in the Year 459, to build a Temple to *Jupiter Stator*, V. 2. P. 354.
- JUPITER TERMINALIS, an Appellation given to *Jupiter* as the Protector or Guardian, of the Stones or Posts, called *Termini*, which were set up as *Land-marks* by the *Romans*, and the Removal of which was deemed Sacrilege, V. 1. P. 69.
- JUPITER VICILINUS, was so called from a Temple he had at *Vicilinum*, a City, or Town in *Hirpinia*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 1.
- JUPITER, (*The Gate of*) was the Gate through which the *Romans* entered *Capua*, when they took that City, V. 3. P. 310. N. 72.
- JUS IMAGINIS, or the Right of exposing publicly the Images of a Man's Ancestors, was a Mark of Distinction and Title of Nobility at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 78. N. 51. Col. 1.
- JUSTITIUM, signified among the *Romans* the stop that was put to the Administration of Justice, in Times of imminent Danger at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 388. N. 10.
- JUVENTIUS THALNA, (*Manius*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, V. 4. P. 480; and *Consul* for the Year 590, P. 522; is ordered to make War with the *Corficans*, *Ib.*; where he gained considerable Advantages over the Islanders, P. 527; and when News was brought him, as he was offering Sacrifice in the Island, that *Rome* had ordered *Supplications* to the Gods for his Victories, whether the Joy of the News, or perhaps the Fumes of the Pan of Coals before him affected him so much, that he died on the Spot, *Ib.*
- JUVENTIUS THALNA, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor of Macedon*, for the Year 604, V. 4. P. 582; and loses his Life in a Battle he fights with *The False Philip*, P. 606.

## K.

- K, (*The Letter*) was used by the *Romans* to stand for the *Prænomen*, *Cæso*.
- KINGS, The first Kings of *Rome* commanded their Armies in Person, V. 1. P. 99.
- KING OF THE SACRIFICES, (*The*) one of the chief Ministers of Religion among the *Romans*, was created, according to *Livy*, to humour the Superstition of the People, who thought, that as their Kings had officiated in sacred Things, there ought to be some religious Officer who should bear that Title, after the Expulsion of the Kings, V. 1. P. 191. N. 4; or, according to *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, in gratitude for some Services which the Kings had done to the City, the *Romans* resolved still to preserve the Name among them, P. 192. N. 4. Col. 1; *The King of the Sacrifices*



*fices* was always elected by *The Comitia by Centuries*, P. 191. N. 3; he had great Privileges, but nevertheless was subject to the *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 192. N. 4. Col. 1. See *Rex Sacrorum*.

**KNIGHTS, (Campanian) The,** were preserved in all their Privileges by the *Romans*, after the Conquest of *Latium*, and favoured with the Rights of *The Citizenship of Rome*, V. 2. P. 170; each of them had an annual Sum allotted him out of the publick Revenues of *Campania*, *Ib.*; which was, according to some Copies of *Livy*, only 45 *Denarii*, which make about 1 *l.* 9 *s.* *Sterling*, but according to others, 450 *Denarii*, which make 14 *l.* 10 *s.* 7½ *d.* *Sterl.* *Ib.* N. 70.

**KNIGHTS, (Roman) The,** were created in the Year 7 or 8, in Number 300 only, V. 1. P. 42. N. 149; divided into three Orders, *Tatienses*, *Ramneses*, and *Luceres*, P. 43; the first so called from the Name of King *Tatius* who chose them, the second so denominated by *Romulus*, who chose them, the third so called from *Lucus*, or the *Wood*, they had inhabited, *Ib.*; but others give different Accounts of these Etymologies, *Ib.* N. 150; their Number was increased to 600 by *Tarquin*, in the Year 168, P. 123. N. 63; *Servius* added two *Centuries* to them, and put them at the Head of *The Class* of the Rich, about the Year 203, P. 147; the true *Roman Knights* were a Body always standing, and had their Horses given them by the *Publick*, *Ib.* N. 27; the 200 Horsemen which *Romulus* raised and kept about him, and called *Celeres*, and which were afterwards kept as Guards to the Kings, were not properly of the Body of *The Knights*, *Ib.*; *The Roman Knights* found an easier access to *The Legionary Tribuneship*, than the *Plebeians*, P. 244. N. 34; the *Romans* of the first Class, the Chief of whom were the *Knights*, were obliged to have an Estate worth 100 *Minae* according to *Dion Hal.*, or 100000 *Asses* of Brass, according to *Livy*, P. 568. N. 23; from the Time of *Servius*, each *Knight* was allowed 10000 *Asses* of Brass out of the publick Treasury, to furnish him with an Horse, and 2000, to keep his Horse, *Ib.* N. 24; a Description of the fine Cavalcade the *Knights* made at the Festival of the *Lupercalia*, V. 2. P. 301; the *Roman Knighthood* was a Step to the Rank of *Senator*, V. 3. P. 162. N. 114; as a Qualification for the *Roman Knighthood*, it was necessary for a Man to be worth at least 400000 *Sesterces*, which make near 3300 *l.* *Sterling*, V. 4. P. 122. N. 106; which was a wise Provision to prevent their becoming contemptible, or being forced to do mean Things, *Ib.*; in the Year 620, *Sempronius Gracchus*, the *Tribune*, gets a Law passed, whereby the *Knights* are entitled to be *Judges* jointly with the *Senators*, V. 5. P. 109. N. 78;

in the Year 630, *Caius Gracchus* passes a Law, *That the Right of judging all private Causes shall belong to the Knights only, exclusive of the Senators*, P. 159; in 647, the *Consul Quintus Servilius Cæpio* gets a Law passed, *That the Judges shall be half Senators and half Knights*, P. 254; in 649, *The Tribune Caius Servilius Glaucia* revives the old Law, which confined the Right of judging in all civil Causes wholly to the *Knights*, P. 264; in the Year 662, the unjust Judgments the *Knights* had given since their being appointed sole Judges in civil Matters, produced great Disorders and Uneasiness in the Republick, P. 328; in the Year 686, *Otho the Tribune*, passes a Law, whereby fixed Seats are assigned to *The Knights* at the publick Shows, P. 546.

**KNOT, (Gaban) The,** was an Expression borrowed from the *Gabini*, or rather from their manner of tucking up their Robes or Cloaths, when, upon being surprized by the Enemy, as they were offering Sacrifices, they ran hastily to Arms; and it signified among the *Romans*, the tucking up, or girding their Robes about them after that manner, V. 2. P. 167. N. 62.

## L.

**LABDALUM CASTELLUM,** a Fort of the City of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, near the Citadel called *Epipoli*, V. 3. P. 258. N. 31.

**LABEATES,** a People of *Dalmatia*, who lived near the Lake now called *Scutari*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 71; their Country took its Name from that Lake, P. 443. N. 20; which was bordering on *Macedon*, P. 493. N. 44.

**LABEO, (Caius Atinius).** See *Atinius*.

**LABEO, (Publius Antistius).** See *Antistius*.

**LABEO, (Quintus Fabius).** See *Fabius*.

**LABICUM, or LAVICUM,** an ancient Colony of *Alba*, situated in *Latium*, is taken by *Coriolanus*, at the Head of an Army of *Volsi*, in the Year of *Rome* 265, V. 1. P. 317. N. 110; the Town of *Valmontè* was not built on the Ruins of this City, *Ib.*; *Labicum* shews an Inclination to quit the Alliance of the *Romans*, P. 546; and actually does so, *Ib.*; the *Labicani* join with the *Æqui* in ravaging the Territory of *Tusculum*, *Ib.*; are entirely defeated by the Dictator *Quintus Servilius*, who takes their City, and a *Roman Colony* is sent thither, P. 547, 548; this ancient City was but ten Miles from *Rome*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 52.

**LABIENUS, (Titus)** one of *Julius Cæsar's* Generals, V. 6. P. 87, 88; informs him that *Belgic Gaul* had entered into a Conspiracy against the *Romans*, P. 102; *Cæsar* places great Confidence in him, P. 133; and he shews great Bravery and Experience in the Art of War, P. 136; defeats the *Treviri*, and *Ambiorix* at the Head of them, P.

5 L

148;



- 148 ; makes War with Success in the Countries of the *Senones* and *Parisians*, P. 161 ; *Cæsar* comes very seasonably to his Relief, when reduced to great Distress by the *Gauls*, P. 164 ; *Labiens* lays waste the Country of the *Treviri*, P. 174 ; and entirely subdues it, P. 176 ; leaves *Cæsar's* Party, and goes over to *Pompey*, P. 187 ; this *Labiens* had built the City of *Cingulum* in *Picenum* at his own Expence, P. 187. N. 46 ; P. 189. N. 58 ; *Pompey* sends him to *Cæsar* for his Proposals with regard to a Peace, P. 212 ; he determines *Pompey* to fight the fatal Battle of *Pharsalia*, P. 223.
- LABYRINTH**, There was formerly a very famous one in the Island of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123.
- LACEDÆMON**, is besieged by *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 490 ; stands many Assaults from the Besiegers, *Ib.* N. 45 ; P. 491. N. 46, 47 ; *Pyrrhus*, when just ready to become Master of it, is dangerously wounded, P. 491, and raises the Siege, *Ib.* ; this City which, is known also by the Name of *Sparta*, was the Capital of *Laconia*, a southern Province of *Peloponnesus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 6 ; the *Ætolians* propose to the *Lacedæmonians*, a League between them and the *Romans* against *Philip*, P. 314 ; the Proposal is debated in the Senate of *Lacedæmon*, P. 315, 316 ; is accepted as the Foundation of a Treaty, P. 318 ; a Description of this famous City, V. 4. P. 127 ; the *Lacedæmonians* quarrel with the *Achaians*, P. 297 ; *Rome* orders, That for the future the *Lacedæmonian* State shall always be included in the *Achæan* League, P. 301 ; *Lacedæmon* had been enslaved by the *Achæans*, P. 248 ; a short Account of that Revolution, P. 249 ; an History of the Disputes that arose between this State and the *Achæan* Republick, which were the Causes of the Destruction of this Republick, P. 632, 646.
- LACEDÆMONIANS**, (*The*) descended in a right Line from *Abraham*, as well as the *Hebrews*, V. 5. P. 67. N. 18.
- LACETANI**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, who were situated where the Cities of *Barcelona*, *Urgel*, *Ostalic*, and *Solgona*, now stand, V. 3. P. 59. N. 18 ; that is, their Country was the eastern Part of the present *Catalonia*, P. 446. N. 23 ; and lay between the Rivers *Lobregat* and *Ter*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 87.
- LACIBIS**, a City which *Ptolomy* places in the Country of the *Turduli*, V. 3. P. 444. N. 20.
- LACINIA**, (*Juno*) had a very famous Temple to the North of *The Lacinian Promontory*, and in the middle of that Temple a Column of massy Gold, V. 3. P. 170. N. 143.
- LACINIAN**, (*Promontory*) *The*, lay almost at the extremity of *The Gulph of Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 29 ; P. 476. N. 15 ; and reaches out into the *Ionian* Sea, beyond that Gulph. V. 3. P. 170. N. 142 ; P. 386. N. 14 ; P. 466. N. 32 ; it is now *Cape de la Colonne*, P. 544. N. 93.
- LACOBRIGA**, an ancient City of *Spain*, V. 5. P. 485. N. 63.
- LACONIA**, a southern Province of *Peloponnesus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 6.
- LADIES**, (*Roman*) *The*, used in Times of extreme Danger to fill the Streets with their Shrieks and the Temples with their Groans and Prayers, and to throw themselves prostrate with their Hair dishevelled, at the Feet of the Altars, and sweep the Sanctuaries with it, V. 3. P. 303.
- LÆCAS**, (*Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
- LÆLIUS**, (*Caius*) an intimate Friend of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 343 ; invests *New Carthage* by Sea, P. 344 ; *Scipio*, after he has taken the City, puts *Mago* the Governour of it, into the Hands of *Lælius*, P. 348 ; commits likewise to his Care fifteen Senators, *Ib.* ; leaves him in the Place to be Governour of it, P. 350 ; highly extols, and heaps great Honours upon him, P. 251 ; sends him to *Rome*, to carry thither *Mago*, and the other Prisoners of Distinction, P. 353 ; *Lælius* arrives there, P. 358 ; discharges his Commission, and returns into *Spain*, P. 366 ; informs his Friend *Scipio* of the Design of the Senate to send him into *Africa*, P. 440 ; beats the *Carthaginians* at Sea near *Spain*, P. 446 ; returns to *Rome*, P. 455 ; *Scipio* when become *Consul*, gives him the Command of a Fleet, to go and lay waste the Coasts of *Africa*, P. 467 ; *Lælius* lands before *Hippo*, and ravages all the Neighbourhood of that City, *Ib.* ; this Descent alarms *Carthage* it self, P. 468 ; *Lælius*, loaded with Spoils, after having had an Interview with *Masfiniffa*, returns to *Sicily* to his Friend *Scipio*, *Ib.* ; who makes him Admiral of the Fleet, which was to carry him into *Africa*, P. 499 ; *Lælius* marches in pursuit of *Syphax*, whom *Scipio* had defeated, P. 523, 524 ; *Scipio* sends him to *Rome*, to carry thither *Syphax* and his Son *Vermina*, whom *Masfiniffa* had made Prisoners of War, P. 531 ; he arrives there, P. 534 ; gives the Senate a particular Account of all *Scipio's* Victories, *Ib.* ; returns to *Africa* in quality of *Quæstor*, P. 539 ; fights at the Head of the *Italian* Cavalry, in the Battle which *Scipio* gains over *Hannibal*, P. 554. N. 117 ; after this Victory, *Scipio* sends him to *Rome*, to carry the News of it, P. 557 ; *Lælius* is promoted to the *Consulship* in the Year 563, V. 4. P. 192 ; and on that Occasion first discovers his Ambition, *Ib.* ; the Government of *The Gauls* falls to his Lot, and he conducts himself in it with great Wisdom, and then returns to *Rome* for the great Elections, P. 223, 224 ; in the Year 606 he serves under his Friend *Æmilianus*, in quality of Lieutenant General, P. 622 ; and makes himself Master of the great Port of *Carthage*, P. 625 ;



- 625; in the Year 608, *Lælius* is chosen *Prætor* of *Hither Spain*, V. 5. P. 11; signalizes his Zeal for the Priesthood before he set out for his Province, P. 12, 13; arrives in *Spain*, attacks *Viriatius*, and is the first *Roman* General who begins to gain a Superiority over him, P. 14; *Quintus Pompeius*, a *New Man*, gains the *Consulship* from him in the Year 612, P. 32, 39. N. 90; but the next Year 613, he is promoted again to that Dignity, P. 39; and *Italy* is his Province, *Ib.*; some Years after his *Consulship*, he goes with the great *Scipio* his Friend, by Order of the Senate, to visit all the Countries in the East, which were subject to the Dominion of the *Romans*, P. 62.
- LÆNA, a sort of *Surtout*, which was open before, and would lap over, V. 2. P. 98. N. 43; it was not the same Garment with the *Roman Toga*, *Ib.*; from this Garment, *Marcus Popilius* had the Surname of *Lænas*, *Ib.*
- LÆNAS, (*Caius Popilius*). See *Popilius*.
- LÆNAS, (*Marcus Popilius*). See *Popilius*.
- LÆNAS, (*Publius Popilius*). See *Popilius*.
- LÆNIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) shews great Generosity towards *Cicero* his intimate Friend, V. 6. P. 83. N. 78.
- LÆTORIUS, or *Plætorius*, a *Centurion* of Distinction, to whom the People granted the Honour of dedicating the Temple of *Mercury*, V. 1. P. 270. N. 18.
- LÆTORIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, seconds *Volero* his Colleague, in his Design and Attempt to get the *Plebeian* Magistrates in the Republick chosen in *Comitia* by *Tribes*, V. 1. P. 368; makes a Speech for the Law which *Volero* had already proposed on that Head, P. 370; orders his Officers to carry the *Consul Appius*, who vigorously opposed him in that Matter, to Prison, P. 371; this Order produces great Disturbances in the Assembly, *Ib.*
- LÆTORIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor* for the Year 543, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.
- LÆTORIUS, (*Lucius*) *Plebeian* *Ædile* in the Year 551, abdicates that Office, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142; is sent into *Sicily*, *Ib.*
- LÆTORIUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen General of Horse by the *Dictator* *Q. Ogulnius*, in the Year 496, V. 2. P. 568.
- LÆTORIUS MERGUS, (*Caius*) an infamous Debaucher of Youth, was a memorable Instance of the *Roman* Severity, V. 2. P. 381. N. 65.
- LÆVI, (*The*) a People of *Celtic Gaul*, pass into *Italy* in the Year 362, V. 2. P. 8. N. 42; *Pliny* makes them the Founders of *Pavia*, *Id. Ib.*
- LÆVINUS, is appointed to carry on the Expedition against *Macedon*, by the *Consul* *Ælius*, in the Year 552, V. 4. P. 3; writes to the Senate, to persuade them to declare War with *Philip*, *Ib.*
- LÆVINUS, (*Caius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- LÆVINUS, (*Marcus Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- LÆVINUS, (*Publius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- LAGOS, a City of *Great Phrygia*, whose true Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 236. N. 89.
- LAKE LEMANUS, See *Lemanus*.
- LAMIA, a City of *Thessaly*, situated on an Eminence near the Sea-Coast, V. 3. P. 315. N. 13; it was one of the most considerable Cities of *Phthiotis*, a Canton of *Thessaly*, P. 397. N. 51; and belonged to the *Ætolians*, V. 4. P. 162.
- LAMPETIA, See *Clampetia*.
- LAMPONIUS, (*Marcus*) is appointed Governor of *Lucania*, by the Rebels in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; there defeats a small Body of *Romans*, P. 341; opposes *Sylla* with a Body of Troops, P. 437; endeavours to relieve young *Marius*, when shut up in *Prænestæ* by *Sylla*, P. 447; but the latter by his Activity, renders all the Designs of *Lamponius* abortive, *Ib.*
- LAMPUSCUS, a maritime City of *Asia Minor*, on the Coasts of the Sea of *Marmora*, V. 4. P. 96. N. 41; is besieged by *Lucullus*, V. 5. P. 503.
- LAMPUS, a City in the most western Parts of *Æstiotis*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 36.
- LAMUS, the Progenitor from whom the *Lamians* descended, according to *Horace*, V. 2. P. 184. N. 3.
- LANCEDONIA, a City in *Italy*, which is probably thought to have been old *Cosa*, or *Cossu*, V. 2. P. 489. N. 36.
- LANCI, or LANGI, a Name common to two or three Cities in *Old Spain*, V. 5. P. 36. N. 85; one, whose Inhabitants are called by *Pliny*, *Lancienses Ocellenses*, which City *Ptolomy* calls *Ocellum*: Another, which was called *Lancia Oppidana*: And a third, which was probably the *Lanciatum* of *Ptolomy*, *Ib.*
- LANDS, The *Consul* *Spurius Cassius*, in the Year 267, proposes to the Senate the passing a Law for dividing both the old Lands of the Republick, and those lately taken from the *Hernici*, equally between the *Latins* and *Romans*, V. 1. P. 331; the Senate order, that the old Lands shall be given partly to the publick Treasury, and partly to the indigent *Romans*, P. 333; but put a stop to the nominating ten Commissioners to make this Distribution, *Ib.*; upon finding that this Law is not put in execution, the People murmur, P. 335; and their *Tribunes* *Mænius* and  *Icilius* first oppose the raising the Troops which are very necessary, P. 339; and afterwards the Election of the *Consuls*, P. 341; *Pontificius* likewise, another *Tribune of the People*, renews the same Complaints in the Year 273, and opposes the new Levies as his Predecessors had done, P. 344; other *Tribunes* do the same Thing in the Year 276, P. 356; and new Troubles are raised on this Account in the Year 277, P. 358; in the Year 280, P. 364; in the Year 283,



- 283, P. 374; in the Year 298, P. 423, &c. in the Year 337, P. 550; and in the Year 343, P. 554, 555. See *Agrarian*.
- LANGO**, the present Name of the Island of *Cos*, the Birth-place of *Apelles* and *Hippocrates*, V. 4. P. 201. N. 10.
- LANUVIUM**, a City of *Latium*, twenty Miles from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 33. N. 85; declares against the Republick, P. 38; the *Antiates* having been vanquished by *Camillus*, the *Latins* separate from them, and return into their own Country, P. 39; the *Roman* Deputies complain of the Hostilities lately committed by them against the *Romans*, P. 41; the *Latins* throw the Blame on their Youth, who were always headstrong and ungovernable, *Ib.*; their Faithlessness is discovered by the *Dictator Cossus*, who among the Prisoners he had taken in the *Pontine* Territory, finds several *Latin* Officers, P. 42, 43; the Nation sends to *Rome* to demand those Officers, P. 46; *Rome* seems to have refused to deliver them up, *Ib.*; they enter into a League with the *Volsci* against the *Romans*, P. 58; drew them into an Ambuscade and defeat them, *Ib.*; the whole Body of the Nation revolt, *Ib.*; are beaten by the *Roman* Army, P. 60; and being abandoned by their Allies, revenge this Defection on *Satricum*, which they reduce to Ashes, P. 62; surprize *Tusculum*, and oblige the Inhabitants to retire to their Citadel, *Ib.*; the *Romans* come to their Relief, and so entirely destroy the *Latins* shut up in the City, that not one of them escapes, *Ib.*; after this the *Latins* renew their old Treaty of Confederacy with the *Romans*, in the Year 395, P. 99; but again shake off the Yoke in the Year 412, and declare against *Rome*, P. 154; the *Roman* Senate summons ten of their Chiefs to appear before them, to give an Account of their Conduct, P. 156; which they refuse to do, P. 157; the *Romans* therefore march against them, P. 159; prepare to give them Battle, P. 161; a Description of the Engagement, P. 162, 168; the *Latins* are beaten, P. 168; their Camp plundered, P. 169; their Lands divided among their Conquerors, P. 169, 170; and their whole Country entirely subdued by the *Romans*, P. 174; then the *Roman* Senate after deliberating on their Fate, *Ib.*; determine it differently, as to different Parts of them, according as they had a greater or less Share in the late Wars, P. 174, 175; this City was in the *Campagna di Roma*, and is now *Civita Lavina*, V. 3. P. 392. N. 40; it stood on *The Apian Way*, about 7 Leagues from *Rome*, V. 5. P. 369. N. 28.
- LAODICE**, the Wife and Sister of *Mithridates*, attempts to poison him, but he prevents it, and puts her to Death, V. 5. P. 319. N. Col. 1.
- LAODICEA**, a Name common to several Cities. One in the East of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 339. N. 111; two in *Syria*, one of which took its Name from *Laodice*, the Mother of *Seleucus Nicator*, who after the Death of *Alexander the Great* seized Part of his Conquests: And the other near the Springs of *The Orontes*, and about 100 Miles distant from *Damascus*, P. 529. N. 115; and one in *Phrygia*, which was first called *Diospolis*, afterwards *Rhoas*, and whose Territory was watered by the River *Lycus*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 11; the last was one of the most considerable Cities in *Great Phrygia*, V. 6. P. 169. N. 10.
- LAPATHUS**, a Fortrefs near the Valley of *Tempe* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 427. N. 94.
- LAPICINI**, an ancient People of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 352. N. 6.
- LAPITHUS**, or **LAPITHOS**, was formerly a City and considerable Port in the Island of *Cyprus*, V. 4. P. 555. N. 40.
- LAPPA**, a City of *Crete*, V. 5. P. 554. N. 2.
- LARES**, (*Dii*) were the tutelary Gods of the publick Places, Cross-ways, Houses, &c. V. 1. P. 143. N. 19; *Servius*, in honour to them, institutes the Festival of the *Compitalia*, so called from their Name *Compitales*, P. 142. N. 18; they were usually represented, either under the Figure of a Dog, or covered with Dogs skins, or at least attended by Dogs, P. 143. N. 19; their Festival was celebrated by Slaves, their only Priests, who offered Cakes to them with great Solemnity, *Ib.*; when any Slaves obtained their Liberty, they hung up their Chains to the *Dii Lares*, P. 143. N. 21.
- LARES BULLATI**, were those *Lares* to whom the young *Romans*, when arrived at the Age of Manhood, had offered their *Bulle Aureæ*, V. 1. P. 44. N. 153.
- LARES GRANDILES**, were *Lares* of *Romulus*'s Invention, in Memory of the Sow that brought forth thirty Pigs at one Time, V. 1. P. 143. N. 19.
- LARES PERMARINI**, were those *Lares* who were esteemed the Guardians of Ships and Boats, V. 1. P. 143. N. 19.
- LARINUM**, now *Larina*, a City in the Country of the *Trentani*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 58; on the Frontiers of *Apulia*, P. 101. N. 61; in the Country now called *The Hither Abruzzo*, P. 411. N. 106; its Territory is ravaged by *Cosconius*, in the Year 664, V. 5. P. 353.
- LARIS**, an ancient City of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 239. N. 60.
- LARISSA**, the Capital of ancient *Theffaly*, still retains that Name, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3; there were two Cities of this Name in *Theffaly*, P. 422. N. 128; one a maritime City of *Phthiotis*, V. 4. P. 38. N. 114; famous for having been the Habitation of *Achilles*, stood on the Banks of the River *Peneus*, another on a Hill of Mount *Oeta*; between the Gulphs of *Zeiton* and *Armisa*, *Ib.*



- LARISSUS, (*The*) now *The Riso*, separated *Elis* from the Country of the *Achæans*, V. 3. P. 403. N. 74; and rises in Mount *Scollis*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 101.
- LARS, or LARTES, the *Prænomen* of *Porfenna* King of *Clusium*, V. 1. P. 208; *Lars* is said to have been an *Hetrurian* Word, which signified a Monarch, *Ib.* N. 49; and it was given to him who was Chief for Life of all the *Hetrurian* *Lucumonies*, P. 521. N. 38.
- LARTIUS, (*Herminius*). See *Herminius*.
- LARTIUS, (*Spurius*) surnamed *Rufus* or *Flavus*, V. 1. P. 219. N. 73; commands the Right Wing of the *Roman* Army, in the Battle they fought with *Porfenna*, after he had taken the Citadel of Mount *Janiculus*, P. 209; joins with *Horatius Cocles*, in defending the Bridge of *The Tyber*, P. 210; is made *Consul* for the Year 247, P. 219; a Difficulty concerning his *Consulship*, and that of his Collegue *Titus Herminius*, *Ib.* N. 73; is made *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 263, P. 310; is made Governour of *Rome* during an *Interregnum*, in the Year 271, P. 340; pacifies the *Tribunes of the People*, who oppose the Levies which the Senate had ordered to be made, P. 341.
- LARTIUS, (*Titus*) the Brother of the preceding, and like him, surnamed *Rufus*, or *Flavus*, V. 1. P. 236. N. 13; is made *Consul* for the Year 252, P. 236; obtains that Honour a second Time for the Year 255, P. 242; presses the Siege of *Fidenæ* with Vigour, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of it, and beheads many of the Inhabitants, P. 243; is by the Senate vested with an absolute Authority in *Rome*, under the Title of *Dictator*, in the Year 255, in order to enable him to put a stop to the Seditions of the People, P. 249; appoints twenty four *Lictors* to attend him with their *Axes* and *Fasces*, *Ib.*; orders a *Census* to be made of the *Roman* People, in the Year 255, P. 250; sends back to the *Latins* the Prisoners which *Clælius* had taken from them, *Ib.*; concludes a Truce with them, and lays down the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the Senate, on occasion of the Divisions between the Senate and People, and of the Complaints brought to *Rome* from several of the neighbouring Nations, P. 272; is deputed to go to the Rebels on *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 284; his Speech to them, P. 285; is ill received by them, P. 286; takes *Corioli*, after gaining a Victory over its Inhabitants, P. 292.
- LARYMNA, a City of *Acbaia*, over-against the Island of *Eubæa*, according to *Pomponius Mela*, V. 5. P. 420. N. 83.
- LAS, a City, or little Town, situated on *The Laconick Gulph*, to the South of *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 249. N. 108.
- LASER, the Juice of a medicinal Plant which the *Latins* call *Laserpitium*, V. 5. P. 310. N. 34.
- LASTHENES, a *Cretan*, and Favourite of *Alexander Bala*, is made Tutor to the two Sons of *Demetrius Soter*, after the Death of that Prince, V. 5. P. 2. N. 2; commands the *Cretan* Troops in the Year 685, P. 545; and is beaten by the *Romans*, *Ib.*
- LATERES, a Name given by the *Romans* to Ingots of Gold and Silver, because in the Shape of *Bricks*, V. 2. P. 500. N. 79.
- LATIA, a Name given to the general Assemblies of the *Latins* and *Romans*, which were annually held in the Temple of *Jupiter Latialis*, from the Time that *Tarquin* renewed the Confederacy made by *Servius* between the two Nations, V. 1. P. 167.
- LATICLAVIUM, a *Roman* *Tunick* adorned with large Flowers of Purple, and which was worn only by the first Magistrates, Senators, and chief Officers of the Army, V. 1. P. 120. N. 58; as the *Angusticlavium* was a *Tunick* or *Vest*, adorned with the same Flowers, but of a lesser size, which was worn only by the inferior Magistrates and Officers, and *Roman* *Knights*, *Ib.*; but it is more probable, according to some, that these Ornaments were not large and small Flowers, but broad and narrow Stripes of Purple, V. 2. P. 240. N. 8.
- LATIN, (*Tongue*) *The*, All the Cities which the *Roman* Republick subdued, were not, without distinction, allowed to make use of the *Latin Tongue* in their publick Acts, but it was granted as Matter of Favour to some only, V. 4. P. 332. N. 99.
- LATIN, (*Way*) *The*. See *Way*.
- LATINITY, signified among the *Romans*, the Rights and Privileges which they granted to the *Latins*, in the Confederacy they made with them about the Year 226, V. 1. P. 168. N. 60.
- LATINS, *The*, are in vain summoned by the *Romans* to surrender to them, V. 1. P. 94; they go to lay waste the *Roman* Territories, *Ib.*; make a Truce with *Tullus*, *Ib.*; revolt in the Time of *Ancus*, P. 99; experience the Valour of that Prince, *Ib.*; are, the greatest Part of them, transplanted to *Rome*, P. 100; revolt again, P. 110; are defeated by *Tarquin* near *Fidenæ*, P. 112; make a League with the *Sabines* and *Hetrurians* against *Rome*, *Ib.*; lose a Battle, P. 113; and a second, P. 114; which is described, P. 113, 114; implore the Clemency of the Conqueror, P. 114; and obtain favourable Terms from him, *Ib.*; the *Latin* Cantons of *Tusculum*, *Camerii*, and *Antemnæ*, enter into a League in favour of the *Tarquins*, under the Conduct of *Mamilius*, P. 208; break the Confederacy they had made with the *Romans* in the Time of the Kings, P. 237; at which the *Latin* People murmur, P. 239; take *Fidenæ* by Treachery, *Ib.*; send a solemn Deputation to *Rome*, to demand the Restoration



- storation of the *Tarquins*, P. 239; the Senate give them a very civil, and at the same Time a very haughty Answer, P. 240; all the *Latin* Cantons enter into a League against the *Romans*, P. 242; the Number and Names of the Cities which entered into this League, P. 243. N. 30; the *Rutuli* join them, P. 244; they conclude a Truce with the *Romans* for one Year, P. 250; take the Field again, and make themselves Masters of the Castle of *Corbio*, P. 252; the *Volsci* join their Troops with those of the *Latins*, *Ib.*; the *Latins* deliberate whether they shall attack the Camp of the *Dictator Posthumius*, P. 253; give him Battle, and are overcome, P. 255; and through the Clemency of the *Romans* obtain a tolerable Peace, P. 258; being entered into a Confederacy with the *Romans*, they give them notice of the Preparations the *Sabines*, *Hernici*, and *Volsci* are making for a War with *Rome*, P. 262; the Senate shew their Gratitude to them, by restoring them 6000 Prisoners taken in the late War, *Ib.*; the *Latins* on the other hand, send to *Rome* a Crown of Gold to be put into the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; they give the *Romans* information that the *Volsci* had taken the Field, P. 264; their Territories are laid waste by those *Volsci*, P. 266; the *Romans* come to their Assistance, and defeat the Enemy, *Ib.*; *Rome* confirms the old Alliance with them, and they add a third Day to the *Feriæ Latinæ*, P. 292; the Contents of this last Treaty between the *Latins* and *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 56; the *Romans* give them the Right of *Roman* Citizenship, P. 369. N. 61; they come with the *Hernici*, to demand Succours of the *Romans*, against the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, who had just laid waste their Lands, P. 389; in the Year 365, they join with the *Volsci* in making War with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 31; are defeated by *Camillus* the *Dictator*, P. 32; their Youth join with the *Antiates*, P. 38; the *Latins* murmur against the Senate of *Rome*, for resolving to raise *Latin* Troops for the *Roman* Army, V. 3. P. 360.
- LATINUS**, King of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 9; enters into a Negotiation with *Æneas*, *Ib.*; gives this *Trojan* Prince Lands in his Territories, P. 10; in Quantity 500 Acres, according to *Marcus Octavius*, *Ib.* N. 45; marries his only Daughter to him, *Ib.*; is killed in Battle, *Ib.*
- LATINUS**, (*Titus*) or *Tib. Alinius*, gives the Senate an Account of a mysterious Dream which he pretends to have had, V. 1. P. 310. N. 88; this Relation, whether true or false, causes most pompous Processions to be made at *Rome*, P. 311.
- LATIUM**, was a Country extremely populous in the Times of the first *Romans*, V. 1. P. 112; *Old Latium* was bounded to the North by the River *Anio*, to the South by *The Pomptin Marshes*, and the City of *Circæum*, to the East by Mount *Algidus*, and to the West by *The Tiber*; *New Latium* contained the Countries of the *Æqui*, *Hernici*, *Volsci*, and *Aurunci*, V. 2. P. 133; in the Year 549, the *Roman* Senate pass a Decree against twelve *Latin Colonies*, which had for six Years together refused to furnish the Republick with the Contingents of Troops which they were obliged to send to her, V. 3. P. 485, 486.
- LATÓBRIGI**, *The*, possessed the Territories of *Lausanne*, and *the Upper Valais*, V. 6. P. 65. N. 31.
- LATOMIÆ**, a Dungeon in *Rome*, so called because cut twelve Feet under Ground, V. 6. P. 32. N. 50.
- LAVAGNA**, (*The*) a River in the East of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 129.
- LAVERNA**, a Surname given to the Goddess *Tellus*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 6.
- LAVERNIONES**, *The*, were those who were in a particular manner devoted to the Goddess of *Laverna*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 6.
- LAVERNIUM**, a Temple built in *Rome*, in Honour to the Goddess *Tellus* who was surnamed *Laverna*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 6.
- LAVICAN**, (*Way*) *The*, was the Road that led from *Rome* to *Lavicum*, V. 5. P. 365. N. 16.
- LAVINIA**, the only Daughter of King *Latinus* marries *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 10; retires into the *Woods*, and there brings forth a Son, whom she therefore calls *Æneas Sylvius*, P. 13; is prevailed on to return to *Lavinium* with her Son, *Ib.*
- LAVINIANS**, (*The*) are massacred in an Ambush laid for them by the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 46; revenge the Death of their Countrymen, by killing King *Tatius*, P. 47.
- LAVINIUM**, a chief City of *Latium* built by *Æneas*, V. 1. P. 46.
- LAVINIUM**, the Name of a Camp pitched by *Æneas* in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 10; *Marcus Octavius* probably mistaken in his Etymology of this Name, *Ib.* N. 46.
- LAURENTINI**, *The*, or rather their City *Laurentum*, according to *Cluver*, stood in the Place now called *Paterno*; according to *Holstenius* and *Kircher*, in the Territory where is a Tower now called *Torre di Santo Lorenzo*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 23; the *Laurentini* are continued by the *Romans* in the Enjoyment of all their Privileges, after the Conquest of *Latium*, V. 2. P. 170.
- LAURETA**, a Port in *Hetruria*, concerning which, Authors give us many different Conjectures, V. 3. P. 562. N. 133.
- LAURON**, an ancient City of *Further Spain*, V. 5. P. 486. N. 65.
- LAUS**, *The*, a River which divided *Bruttium* from *Lucania*, now *The Laino*, V. 3. P. 387. N. 18.
- LAUTIÆ**, signified among the *Romans* the Entertainments which the Republick ordered



- dered to be given to the Ambassadors of the Confederate Provinces, V. 3. P. 459. N. 5.
- LAUTULÆ, a Neck of Land, or narrow Pass near the River *Ufens*, V. 2. P. 147. N. 22; which was so called from the Word *Lavare* to wash, because *washed* by the Sea, P. 148. Note; this Name was also given to that Quarter of *Rome* which led to the Temple of *Janus*, *Ib.*
- LAW, (*Agrarian*) *The*, or *Licinian Law*, concerning the Distribution of the Lands of the Republick among the poor Citizens, which *Sempronius Gracchus* endeavours to revive, in the Year of *Rome* 620; causes great Troubles at *Rome*, V. 5. P. 99, 112; an extract of three Speeches which *Cicero*, when *Consul*, made against *Rullus*, concerning this Law, V. 6. P. 7, 8, 9. N. 18.
- LAW, (*Cassian*) *The*, enacted, That the old Lands of the Republick should be given partly to the publick Treasury, and partly to the indigent Citizens, V. 1. P. 332; this was the first of the *Roman* Laws called *Agrarian*, P. 331; *Spurius Cassius*, the *Consul*, who first moved it, in the Year 267, intended to have extended it to a division of both the old and new Lands of the Republick, between the poor *Romans*, and the poor *Allies*, *Ib.*; but he is overruled in that Attempt, P. 332; in the Year 272, *The Tribune Icilius* causes great Disturbances, by endeavouring to carry the *Cassian Law* into Execution, P. 341; but does not succeed, *Ib.*; in the Year of *Rome* 616, *Lucius Cassius Longinus*, a *Tribune of the People*, gets another Law passed, from him called likewise *The Cassian Law*, whereby he enlarged *The Gabinian Law*, and got it enacted, *That for the future, in all criminal, as well as civil Causes, (except those of Treason against the State) which came before the People, they should vote by TABLETS*, V. 5. P. 59, 61.
- LAW, (*Cincian*) *The*, so called from its Author, *Marcus Cincius Alimentus*, a *Tribune of the People*, who got it passed in the Year 549, was designed to restrain the Avarice, 1<sup>st</sup>, Of the *Patrons* and *Senators*, who were thereby debarred from demanding those great Sums, which they had before demanded of their Clients; and 2<sup>dly</sup>, Of the *Orators*, who by this Law were obliged to plead gratis, V. 3. P. 516. N. 32.
- LAW, (*Cælian*) *The*, so called from *Caius Cælius Caldus*, a *Tribune of the People*, who got it passed in the Year 646, was an extension of *The Cassian*, V. 5. P. 230; it enacted, *That the Suffrages of the People should be taken by Tablets, or Ballot, in State Crimes as well as others*, *Ib.* See *Cælian*.
- LAW, (*De Repetundis*) *The*, was passed by *Lucius Calpurnius Piso*, *Consul* in the Year 614, and restrained the Avarice of oppressive Magistrates, who robbed the Publick, as well as the People under their Government, V. 5. P. 121. N. 10.
- LAW, (*Gabinian*) *The*, so called from *Gabinus*, the *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 614, V. 5. P. 52; enacted, *That the People should vote by Tablets in Elections*, *Ib.* N. 105. See *Gabinian*, *Gabinus*.
- LAW, (*Julian*) *The*, so called from *Lucius Julius Cæsar*, *Consul* in the Year 663, who got it enacted, *That all the People of Italy, whose Alliance with Rome was indisputable, should enjoy all the Rights of Roman Citizens*, V. 5. P. 345.
- LAW, (*Licinian*) *The*, so called from *Licinius Stolo*, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 277, who got this and two other Laws passed, enacted, *That no Roman should possess more than 500 Acres of Land*, V. 2. P. 64; it was by endeavouring to revive this Law, that *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus* caused those Troubles in *Rome*, in the Year 620, which ended in his own Destruction, V. 5. P. 99, 112; this Name was also given to the other two Laws passed at the same Time by *Licinius Stolo*, one of which enacted, *That the Interest Money then paid should be deducted out of the Principal, and the Discharge of their Debts be made easy to the Debtors, by being divided into three Payments*; and the other, *That for the future, one of the Consuls should be a Plebeian*, V. 2. P. 64. See *Licinius*, and *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*.
- LAW, (*Memmian*) *The*, so called from *Memmius* then *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 613, who got it passed, enacted, *That no one should be prosecuted for any Crime, who was employed in the publick Service in the Provinces, and That if any Informer was proved to have born False-Witness, he should be marked in the Forehead with the Letter K*, that is, the first Letter of the Word *Kalumniator*, V. 5. P. 49.
- LAW, (*Mucia-Licinian*) *The*, so called from *Mucius Scævola*, and *Licinius Crassus*, the *Consuls* in the Year 658, who got it passed, enacted, *That Informations should be taken against those who falsely pretended to be Roman Citizens; and That those, who, tho' born at Rome, had enjoyed the Right of Citizenship without a Title to it, should be sent to the Country of their Ancestors*, V. 5. P. 311.
- LAW, (*of Poplicola*) *The*, which made the People Judges in the last Resort, in all criminal Causes, proved very prejudicial to the Republick, V. 1. P. 205. N. 37; the Senate endeavour to get it abolished, P. 247, 248; *Cicero* was banished for not paying Obedience to it, V. 6. P. 79, 84.
- LAW, (*Sacred*) *The*, is an Expression often used by ancient Authors, to signify a solemn Treaty, or Promise, confirmed by Oaths and Execrations on those who violated it, V. 2. P. 285. N. 99.

LAW,



**LAW**, (*Tborian*) *Tbe*, so called from *Spurius Tborius Balbus*, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 646, who got it passed, enacted, That the Rich might hereafter enjoy their overplus Lands, upon paying large Sums to the Use of the Publick, V. 5. P. 232.

**LAWS**, *Tbe*, established by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 28; are explained or reformed by *Numa*, *Ib.* and 29; the Forms observed by the Republick in passing Laws, P. 559. N. 11; a Deputation is ordered to be sent to *Greece*, to collect together the Laws of the *Greek Policy*, P. 431; these Deputies were *Sp. Postumius*, *S. Sulpicius*, and *A. Manlius*, *Ib.*; they return to *Rome*, which displeases the *Consuls*, who delay as long as they can the giving a Sanction to the *Laws* which the Deputies desire to establish, P. 434; at length the *Decemviri* are created, to compile a Body of *Laws*, P. 436; their original *Laws* are now lost, and we have only some Fragments of them transmitted to us, P. 437; a Collection of the Remains we have of those *Laws*, and of the Explanations the best Interpreters have given us of them, P. 438; they are proposed to the *Curia* for them to examine them, P. 460; then received by the Senate, and the *Comitia* by *Centuries*, P. 461; and engraven on Tables of Brass, *Ib.*; the *Decemviri* propose to the People the two last *Tables of Laws*, P. 464; which are received as well as the *Ten* former *Tables*, P. 494; the Excellency of these *Twelve Tables of Laws*, P. 498. N. 149; the *Laws of the Twelve Tables*, and some others, are re-established by the Care of some *Tribunes* who were created after the Deliverance of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 29. See *Tables*.

**LAWS**, (*Julian*) *Tbe*. See *Julian*.

**LAWS**, (*Valerian*) *Tbe*, were the Laws passed by *Publius Valerius Poplicola* in his *Consulship*, V. 1. P. 248. N. 37.

**LEBADEA**, formerly one of the most famous Cities in *Bæotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 65.

**LEBECI**, (*Tbe*) or *Libici*, a People who came originally from the Country of the *Salyes*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 32.

**LEBETHRUM**, or *Libithrum*, a City of *Magnesia*, near *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 426. N. 92; near it was the Fountain of *Libethra*, consecrated to the *Muses*, *Ib.*

**LECCA**. (*Marcus Porcius*) See *Porcius*.

**LECHÆUM**, a Port on *The Gulph of Corinth*, V. 4. P. 57. N. 55. P. 654. N. 62.

**LECHISTERNIUM**, a sort of sacred Banquet, V. 1. P. 575. N. 41; to these Banquets the *Romans* invited their Gods, V. 2. P. 83; they were so called from the *Beds* strewed with *Leaves* and *odoriferous Herbs*, which were prepared in the *Temples* for the Guests at the *Banquets*, *Ib.* N. 3; and on these *Beds* they placed the

*Images of Jupiter* and the other Gods, as if they had partaken of the Feast; the *Goddeses* were placed in *Seats* after the Manner of the *Roman Women*, this being thought the most decent Posture for the Sex, *Ib.*; but in the latter Ages, when Modesty was laid aside, the *Roman Women* lay along on the *Beds* like the Men, *Ib.* N. 5; there was a *Lechisternium* made at *Rome* in the Year 536, after the Battle of the Lake *Thrasimenus*, V. 3. P. 93. N. 29.

**LECTUM**, a Promontory in *Troas*, V. 4. P. 429. N. 107.

**LEGES**, a People of *Asia*, near Mount *Caucasus*, V. 5. P. 572. N. 40, 41.

**LEGION**, (*Roman*) *Tbe*, was so called from the Word *Legere*, to choose, because they were all chosen Men, V. 1. P. 36. N. 134; it consisted at first of 4000, and afterwards of 6000 Men, P. 43. N. 151; only *Romans*, and those only of the five first *Classes* could at first be incorporated in the *Legions*, P. 147, 148, 168. N. 63; *Tarquinius the Proud* first brought *Foreigners* into them, P. 168; the *Legions* were composed of four Sorts of Soldiers, called *Hastati*, *Principes*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*, P. 202. N. 25; in the Year 255 each *Legion* contained at least 4200 Foot and 300 Horse, P. 244. A *Roman Legion* which is sent to the Relief of *Rhegium*, in the Year 473, possess themselves of the City by Treachery, V. 2. P. 437, &c. which *Rome* severely punishes, P. 497; the *Legions* till the War with *Pyrrhus* were not divided into *Manipuli*, P. 458. N. 93; the *Roman Legions* in the Year 536 were enlarged to 5000 Foot and 300 Horse, V. 3. P. 115. Sometimes the Term *Legion* was applied to the *Auxiliary Forces*, tho' strictly speaking, it was used only of the *Roman Soldiers*, V. 4. P. 217. N. 45.

**LEGITIMATE**. By the *Roman Laws* a Child born of a Widow in the tenth Month after the Death of her Husband, was to be deemed *Legitimate*, V. 1. P. 469; the fault of this Law was, that it was confined within too narrow Bounds, N. 125.

**LEMANUS**, (*Lake*) *Tbe*, now *The Lake of Geneva*, V. 5. P. 174. N. 12; is 140 Miles long and 80 broad, V. 6. P. 64. N. 25.

**LEMNOS**, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, between Mount *Athos* and *The Thracian Chersonesus*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; the *Athenians* had conquered it, under the Command of *Miltiades*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 25.

**LENDING**. By the *Roman Laws* of the *Third Table*, if a *Roman* took more than one *per Cent.* for Money lent, he forfeited four times the Sum lent, V. 1. P. 445. *Law 1.*; the Creditor was obliged to give the Debtor 30 Days for Payment after the Debt was proved, *Ib.* *Law 2.*; if



- the Debtor refused to pay or give Security, the Creditor could carry him home and put him in Chains, P. 446. *Law* 3.; and keep him his Prisoner for 60 Days, *Ib. Law* 5.; and then, after proclaiming his Debt three Market-Days, could, upon Non-payment, cut him in Pieces, *Ib. Law* 6. In the Year 411 the Romans were absolutely forbidden lending any Money upon Interest, V. 2. P. 157.
- LENTULUS BATIATUS, a Burgher of *Capua*, kept a School of *Gladiators*, who raised a Civil War in the Republick, in the Year 680, V. 5. P. 509, 510.
- LENTULUS. (*Cneius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS. (*Lucius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS. (*Servius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS, (*Lucius*) by his wife *Advices* extricates the *Consuls* out of the Difficulties in which they were involved in *The Caudian Forks*, V. 2. P. 237; is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 433, P. 249. N. 15.; marches against the *Samnites*, P. 250; makes a great Slaughter of them, *Ib.*; subdues most of the Cities in *Apulia*, P. 252; returns to *Rome* and lays down the *Dictatorship*, P. 253.
- LENTULUS-LUPUS. (*Lucius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS MARCELLINUS. (*Cneius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS-SPINTHER. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LENTULUS-SURA, (*Publius*) who was adopted by *Publius Cornelius Lentulus*, enters into the *Catilinarian Conspiracy*, and is one of the chief Actors in it, V. 6. P. 3. N. 1; *Catiline* appoints him to take Care that the City of *Rome* be set on fire, P. 16; when this Attempt has failed, *Lentulus* endeavours to draw the *Envoys* of the *Allobroges* into the Confederacy, P. 21, 23. which is the Cause of his Ruin. He is taken with them, P. 24; prosecuted, *Ib.* 25; condemned to die P. 31; and executed, P. 32.
- LENTULUS-SURA. (*Publius Cornelius*) See *Cornelius*.
- LEON, a Town in *Sicily*, stood a little to the North of *Syracuse*, tho' some Editions of *Livy* say the contrary, V. 3. P. 255. N. 26.
- LEONATUS, an *Epirot*, saves the Life of *Pyrrhus*, in the first Battle he fights with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 443.
- LEONTINI, a City of *Sicily*, described, V. 2. P. 474. N. 9.
- LEONTO-CEPHALE, one of the strongest Places in *Old Phrygia*, situated on the Coast of the *Ægean Sea*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 10.
- Vol. VI.
- LEPANTO, a Name given by the *Italians* both to the ancient City of *Naupactus*, a maritime City of *Ætolia*, and to the neighbouring Gulph, V. 3. P. 314. N. 4.
- LEPIDUS. (*Decimus Junius Brutus*) See *Junius*.
- LEPIDUS, (*Marcus*) is sent into *Egypt* by the *Roman Senate*, to be Governor to the young King *Ptolomy Epiphanes*, and to govern his Kingdom, V. 4. P. 6. N. 10.
- LEPIDUS. (*Marcus Æmilius*) See *Æmilius*.
- LESBOS, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, between *Chios* and *Tenedos*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 13.
- LESINA, an Island, anciently called, *The Island of Pharos*, V. 3. P. 21. N. 46.
- LESIUS, (*Seppius*) a Man of neither Birth nor Merit, is chosen by the *Capuans* to command within their City, when besieged by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 295.
- LETTERS or Characters. The Use of them was taught the *Latins* by *Evander*, V. 1. P. 8. N. 37; those of old *Rome* had a great Affinity to those of *Greece*, P. 154. N. 45.
- LETTERS or Epistles, (*The*) of the *Romans* were fastened in this Manner; they first folded them up, then tied them with a String, and secured the Knot by covering it with Wax, or a soft Earth called *Creta*, V. 3. P. 392. N. 30.
- LEVIES. The Manner in which Troops were raised in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 244; there were great Difficulties in making *Levies* there for the War with the *Latins* in the Year 255, P. 244; and for that with the *Volsci* in 258, P. 261; and for that with the *Sabines* in the Year 259, P. 271; the Ceremonies practised by the *Romans* on these Occasions, V. 2. P. 116. N. 76.
- LEUCA, a City which is thought to have stood on the Banks of the River *Hermus*, near *The Gulph of Smyrna*, V. 5. P. 132. N. 38.
- LEUCAS, an Island, anciently a Peninsula, now known by the Name of *The Island of St. Maur*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 12; there was in the middle of it a Temple dedicated to *Venus the Mother of Æneas*, *Ib.*
- LEUCAS, the Capital of *Acarmania*, stood formerly on an *Isthmus*, which was afterwards dug through, V. 4. P. 85. N. 2; it gave its Name to an Island which the *Greeks* now call *Leucada*, P. 86. N. 3.
- LEUCI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Belgic Gaul*, V. 6. P. 91. N. 110.
- LEUCOPHRYS, a Name anciently given to the Island of *Tenedos*, V. 4. P. 446. N. 25.
- LEUCOTHEA. See *Matuta*.
- LEUCTRICA-PUGNA, an Appellation given by *Cicero* to the Meeting between *Milo* and *Clodius*, in which the former kill'd the latter, as being greatly to his Honour, as the Battle of *Leuctra* was to that of the *Thebans*, V. 6. P. 150. N. 65.



- LEUCAS**, (*The*) a River which is thought to have been one of those which fell into the River *Haliacmon*, V. 4. P. 462. N. 55.
- LEUSINIUM**, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, V. 3. P. 484. N. 78.
- LIBELLA**, a Coin worth the tenth Part of a *Roman Denarius*, that is about one Farthing half Farthing *English*, V. 2. P. 504. N. 84.
- LIBER**, a Name the Ancients gave to the God *Bacchus*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54.
- LIBERA**, a Name the Ancients gave to the Goddess *Proserpine*, V. 1. P. 292; who had a Temple erected to her Honour, at the End of *The Great Circus*, *Ib.* N. 55.
- LIBERTINI**, or *Freemen*, who were born of Freedmen who had been Slaves, V. 2. P. 270; the Difference between *Libertini* and *Liberti* was this, that the latter were Persons who from Slaves were made free themselves, the former those whose Fathers had been so, *Ib.* N. 60; the *Censor Appius* first introduced them into the Senate in the Year 441, *Ib.* See *Freedmen*.
- LIBERTY**, (*The Goddess*) had a Temple erected to her Honour on the Hill *Aventinus*, V. 3. P. 220; the *Romans* deified her in a particular Manner, and have left her Figure on multitudes of Monuments, *Ib.* N. 27; in the Vestibule of her Temple at *Rome* the *Censors* deposited their Archives, V. 4. P. 481. N. 14; the *Tribune Clodius*, made the *Pontifices* consecrate to *Liberty* and *Peace*, the large Spot of Ground in *Rome* on which had stood *Cicero's* House, which he had pulled down, V. 6. P. 85.
- LIBITINA**, a Part of *Rome* where all Sorts of Necessaries for Funerals were sold, V. 1. P. 142; the Word also sometimes signifies Death; sometimes the funeral Bed of the Deceased; sometimes the Expenses of a Funeral; and sometimes the Procession, *Ib.* N. 15.
- LIBITINA**, (*The Goddess*) presided over *Funerals*, V. 1. P. 142. N. 15; some make her the same with *Proserpine*; but the more learned Authors, with *Venus*, *Ib.*; in the Time of *Servius* every Master of a Family was obliged to carry a Piece of Money to the Temple of this Goddess, upon the Death of any Person in it, *Ib.*
- LIBITINARI**, a Sort of *Undertakers* at *Rome*, who furnished all Things necessary for Funerals, V. 1. P. 142. N. 15.
- LIBO**, (*Lucius Scribonius*). See *Scribonius*.
- LIBO VISOLUS**, (*Caius Poetelius*). See *Poetelius*.
- LIBYA**, a vast Country, containing half of *Africa*, was divided into *The Upper* and *The Lower Libya*, V. 5. P. 199 N. 6.
- LICINIA**, a *Vestal*, was very severely punished for her Intrigues, V. 5. P. 191, 192.
- LICINIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, was *Plebeian*, and divided into four Branches, V. 3. P. 457. N. 1.
- LICINIAN**, (*Law*) *The*. See *Law*.
- LICINIUS-CALVUS**, the Son of him that follows, is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 357, V. 1. P. 580.
- LICINIUS-CALVUS**, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573; he was of *Plebeian* Extraction, *Ib.* N. 34; is chosen *Military Tribune* a second Time, in the Year 356, P. 579; by a Plurality of Voices in *The Prerogative Tribe*, N. 52; desires that this Dignity may be conferred on his Son, P. 579; which is granted him, P. 580.
- LICINIUS-CRASSUS**, (*Caius*) is advanced to the *Consulship* for the Year 589, V. 4. P. 438; has the Care of the new Levies, P. 439; but the Defeat of *Perfes* and *Gen-tius* shorten that Trouble for him, *Ib.*
- LICINIUS-CRASSUS**, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, undertakes to transfer the Right of electing the Priests to the People, V. 5. P. 11; makes use of an Artifice to conceal his Design from the Senate, P. 12, 13; but *Laelius* renders his Design abortive, P. 13; this *Crassus* was the first who changed the old Method of assembling the People in *The Comitium*, *Ib.* N. 30.
- LICINIUS-CRASSUS**, (*Lucius*) the famous Orator, so often highly extolled by *Cicero*, began to display his great Talents for Eloquence so early as in the twenty-first Year of his Age, by accusing a *Consular* Man of a capital Crime, and pursuing him so closely that he killed himself, V. 5. P. 180; greatly helps by his Eloquence to get a Law passed, which the *Consul Quintus Servilius Cæpio* had drawn up in the Year 647, P. 254; *Cicero* says his Speech to the People on that Occasion was a perfect Model of Eloquence, *Ib.* N. 2; he is made *Consul* for the Year 658, P. 310, N. 35; in Concurrence with his Colleague *Mucius* he gets the famous *Mucian Licinian Law* passed, P. 311; defeats some Banditti in *Gaul*, and demands a *Triumph* for it, which is refused him, P. 312; the remarkable Probity of this great Man, P. 312, 313; nevertheless he discovered his Passion in an Accusation he brought against *Claudius Marcellus*, P. 317. N. 49; and in the Difficulties which arose between him and his Colleague in his *Censorship*, P. 325, 326; some Instances of the satyrical Reflections he cast on his Adversaries, *Ib.*; his Death, which was in the Year 662, was occasioned by his Vehemence in Pleading, P. 335. N. 82.
- LICINIUS-CRASSUS**, (*Marius*) one of *Sylla's* Party, receives a Commission from him to go and make War with the *Marfi*, V. 5. P. 439; is insatiably covetous in heaping up Riches, P. 467, 528. N. 37; is ordered to make War with the rebellious *Gladiators*, P. 520; a Parallel drawn between *Crassus* and *Pompey*, P. 519; his Talents



Talents for Eloquence, and his good Breeding, P. 520. N. 24, 25; he punishes *Mummius*, one of his Lieutenants, for fighting without his Orders, *Ib.* N. 26; gains some Advantages over the *Gladiators*, *Ib.*; gives *Spartacus* no rest, P. 521; gains a memorable Victory over the *Gauls*, allies to *Spartacus*, *Ib.* N. 27; and endeavours to put an End to the War by taking the Chief of the Rebels, P. 522; who is killed in Battle, fighting with great Bravery, P. 523; *Crassus* crucifies all the Prisoners he takes, *Ib.*; *Pompey* destroys the rest of these Robbers, *Ib.*; and prevents *Crassus's* obtaining the Honours of an Ovation at his Return to *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Crassus* and *Pompey* are made *Consuls* together for the Year 683, P. 526; *Crassus* to gain the Affections of the People, treats them in a most expensive and profuse Manner, P. 528; enters into Engagements with *Catiline*, P. 569; and is by them led to favour the seditious *Piso*, *Ib.*; carries the *Consul Cicero* a Letter which he had received from *Catiline*, and by that Means, in some Measure clears himself of the Suspicions which had been raised of his Fidelity to the Republick, V. 6. P. 24; is nevertheless accused of Disaffection in full Senate, but the Accusation is over-ruled, P. 26; he leaves *Rome* upon hearing that *Pompey* was ready to return thither, P. 45, 46. N. 86; greatly favours *Clodius*, P. 51. N. 98; is Security for *Cæsar* for one hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-seven Pounds *Sterling*, P. 59; the Origin of the famous *Triumvirate* between him and *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, P. 62; *Crassus*, at the Persuasion of his Son, reconciles himself to *Cicero*, to whom he had hitherto been an implacable Enemy, P. 79. N. 68. P. 82; gains *Cæsar's* Consent to his Promotion again to the *Consulate*, P. 118; and is made *Consul* again for the Year 698, P. 120; labours much to increase the Power of the *Triumvirate*, P. 123; obtains the Province of *Syria* for five Years, P. 124; makes Levies in *Rome*, and in spite of the Opposition of a *Tribune of the People*, sets out to make War with the *Parthians*, P. 125; passes through *Galatia* in his Way to *Parthia*, P. 129; has a short Interview with King *Deiotarus*, *Ib.*; the People of *Mesopotamia* surrender themselves up to *Crassus*, *Ib.*; who severely revenges the Treachery of *Apollonius*, *Ib.*; young *Crassus* joins his Father at *Antioch*, *Ib.*; the Covetousness of the Father makes him very desirous of seizing the Treasures laid up in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, P. 131; in the mean Time he is resolutely bent, contrary to the Advice of his Officers, and notwithstanding some fatal Presages, to march against the *Parthians*, P. 138; and neglects to follow the wise Advice the King of *Armenia* gave him, to pass

through his Dominions into *Parthia*, P. 139. N. 35; the Reasons that led him to this Resolution, and kept him steady in it, P. 140; the two *Asiatick* Princes he had in his Army, and in whom alone he confided, betray him, P. 140, 141; *Surena*, with whom the Traitors kept a Correspondence, makes a terrible Slaughter of the *Roman* Troops, P. 142; invests *Crassus* so closely that he knows not how to escape, P. 144; but is killed, and his Head sent to the King of the *Parthians*, P. 145; the Character of *Crassus*, P. 145, 146. See *Crassus* (young) and *Orodes*.

LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Publius*) surnamed *Dius*, is advanced to the supreme Pontificate in the Year 541, without having passed through the inferior Offices, V. 3. P. 272. N. 11; is created *Curule Ædile* in the Year 542, P. 295. N. 35; then *Censor* in 543, *Ib.*; is obliged to lay down the *Censorship*, by the Death of his Colleague, P. 358. N. 86, was the first who gave Crowns with Leaves wrought in Gold and Silver, P. 295. N. 35; is made General of Horse by the Dictator *Quintus Fulvius Flaccus*, in the Year 543, P. 356. N. 73; consecrates *Caius Valerius Flaccus* High-Priest of *Jupiter* by Force, P. 359; is made *Consul* for the Year 548, P. 461; his Province is assigned him in *Bruttium* against *Hannibal*, P. 463; the Plague commits great Ravages in his Army, P. 466; he nominates a Dictator to preside at the Elections of the great Magistrates, P. 475; is continued in his Province of *Bruttium*, with the Title of *Proconsul*, P. 484. The Character of this great Man, P. 515. N. 29. Col. 2.

LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 582, V. 4. P. 374; his Province is to make War with *Perfes*, *Ib.* he finds great Difficulties in making his Levies, P. 375; sets out for *Macedon*, P. 385; penetrates into *Thessaly*, P. 389; enlarges his Army with Auxiliary Forces, P. 390; *Perfes* insults him in his Camp, *Ib.*; and gains a considerable Advantage over him, P. 391; *Masinissa* sends him a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 393; *Licinius* refuses *Perfes* the Peace he demands, *Ib.*; repairs his former Misfortune, by gaining an Advantage over that Prince, P. 395; his Expeditions after this Victory, P. 396; he is continued in *Macedon* in Quality of *Proconsul*, P. 400; greatly oppresses the People of his Province, P. 401; delivers up his Army to his Successor, *Ib.*

LICINIUS-CRASSUS, (*Publius*) *Curule Ædile* in the Year 613; entertains the People in his *Ædileship* with *Publick Games*, in which he employs the two most famous Poets of his Time, *Pacuvius* and *Attius*, V. 5. P. 47; this *Licinius* was the Son of *Publius Mucius Scaevola*, who was *Consul* in the Year 578, P. 47. N. 95; *Cicero* ranks him



him among the greatest Orators of his Time, P. 47; he was immensely rich, P. 47, 125; chosen *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 47; and promoted to the *Consulship* in the Year 622, P. 125; the People give him a Commission to go and command the *Roman Armies in Asia*, P. 126; he goes thither, P. 129; finds Affairs in a worse Situation than formerly, *Ib.*; and an Army which almost wholly consisted of Troops of the *Allies*, P. 131; advances towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, P. 132; besieges *Luca*, and in the beginning of the Siege, unjustly punishes an Engineer with great Severity, *Ib.*; his Avarice is the Cause of his being taken Prisoner by *Aristonicus*, P. 133; and he is killed by a private Soldier of the Enemy's Army, P. 133.

LICINIUS CRASSUS, (*Publius*) a Tribune of the People, in the Year 643, V. 5. P. 213; revives the ancient sumptuary Laws, P. 213, 214; makes a Law, That on particular Days, as Festivals, the Romans might expend 30 *Asses* at a Meal, but that on ordinary Occasions, no Man should have more Meat at his Table, than three Pound of fresh Meat, and one of salt, P. 213; desires to be continued in the *Tribuneship*, P. 213, 214; was the Father of the famous *Crassus*, *Pompey's* Rival, P. 213. N. 21; is made *Consul* for the Year 656, P. 307; subdues the rebellious *Lusitanians*, and obtains a *Triumph*, P. 317. N. 49; is chosen *Censor*, in the Year 644, P. 350; *Marius* and *Cinna* order him to be put to Death, 385; but before this is done, he himself kills his eldest Son, to prevent his being executed by the Tyrants, P. 386; his second Son, the famous *Marcus Crassus*, so noted in History for his immense Riches, escapes the Cruelty of his Father's Murderers, P. 386. N. 72.

LICINIUS FLACCUS, (*Aulus*) is chosen *Prætor* of *Macedon*, for the Year 611. V. 5. P. 23.

LICINIUS GETA, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 637, V. 5. P. 184; the *Censors* strike him out of the List of Senators, P. 187; but he was afterwards restored, *Ib.* N. 55; and in the Year 645 made *Censor* himself, P. 229.

LICINIUS, (*Lucius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, *Curule Ædile*, in the Year 551, entertains the People with *The Roman Games*, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, a Roman of Distinction, borrows of the *Consul Mummius* in the Year 607, some of his Statues to adorn a Temple he had built by Vow, and was going to dedicate; and afterwards basely refuses to return the Images to the *Consul*, under Pretence that they belonged to the Gods, V. 4. P. 647.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Caius*) was one of the first Members of the sacerdotal College

of *Epulones* at Rome, upon its Institution, in the Year 557, V. 4. P. 101.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 602, V. 4. P. 567; and appointed to make War in *Spain*, P. 568; finds it settled in Peace by his Predecessor, *Ib.*; turns his Arms against the *Turduli* and *Cantabri*, more out of Avarice than a love of Glory, P. 569; subdues them, and lays them under Contribution, *Ib.*; and contrary to the Law of Nations, plunders one of their Cities, P. 570; shews his Avarice still more at the Surrender of *Intercalia*, P. 571; besieges *Palantia*, P. 572; and is obliged to raise the Siege, *Ib.*; gluts his Avarice in *Lusitania*, *Ib.*

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) goes into *Sicily* in quality of *Prætor*, to make War with the rebellious Slaves, V. 5. P. 288; gains a Victory over them at first, *Ib.*; but is afterwards beaten by them, upon which he is recalled, P. 289; and banished, *Ib.*; his Banishment creates a long Enmity between the *Licinian* and *Servilian* Families, *Ib.*

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) *Quæstor* in *Sylla's* Army, V. 5. P. 400; distinguishes himself by the fine Money he coins in his *Quæstorship*, P. 404; *Sylla* sends him to get together a Fleet to block up the Ports of *Piræus* and *Munichia*, *Ib.*; which Commission he executes with great Bravery, *Ib.*; has extraordinary Honours paid him in the Places through which he passes, *Ib.* N. 46; distinguishes himself in the War with *Mithridates*, P. 428; whom he in point of Honour would not take Prisoner when he could easily have done it, P. *Ib.*; he performs an heroic Action in the Wars which preceded *Sylla's Dictatorship*, P. 448; is promoted to the *Consulship* for the Year 689, P. 495; takes pains to get the Government of *Cilicia*, become vacant by the Death of *Octavius*, *Ib.*; embarks for that Province, P. 496; carries only one *Legion* with him, *Ib.* N. 85; arrives in the East, P. 498; makes it his first Business to deliver his Colleague, who is blocked up in *Chalcedon* by the Enemy, P. 499; behaves himself wisely with respect to *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; finds out a singular Way of conveying a Letter to the Inhabitants of *Cyzicus*, who were besieged by *Mithridates*, P. 502; makes a dreadful Slaughter of the Troops that Prince sent into *Bitlynia*, *Ib.*; and afterwards of the Remains of his Army before *Cyzicus*, *Ib.*; kills no less than 20000 Men in this second Action, *Ib.* N. 107; the *Cyzicans* pay extraordinary Honours to their Deliverer, P. 503; *Lucullus* beats *Mithridates's* Lieutenants at Sea, *Ib.*; which Success greatly increases his Reputation at Rome, P. 503, 504; he forms a Design of driving *Mithridates* by force even out of his Capital, P. 513; lays Siege to three of the chief Cities



ties of *Pontus* at once, P. 513, 514; the slowness with which these three Sieges are carried on, make his Officers and Soldiers murmur against him, and they send to *Rome* Complaints of his Inactivity, P. 514; he comes up with *Mithridates* designing to give him Battle, *Ib.*; that Prince sends a young *Scythian* to the *Roman* Camp to assassinate *Lucullus*, P. 515; which being prevented, the *Roman* removes to another Post which was more favourable to his Designs, P. 516; defeats a considerable Body of the Enemy, *Ib.*; which is followed by the entire Defeat of *Mithridates*, who by mere Accident escapes falling into the Hands of *Lucullus*, *Ib.*; the Consequences of this Victory, P. 517; *Amisos* is taken and burnt, P. 518; *Lucullus* sends to *Tigranes*, to demand *Mithridates*, who had taken Refuge in his Dominions, P. 525; rectifies the Abuses which had been continued in the *Roman* Governments in *Asia*, *Ib.*; which creates him many powerful Enemies, P. 526; he seizes *Synope*, and there signalizes his Clemency, P. 531; this Clemency was founded on a pretended Vision which *Lucullus* had seen, according to some Historians, *Ib.* N. 44; he designs to make War with *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*, *Ib.*; to that end, takes his Rout through *Cappadocia*, P. 532; passes *The Euphrates*, *Ib.* N. 48; and encamps on the Banks of *The Tigris*, *Ib.*; there defeats a Body of Troops sent against him by *Tigranes*, *Ib.*; and then routs *Tigranes* himself, and besieges *Tigranocerta*, P. 533; *Tigranes* advances with a formidable Army to deliver the Place, P. 534; *Lucullus* passes *The Tigris* to meet his Enemy, P. 535; puts him to flight, and destroys all his Army, *Ib.*; which Victory is said to have cost no more than five Men, and stops the Mouths of all who envied him at *Rome*, P. 536; he gives up *Tigranocerta* to be plundered by his Soldiers, *Ib.*; sends an Embassy to *Arfaces*, King of the *Parthians*, whom *Tigranes* and *Mithridates* solicited earnestly to make a League with them, P. 539; this Negotiation succeeding ill, *Lucullus* resolves to enter *Parthia*, *Ib.*; but his Army prevent it by their Mutinies, P. 540; and revive in *Rome* the ill Designs of the Envious, who at last got one appointed to succeed him, *Ib.*; but notwithstanding the Disobedience of his Troops, and the Disgrace which his Enemies endeavoured to bring him under at *Rome*, he continues to labour to compleat the Work he had begun, P. 541; soothes his Soldiers, presses the Enemy by degrees, P. 542; and at last forces them to give Battle, P. 543; a Description of this Battle, *Ib.*; which ends wholly to the Advantage of *Lucullus*, *Ib.*; who seizes *Nisibis*, P. 544; the arrival of the Commissioners sent by the Senate to settle Affairs in the East, stop the

Progress of his Victories, P. 546; his Lieutenant Generals are beaten by *Mithridates*, P. 554, 555; his Troops grow more and more mutinous, P. 555; *Lucullus* slops so low, as to ask it as a Favour of them to follow him, P. 556; in the mean Time, the People at *Rome* nominate *Pompey* to succeed him, P. 557, 558, an Interview between these two great Men, P. 559; *Lucullus* embarks to return to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and then chooses to retire and live privately, P. 560; shamefully spends his Time in Luxury and Debauchery, *Ib.*; and dies in a very advanced Age, in the Year of *Rome* 687, P. 561.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) a Senator, makes a Report to the Senate of the Preparations *Catiline* was making to disturb the Peace of the State, V. 6. P. 12; assists *Cicero* with his Advice in this critical Conjunction, P. 21; declares against a Request which *Pompey* had made to the Senate, P. 57; consents to *The Agrarian Law*, being intimidated by *Cæsar*, who threatened to call him to an Account for his immense Riches, P. 69. N. 41; advises *Cicero* to take up Arms to defend himself against the unjust Preparations of *Clodius*, P. 82.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, for the Year 567, V. 4. P. 272.

LICINIUS MURÆNA, (*Caius*) preserves *Picenum* and *Cisalpine Gaul* from the Contagion of Sedition, which *Catiline* by his emissaries, endeavoured to spread there, V. 6. P. 21. N. 32.

LICINIUS MURENA, (*Lucius*) distinguishes himself at the Siege of *Athens*, and on other Occasions, V. 5. P. 406, 415; *Sylla* makes him Governour of the *Asiatick Province*, P. 434, 453; when he, of his own Head, breaks the Peace which *Sylla* had made with *Mithridates*, P. 477; succeeds at first in this unjust War, *Ib.*; is afterwards defeated by the King of *Pontus*, P. 478; but has the Address to renew the Peace with him, *Ib.*; and for that Reason is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 479; stands for the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 13; obtains it for the Year 691, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office, P. 33; is accused of having bought the Suffrages of the People, *Ib.* N. 54; is cleared of that Accusation by *Cicero*, *Id. Ib.*; and acts with great Generosity towards *Cato* who had been his Accuser, P. 35. N. 57.

LICINIUS NERVA, is appointed to govern *Further Spain*, in the Year 586, V. 4. P. 480.

LICINIUS NERVA, (*Publius*) *Prætor of Sicily*, greatly contributes to the new War the *Romans* were engaged in there with the Slaves, by his Weakness and Avarice, V. 5. P. 266, 267.



- LICINIUS POLLIO, (*Lucius*) is sent with two other Senators to the *Consul Quinctius*, to receive his last Advice, V. 3. P. 394.
- LICINIUS SACERDOS, (*Caius*) makes use of base Means to procure the *Consulship*, in the Year 689, V. 6. P. 6.
- LICINIUS STOLO, (*Caius*) surnamed *Calvus*, is chosen *Military Tribune* for the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59; why he is here put in the Room of *Licinius Menenius*, which some ancient Editions of *Livy* make to have been *Military Tribune* in his Place, *Ib.* N. 14; this *Caius Licinius Stolo* is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Publius Manlius*, P. 69.
- LICINIUS STOLO, (*Caius*) surnamed *Calvus*, *Tribune of the People* in the Year 385, V. 2. P. 71. N. 34; joins with *Sextius* his Brother *Tribune*, in drawing up three Laws, to one of which he soon after fell a Victim, P. 64. N. 24; takes great Pains to get these Laws passed, P. 63, 64; it is not probable that he was made General of Horse, tho' *Plutarch* affirms it, P. 69. N. 33; but he was made *Consul* a first Time, for the Year 389, P. 82; and a second Time, for the Year 392, P. 93. N. 31; in the Year 396, he is fined for transgressing the Law which limited the Quantity of Lands which any *Roman* might possess, and of which he was himself the Author, P. 103.
- LICINIUS STRABO, a *Legionary Tribune*, falls like a brave Man, in a Battle with the *Istrians*, V. 4. P. 342.
- LICINIUS TEGULA, (*Publius*) an ancient *Latin Poet*, flourished about the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9. N. 21.
- LICINIUS VARRO, (*Caius*) *Consul* in the Year 517, V. 3. P. 9. N. 15; subdues the Island of *Corfica*, P. 10.
- LICINIUS VARUS, (*Publius*) *Curule Ædile* in the Year 544, entertains the People with *The Roman Games*, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86.
- LICINIUS VARUS, (*Publius*) *Prætor of Rome*, receives Orders from the Senate to refit the Ships in the Port of *Ostia*, V. 3. P. 385.
- LICINUS, (*Lucius Porcius*). See *Porcius*.
- LICINUS, (*Marcus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- LICTORS, were instituted by *Romulus*, to be his private Executioners, whenever he sent them to perform his Will, unknown to the Senate, V. 1. P. 50; it is probable, tho' not the most common Opinion, that the Kings of *Rome* were attended by *Lictors* with their *Axes* and *Fasces*, by way of Guard, or State, before the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 120. N. 59; the *Consuls* at first had 24 *Lictors* as the Kings had, and afterwards reduced them to twelve, and they attended the *Consuls* only alternately, P. 188. N. 107.
- LIEGE, See *Eburones*.
- LIGHTNING, *Numa* ordered, That Persons killed with *Lightning* should be instantly buried without any Ceremony, V. 1. P.

71; they were looked on as accursed, and the Place where the *Lightning* fell was immediately ordered to be walled in, and appropriated to the burial of Persons killed in that manner, *Ib.* N. 77; a Medal of *Jupiter Fulgurator*, *Ib.*; The *Roman Law* which seems to forbid the burial of Persons struck with *Lightning*, is not to be understood of burial absolutely, but of burying them with Form and Ceremony, V. 3. P. 383. N. 8. Col. 1; the superstitious Ceremonies and Opinions of the *Romans* concerning Places struck with *Lightning*, *Ib.* Col. 1; they were purified by Sacrifices and formal Consecrations, *Ib.* Col. 2; the Sacrifice used on this Occasion was called *Bidens*, and the Place where it was offered up, *Bidental*, *Ib.*; the Altar erected there, which was hollow like a Pit, was called *Puteal*, *Ib.*; the Goddess *Fulgura* was a Deity invented by the *Romans*, and implored to protect them against *Thunder* and *Lightning*, P. 384. N. Col. 1; the *Lightning* and *Thunder* that happened in the Day, they ascribed to *Jupiter*, that in the Night to *Summanus* or *Pluto*, *Ib.*; the Art of discovering future Things by *Thunder* was a Part of the *Augural Science*, *Ib.* Col. 2; the chief Particulars of that Science, with respect to *Thunder* and *Lightning*, *Ib.* Col. 2; the mystical Terms used by the *Augurs* and *Aruuspices*, to distinguish, as they pretended, the different Sorts of *Thunder* and *Lightning*, as *Fulgmina Perpetua*, *Fulmen Prorogativum*, *Proversum*, *Vanum & Brutum*, *Fatidicum*, &c. P. 384. N. Col. 2; P. 385. N. Col. 1; the *Hetrurians* reckoned up nine Deities, who, as they pretended, shared the Privilege of making *Thunder* and *Lightning* with *Jupiter*, P. 384. N. Col. 1.

LIGURES, (*The*) are called by some Authors *Salves*, V. 2. P. 6; they seem to threaten *Rome* with an approaching War, in the Year 515, V. 3. P. 3; are defeated in a pitched Battle, P. 4; their Origine, according to the Ancients, P. 6. N. 11; *Posthumius Albinus* gains Advantages over them, of which the Historians have not given us any particular Account, P. 12; they are driven out of *Italy* by the *Consul Pomponius*, in the Year 520, P. 14; some of *The Ligures* lived about *The Apennines*, and others about *Genoa*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 118; their Country was very rough and mountainous, P. 256; *Rome* sends two *Consular Armies* thither in the Year 566, *Ib.*; which almost entirely reduce them, P. 257; nevertheless, they revolt again, and are subdued by *Paulus Æmilius* so low, as to desire a perpetual Peace with the *Romans*, P. 323; who gain more Victories over them, P. 328; and after another Revolt, they are again beaten by the *Romans* in the Years 576, 577, P. 348, 349, 350; By *The Gallic Ligures*, the *Roman* Historians mean the People who lived next to *Ligu-*



- Liguria Cisalpina*, that is, the People who inhabited the Sea-Coasts of *Provence*, from *The Var* to *The Rhone*, V. 5. P. 184. N. 47.
- LIGURIA, anciently comprehended the Countries which we now call *The Marquisate of Saluzzo*, the greatest Part of *Piedmont*, *Montferrat*, the County of *Nice*, the Coast of *Genoa*, the Lordship of *Mourgues*, and Part of the *Dutchy of Milan*, V. 4. P. 2. N. 3.
- LIGURIA CISALPINA, was the Country between *The Apennines* and the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 29; it was formerly divided into two Parts, *Maritime Liguria*, and *Mountainous Liguria*, P. N. 31.
- LIGURIA TRANSALPINA, was the Name given by the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* to the Country which lies between *The Var* and *The Rhone*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 24; P. 6. N. 31; V. 5. P. 276.
- LIGUS, (*Publius Acilius*). See *Acilius*.
- LIGUSTINUS, a brave Citizen, gives an extraordinary Account of himself in a Speech, when the Severity with which new Levies are raised, create great Disturbances in the State, V. 4. P. 375; and by his Probity and Bravery alluages those Disturbances, for which he has the Thanks of the Senate, P. 376.
- LILYBÆUM, the Name of a City and Promontory in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 4; the City is besieged by the *Romans*, P. 592; the History of that Siege, P. 593, &c. the Siege is turned into a Blockade, P. 602; a Dispute is raised in the Senate on account of a Defeat of the *Romans* before this Place, *Ib.*; V. 3. P. 395. N. 34; the Rebellion of the Slaves in *Sicily* began near this City, V. 5. P. 268.
- LIMETANUS, (*Mamilius*). See *Mamilius*.
- LIMNÆA, a City of *Theffalotis*, between *The Pencus*, and *The Apidanus*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 9.
- LIMONUM, the Name *Cæsar* gives to the City of *Poitiers*, V. 6. P. 174. N. 28.
- LINGONES, (*The*) came into *Italy* with the other *Gauls*, and settled between *Bologna* and *Ravenna*, V. 2. P. 8, 9.
- LINGUS, one of the Branches of Mount *Pinus* in *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 22.
- LINGUS, a City mentioned in several Copies of *Livy*, but we can find no Footsteps of it, in the Country where he places it, V. 4. P. 28. N. 67.
- LINEN, (*Legion*) *The*, a Body of 16000 *Samnites*, who in the Year of *Rome* 460, bound themselves under the most horrible Imprecations, not to disobey their General, or flee in Battle, V. 2. P. 358; so called, not because they were clothed in Linen, or light-armed, but because they had taken their Oaths under a Canopy, or Covering of Linen, *Ib.*
- LINTERNUM, or LINTERNA, a City near the Mouth of *The Clanis*, on the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, V. 3. P. 99. N. 53.
- LIPARA, an Island near *Sicily*, one of the largest of the *Æolian Islands*, V. 2. P. 586; the *Romans* fail in their Attempt on its Capital, *Ib.*; but at last take it by Assault, P. 587; this Island lay to the North of *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 147. N. 72.
- LIRIS, (*The*) a River of *Campania*, *Florus* gives us a false Account, when he says, That *Pyrrhus* beat the *Romans* near *Heraclea*, on the Banks of this River, V. 2. P. 443. N. 74.
- LISINÆ, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 48.
- LISSOS, a City of *Illyricum*, V. 4. P. 420. N. 77; on the Confines of *Macedon*, P. 447. N. 26.
- LITABRUM, a City of *Hither Spain*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 198.
- LITANA, (*The Forest of*) the most probable Account of its Situation, V. 3. P. 166. N. 125; a *Roman Army* perish in it, *Ib.*; it was near the Territory of *Bologna*, and *Modena*, V. 4. P. 131. N. 124.
- LITARE, the Word was used at Sacrifices, when they were propitious and foreboded well; *non Litare*, when they were the contrary, V. 2. P. 30. N. 79.
- LITENNO, a Leader of the *Numantini*, treats with the *Roman General* of a Peace, V. 4. P. 569.
- LITERNUM, a maritime City of *Campania*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 93; P. 174. N. 159; V. 4. P. 134. N. 128. See *Linternum*.
- LITTLE TOWNS, The Canton called *Septem pagium*, or *The Seven Little Towns*, or *Villages*, lay between *The Tyber* and *The Aro*, V. 1. P. 214. N. 64.
- LITUBIUM, an ancient City of *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 120.
- LITUUS, See *Tuba*.
- LIVIANUS MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.
- LIVIVS, a Tribune of the People in the Year 631, opposes *Caius Gracchus* at the Desire of the Senate, V. 5. P. 161; and takes vigorous Steps to ruin his Adversary, P. 162.
- LIVIVS ANDRONICUS, See *Andronicus*.
- LIVIVS, (*Caius*) is admitted into the College of *Pontifices*, in the Year 542, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.
- LIVIVS DENTOR, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 451, V. 2. P. 305; and then *Pontifex*, P. 316; pronounces the Form of the *Devotement* of *Decius*, 344; in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, rallies the Troops which the *Gauls* had routed, *Ib.*; and with the help of a Reinforcement, which comes very seasonably, routs the Enemy, P. 345.
- LIVIVS DRUSUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 506, V. 4. P. 614.
- LIVIVS DRUSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 641, V. 5. P. 200; subdues the *Scordisci*, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; dies in his *Censorship*, in the Year 644, P. 222.



**LIVIVS DRUSUS**, (*Marcus*) a Tribune of the People, Son of that *Livius*, who was the firmest Support of the Senate against the Violences of the *Gracchi*, V. 5. P. 327. N. 70; is represented as a very haughty Man, by the Author of *Lives of illustrious Men*, *Ib.*; takes it into his Head to attempt to rectify the Faults which the Passions of Men had introduced in the publick Administration, P. 328; and to revive the ancient Virtue of the *Romans*, which had done them so much Honour, *Ib.*; to this End makes it his first Business to reconcile the Senators to the *Roman Knights*, P. 329; gives the People of *Italy* Reason to hope for the same Rights as the *Roman Citizens* enjoyed, *Ib.*; proposes a Law for giving the Poor what Bread they wanted, P. 330; which is passed, *Ib.*; then proposes to make the Senate consist for the future of half Senators and half *Knights*, P. 331; which increases the mutual Hatred of the two Orders, *Ib.*; *Livius* sends the *Consul Marcius* to Prison, P. 332; and threatens him who was at the Head of *The Knights*, to have him thrown down from *The Tarpeian Rock*, *Ib.*; the People of *Italy* press him to perform his Promise of putting them on an equal Foot with the *Citizens* of *Rome*, *Ib.*; he informs the *Consuls* that the People had entered into a Conspiracy to assassinate them at the *Feria Latina*, P. 333; and is himself assassinated, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 334.

**LIVIVS**, (*Lucius*) opposes the delivering up to the *Samnites*, the *Roman Officers* who had been the Causes of the Affront offer'd to *Rome*, after the Battle of *Caudium*, V. 2. P. 243; but at last consents to it, P. 245.

**LIVIVS-MACATUS**, (*Caius*) Commander of the Garrison the *Romans* had left at *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 273; suffers himself to be imposed on by two young Lords of the City, who, under Pretence of Hunting in the Night, for which he gave them Leave, enter into a Plot with *Hannibal*, to deliver up the City to him, P. 273, 274; after the taking of the City *Livius* retires to the Citadel, P. 275; makes a Sally from thence, and kills a great many Men, P. 276; makes a second Sally with Success, P. 276, 277; defends the Castle with Constancy, P. 337; gains a considerable Advantage over *Hannibal's* Troops, P. 338; is continued Governor after the *Romans* had retaken the City, P. 371; is by Mistake confounded with *Marcus Livius Salinator* by *Cicero*, P. 386. N. 9; is called to an Account for having suffered *Tarentum* to be surprized when he was Governor of it, *Ib.*; is zealously defended by his Friends, *Ib.*; a severe Reply of *Fabius* to some of his Friends, who said, it was he who retook *Tarentum*, *Ib.* N. 11; how that Prosecution ended is not known, *Ib.*

**LIVIVS-SALINATOR**, (*Caius*) is made Admiral of a *Roman Fleet*, V. 4. P. 170; with which he signalizes himself, P. 185; by beating the Fleet of *Antiochus*, P. 186, 187; offers Sacrifices to the Goddess *Minerva* in the Fortrefs of *Ilion*, P. 199; invests the Port of *Sestos*, and takes it, *Ib.* besieges *Abydos*, which he is obliged to abandon when just ready to take it, P. 200; goes to *Ephesus* to fight *Antiochus's* Fleet, which refuses the Challenge, P. 202; gives up the Command of the *Roman Fleet* to *Æmilius* his Successor, *Ib.*; who shews his Jealousy when *Æmilius* gives him his Advice, concerning the Operations of the Campaign, and he rejects it, P. 203; *Æmilius* orders him to execute a Scheme which had been preferred to his own in the Council of War, *Ib.*; he fails of his Blow, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; An ancient Author says, that, during his *Consulship*, he drove all the *Gauls* of *Liguria* beyond *The Alpes*, P. 247.

**LIVIVS SALINATOR**, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 534, and ordered to make War with *Demetrius of Pharos*, V. 3. P. 43; whom he and his Colleague drive out of *Illyricum*, P. 44; by which they both deserve the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; his Enemies get him condemned for having applied the Spoils he had taken from *Demetrius* to his own private Use, *Ib.*; and he is extremely grieved at the unjust Decree the People had passed against him, P. 44, 406; makes a Speech to the Senate in favour of *Livius Macatus*, and draws him out of that Obscurity in which he had lived for twelve Years, P. 406; is chosen *Consul* a second Time for the Year 546, *Ib.*; *Cisalpine Gaul* falls to him by Lot for his Province, P. 407; *Asdrubal* encamps within Sight of his Army, P. 414; *Livius* fights a Battle with the *Carthaginian* on the Banks of *The Metaurus*, P. 416; defeats and kills *Asdrubal* on the Field of Battle, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome* with his Colleague, P. 430; where they both are honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 431; *Livius* is nominated *Dictator* to preside in the *Comitia*, P. 432; goes to *Hetruria* in Quality of *Proconsul*, *Ib.*; where he punishes the Rebels, P. 433; commands an Army of *Volones* in *Hetruria*, P. 458; and afterwards two *Legions* in *Cisalpine Gaul*, P. 484; his Quarrels with *Claudius Nero*, P. 502; he lays a Tax upon Salt, P. 503; and from thence had the Nickname of *Salinator*, *Ib.*

**LOAN**. See *Lending*.

**LOCHA**, a City of *Africa*, mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 3. P. 510. N. 17.

**LOCKI**, or *Locris*, a City in *Italy* famous for a Temple of *Proserpine*, V. 2. P. 467. N. 103; is taken by *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.*; the *Locrians* massacre the Garrison he leaves there, P. 481; *Pyrrhus*, in his Return from *Italy*, punishes this Massacre in a very cruel Manner,



- Manner, and plunders the Temple, but soon repents of it, *Ib.*; this City stood in the Country now called *Further Calabria*, V. 3. P. 386. N. 13; in the Year 545 the *Romans* besiege it, P. 387; but are obliged to raise the Siege, P. 394; the ancient Geographers call this City *Locri Epizephirii*, P. 469. N. 36.
- LOCRI, a Country in *Achaia*, whose Inhabitants had different Names, according to the different Parts of it which they possessed, V. 3. P. 319. N. 32.
- LOCUTIUS, (*Aius*). See *Aius*.
- LOGUNTINA, an ancient City which stood on the Confines of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in the Country of the *Contestani*, but is now only a Village called *Oliva*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 66.
- LOLLIUS, a *Samnite*, escapes from *Rome*, where he was an Hostage, and raises an Insurrection against the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 499; who soon subdue the Rebels, P. 500.
- LONGINUS. (*Caius Cassius*) See *Caius*.
- LONGINUS. (*Lucius Cassius*) See *Cassius*.
- LONGINUS. (*Quintus Cassius*) See *Cassius*.
- LONGULA, a considerable City in the Country of the *Volsci*, is taken and plundered by the *Consul Cominius*, V. 1. P. 289.
- LONGUS. (*Tiberius Sempronius*) See *Sempronius*.
- LORACINA, (*The*) a little River in the *Campagna di Roma*, V. 4. P. 406. N. 48.
- LORYMA, a maritime City of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 204; near the South Coast of an Island in which was formerly the City of *Cnidus*, P. 204. N. 18.
- LOTHRONUS, (*The*) Another Name for the River which the *Romans* called *Vulturnus*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 45.
- LOTOPHAGI, the Inhabitants of an Island, who were so called from their eating the Fruit of the Tree called *Lotos*, and from whence their Island was called *Lotophagitis*, V. 2. P. 585. N. 21.
- LOTS OF PRÆNESTE. See *Præneste*.
- LOUIS, (*The Word*) is by some derived from the Name of *Elitouis*, the Leader of the *Cænomani*, when they removed from *Gaul* to *Italy*, V. 2. P. 7.
- LUA, (*The Goddess*) was supposed to preside over Expiations, V. 1. P. 149. V. 2. P. 152. N. 26; and was so called from the Verb *Luo*, V. 1. P. 149. N. 35; *Servius* dedicated a Temple to her, P. 149; she was a long Time unknown to learned Men, *Ib.* N. 35; Soldiers sacrificed to her by throwing their Arms and Spoils in the Fire, V. 2. P. 152. N. 26; she was confounded with the Goddess *Luna*, V. 4. P. 501. N. 73.
- LUCANI, (*The*) a People who were originally *Samnites*, V. 2. P. 156; inhabited the Country which was bounded by *The Silurnus* to the North, *The Vagesio* towards *The Picentini*, *The Brudano* towards *Apulia*, *The Laus* and *Syberis* to the South, *The*
- Gulph of Tarentum* to the East, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the West, N. 33; these People are taken in some Editions of *Livy* for the *Paluscani*, P. 198. N. 43; in the Year 427 they offer their Services to the *Romans* against the *Lucani*, P. 209; enter into an Alliance with *Rome*, P. 210; are drawn off from it by the *Tarentini*, P. 212; their Senate declare War with *Rome* in the same Year, *Ib.*; but soon find Cause to repent of it, P. 213; in 455 they complain to the *Romans* against the *Samnites*, P. 321; in the Year 471 they revolt from the *Romans*, P. 416; who march against them, P. 418; defeat them, P. 419; they join *Pyrrhus*, P. 446; are beaten by the *Romans* in the Absence of that Prince, P. 478; the *Consul Lentulus* marches an Army into their Country, P. 483; in the Year 480 they are routed in a pitched Battle by *Claudius Canina*, P. 488; and are entirely subdued in the *Consulship* of *Papirius* and *Carvilius*, in 481, P. 494; they are subdued again in the Year 544, V. 3. P. 367; they and the *Bruttii* were originally but one and the same People, P. 340. N. 57.
- LUCANIA, contained Part of *The Hither Principality*, *The Basilicata* and *Hither Calabria*, V. 2. P. 156. N. 33. V. 3. P. 386. N. 12.
- LUCCA, a City on the Frontiers of *Liguria* and *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 82. N. 52; now a free City of *Tuscany*, famous for its Antiquity, V. 6. P. 118. N. 190.
- LUCCEIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, proposes the electing *Pompey Dictator*, but *Pompey* frustrates his Schemes on that Head, V. 6. P. 146; he was one of *Pompey's* most zealous Friends, *Ib.* N. 58.
- LUCCEIUS HIRRUS, (*Caius*) a Man of great Learning, and a famous Historiographer, stands for the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 63. N. 19; but cannot obtain it, P. 64.
- LUCERES, a Name given to one of the three Tribes into which *Romulus* divided the People, V. 1. P. 43. N. 150; so called from *Lucerus*, King of *Ardea*, who, according to *Festus*, joined with *Romulus* against the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; *The Tribe of the Luceres* was also called *Collina*, P. 141.
- LUCERIA, the different Accounts Authors give us of this City, V. 2. P. 227. N. 99; a Medal on which its Name is found, *Ib.* the *Romans* send a Colony thither in the Year 430, *Ib.*; in 433 *Papirius* makes himself Master of this City, which after the Battle of *Caudium* had surrendered to the *Samnites*, P. 253; in the Year 439 it rebels again, is taken by Assault, and the Inhabitants put to the Sword, P. 263.
- LUCETIUS. (*Jupiter*) See *Jupiter*.
- LUCI. The Sacred Groves were so called, according to some, because they were so thick that the Light of the Sun could not penetrate through them, V. 2. P. 175. N. 80.



- N. 80; the Veneration which the Pagans paid these Groves was very great, *Ib.*; *Conluere Lucum*, signified to cut off those Branches of the Trees in the Sacred Groves which were struck with Lightning, it being impious to cut them on any other Occasion, *Ib.* Col. 2.
- LUCIA or *Lutia*, a City in the Country of the *Arevacæ* in Spain, not far from *Numentia*, V. 5. P. 91. N. 61.
- LUCILIUS, an ancient *Latin* Poet, who flourished in the Year 620, V. 5. P. 83. N. 57. Some Account of his Life and Writings, *Ib.*
- LUCILIUS, (*Sextus*) who had been *Tribune of the People* in 668, is thrown from *The Tarpeian Rock* in 669, V. 5. P. 436. N. 118.
- LUCINA, one of the Names of the Goddess *Juno*, which was given her as the Protectress of Women in Childbed, V. 1. P. 142. N. 16. A Medal of her, *Ib.*
- LUCIUS ACCIUS, See *Accius*.
- LUCIUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.
- LUCIUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, See *Æmilius*.
- LUCIUS ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, See *Æmilius*.
- LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, See *Æmilius*.
- LUCIUS ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, See *Regillus*.
- LUCIUS AFRANIUS NEPOS, See *Afranius*.
- LUCIUS ANICIUS GALLUS, See *Anicius*.
- LUCIUS ANTISTIUS, See *Antistius*.
- LUCIUS ANTISTIUS RHEGINUS, See *Antistius*.
- LUCIUS APULEIUS, See *Apuleius*.
- LUCIUS APUSTIUS TULLO, See *Apustius*.
- LUCIUS AQUILIUS, See *Aquilius*.
- LUCIUS ATINIUS, See *Atinius*.
- LUCIUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, See *Attilius*.
- LUCIUS AURELIUS COTTA, See *Aurelius*.
- LUCIUS AURELIUS ORESTES, See *Aurelius*.
- LUCIUS BETUCIUS BERTUS, See *Betucius*.
- LUCIUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, See *Cæcilius*.
- LUCIUS, (*Caius*) the Nephew of the great *Marius*, V. 5. P. 270; is killed by a young Soldier, whose Modesty he would have violated, and the Soldier rewarded for his Bravery by *Marius*, *Ib.*
- LUCIUS CALPURNIUS BESTEA, See *Calpurnius*.
- LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.
- LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO BESTEA, See *Calpurnius*.
- LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO CÆSONIUS, See *Calpurnius*.
- LUCIUS CANTILIUS, See *Cantilius*.
- LUCIUS CARVILIUS, See *Carvilius*.
- LUCIUS CASSIUS, See *Cassius*.
- LUCIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS, See *Cassius*.
- LUCIUS CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, See *Cincius*.
- LUCIUS COELIUS ANTIPATER, See *Coelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINNA, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS DOLABELLA, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS MERULA, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS SYLLA, See *Cornelius*.
- LUCIUS DOMITIUS, See *Domitius*.
- LUCIUS DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS, See *Domitius*.
- LUCIUS EBUTIUS ELVA, See *Ebutius*.
- LUCIUS EQUITIUS FIRMANUS, See *Equitius*.
- LUCIUS FANNIUS, See *Fannius*.
- LUCIUS FLAVIUS NEPOS, See *Flavius*.
- LUCIUS FURIUS, See *Furius*.
- LUCIUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, See *Furius*.
- LUCIUS FURIUS CURVUS, See *Furius*.
- LUCIUS FURIUS MEDULLINUS, See *Furius*.
- LUCIUS FURIUS PUBLIUS, See *Furius*.
- LUCIUS GEGANIUS, See *Geganius*.
- LUCIUS GELLIUS POPLICOLA, See *Gellius*.
- LUCIUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.
- LUCIUS GENUCIUS AVENTINENSIS, See *Genucius*.
- LUCIUS GENUCIUS CATUS, See *Genucius*.
- LUCIUS HORATIUS, See *Horatius*.
- LUCIUS HORATIUS BARBATUS, See *Horatius*.
- LUCIUS HORTENSIVS, See *Hortensius*.
- LUCIUS HOSTILIUS, See *Hostilius*.
- LUCIUS HOSTILIUS CATO, See *Hostilius*.
- LUCIUS HOSTILIUS MANCINUS, See *Hostilius*.
- LUCIUS JULIUS, See *Julius*.
- LUCIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, See *Julius*.
- LUCIUS JULIUS LIBO, See *Julius*.
- LUCIUS JULIUS VOPISCUS, See *Julius*.
- LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS, See *Junius*.
- LUCIUS JUNIUS PULLUS, See *Junius*.
- LUCIUS LÆTORIUS, See *Lætorius*.
- LUCIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.
- LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS, See *Licinius*.
- LUCIUS LICINIUS MURENA, See *Licinius*.
- LUCIUS LICINIUS POLLIO, See *Licinius*.
- LUCIUS LICINIUS VARUS, See *Licinius*.
- LUCIUS LIVIUS, See *Livius*.
- LUCIUS LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, See *Livius*.
- LUCIUS LUCCEIUS HIRRUS, See *Lucceius*.
- LUCIUS LUCRETIVS, See *Lucretius*.
- LUCIUS LUCRETIVS FLAVUS, See *Lucretius*.
- LUCIUS LUCULLUS, See *Lucullus*.
- LUCIUS MAGIUS, See *Magius*.
- LUCIUS MAMILIUS, See *Mamilius*.



- LUCIUS MAMILIUS VITULUS, See *Mamilius*.  
 LUCIUS MANILIUS, See *Manilius*.  
 LUCIUS MANLIUS ACIDINUS, See *Manlius*.  
 LUCIUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, See *Manlius*.  
 LUCIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, See *Manlius*.  
 LUCIUS MANLIUS VULSO, See *Manlius*.  
 LUCIUS MARCIUS CENSORINUS, See *Marcus*.  
 LUCIUS MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, See *Marcus*.  
 LUCIUS MENENIUS, See *Menenius*.  
 LUCIUS MENENIUS AGRIPPA, See *Menenius*.  
 LUCIUS MESSINIUS RUFUS, See *Messinius*.  
 LUCIUS MINUCIUS, See *Minucius*.  
 LUCIUS MUMMIUS ACHAICUS, See *Mummius*.  
 LUCIUS MURENA, See *Murena*.  
 LUCIUS NASIDIUS, See *Nasidius*.  
 LUCIUS NINNIUS QUADRATUS, See *Ninnius*.  
 LUCIUS OCTAVIUS, See *Octavius*.  
 LUCIUS OPIMIUS, See *Opimius*.  
 LUCIUS OPPIUS SALINATOR, See *Oppius*.  
 LUCIUS PAPIRIUS, See *Papirius*.  
 LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, See *Papirius*.  
 LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR, See *Papirius*.  
 LUCIUS PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, See *Papirius*.  
 LUCIUS PINARIUS MAMERCINUS, See *Pinarius*.  
 LUCIUS PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS, See *Pinarius*.  
 LUCIUS PLAUTIUS VENNO, See *Plautius*.  
 LUCIUS POMPONIUS, See *Pomponius*.  
 LUCIUS PORCIUS, See *Porcius*.  
 LUCIUS PORCIUS CATO, See *Porcius*.  
 LUCIUS PORCIUS LECCA, See *Porcius*.  
 LUCIUS PORCIUS LICINUS, See *Porcius*.  
 LUCIUS POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, See *Posthumius*.  
 LUCIUS POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS, See *Posthumius*.  
 LUCIUS PRESENTEIUS, See *Presenteius*.  
 LUCIUS PUBLILIUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Publilius*.  
 LUCIUS QUINCTIUS, See *Quinctius*.  
 LUCIUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, See *Quinctius*.  
 LUCIUS ROSCIUS OTHO, See *Roscius*.  
 LUSCUS, or LUCIUS RUFUS, (*Titus Annius*). See *Annius*.  
 LUCIUS SAUFFEIUS, See *Sauffei*.  
 LUCIUS SCIPIO, See *Scipio*.  
 LUCIUS SCRIBONIUS LIBO, See *Scribonius*.  
 LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, See *Sempronius*.  
 LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS, See *Septimius*.  
 LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA, See *Sergius*.  
 LUCIUS SERGIUS FIDENAS, See *Sergius*.  
 LUCIUS SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, See *Servilius*.  
 LUCIUS SICINIUS DENTATUS, See *Sicinius*.  
 LUCIUS STATILIUS, See *Statilius*.  
 LUCIUS TARQUINIUS, See *Tarquinius*.  
 LUCIUS TARQUITIUS, See *Tarquinius*.  
 LUCIUS, (*Titus Annius*). See *Annius*.  
 LUCIUS THORIUS, See *Thorius*.  
 LUCIUS TREMELLIUS FLACCUS, See *Tremellius*.  
 LUCIUS VALERIUS, See *Valerius*.  
 LUCIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS, See *Valerius*.  
 LUCIUS VALERIUS MESSALA, See *Valerius*.  
 LUCIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA, See *Valerius*.  
 LUCIUS VALERIUS VITULUS, See *Valerius*.  
 LUCIUS VARGUNTEIUS, See *Vargunteius*.  
 LUCIUS VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, See *Veturius*.  
 LUCIUS VETURIUS PHILO, See *Veturius*.  
 LUCIUS VILLIUS TAPPULUS, See *Villius*.  
 LUCIUS VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, See *Virginius*.  
 LUCIUS VOLCATIUS TULLUS, See *Volcatius*.  
 LUCIUS VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA, See *Volumnius*.  
 LUCRETIA, the Wife of *Collatinus*, V. i. P. 182; a Woman of great Accomplishments, P. 183; is violated by *Sextus Tarquinius*, P. 184; insists on her Relations avenging the Injury done her, *Ib.*; stabs herself with a Ponyard to the Heart, P. 185; her tragical End proves fatal to the *Tarquins*, P. 186, 187.  
 LUCRETIIUS, the Father of *Lucretia*, V. i. P. 184, was left Governour of *Rome* by *Tarquin*, P. 185; and continued in the Government of it after the Proscription of the *Tarquins*, P. 187.  
 LUCRETIIUS, the famous *Latin Poet*, was born in the Year of *Rome* 660, V. 5. P. 316. N. 43; a Judgment of his Works, *Ib.*  
 LUCRETIIUS FLAVUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 360, V. i. P. 591; gains a Victory over the *Æqui*, P. 592.  
 LUCRETIIUS, (*Hostus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 324, V. i. P. 533.  
 LUCRETIIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 362, V. 2. P. 10. N. 50; defeats the *Volsinenses*, *Ib.*  
 LUCRETIIUS, (*Marcus*) is appointed by *Scipio* to command the Reinforcement of Troops, which he sent to *Italy* by Sea, V. 3. P. 410.  
 LUCRETIIUS, (*Marcus*) Admiral of a *Roman Fleet* in the Year 582, V. 4. P. 385; arrives in the Port of *Cephalonia*, *Ib.*; lands at *Chalcis*, P. 389; besieges *Haliartus*, P. 393; takes it by Assault, P. 394; and strikes a Terror throughout all *Boeotia*, *Ib.*; is guilty of excessive Oppressions, P. 401; the *Prætor Hortensius* comes to command the Fleet in his Room, *Ib.*; the *Chal-*



- Chalcidians* complain to the Senate against them both, P. 405; and *Lucretius* is punished for his Tyranny, P. 406.
- LUCRETIVS OFELLA, (*Quintus*) a Soldier of Fortune, is appointed by *Sylla* to keep young *Marius* blocked up in *Præneſte*, whither he had fled for Refuge, V. 6. P. 445; the Inhabitants deliver up their City to *Ofella*, and *Marius* perishes there, P. 452; *Ofella* cauſes ſome of the Magiſtrates to be maſſacred, *Ib.*; ſtands for the *Conſulſhip*, tho' expreſſly forbidden by *Sylla*, P. 459; who cauſes him to be beheaded, *Ib.*
- LUCRETIVS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 544; and a ſecond Time in the Year 336, P. 548.
- LUCRETIVS, (*Publius*) is ſent into *Africa* by the Senate, to complain of *Hamilcar* to the *Carthaginians*, V. 4. P. 8, 9. N. 20.
- LUCRETIVS, (*Spurius*) ſoftens the Minds of the People, who were exaſperated againſt *Collatinus*, and prevails on that *Conſul* to lay down his Office, V. 1. P. 200; is choſen *Conſul* in the Year 244, after the Death, and in the Room of *Junius Brutus*, P. 205; ſome Authors give him the Sur-name of *Tricipitinus*, *Ib.* N. 34; ſome *Annals* do not place him among the firſt *Conſuls*, becauſe his *Conſulſhip* was ſhort, and not diſtinguiſhed by any memorable Events, P. 206.
- LUCRETIVS, (*Spurius*) is made *Prætor* of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458; gives the Senate notice of *Mago's* arrival in *Italy*, P. 463; his Expedition againſt *Indibilis* and *Mardonius*, who had made an Inſurrection, P. 473, 474.
- LUCRETIVS, (*Titus*) is made *Conſul* with *Publius Valerius Poplicola*, in the Year 245, V. 1. P. 207; whether the Brother of the famous *Lucretia* is not certain, *Ib.* N. 44; is wounded at the Head of the Left Wing of the *Roman Army*, in the firſt Battle *Porſenna* fights with the *Romans*, after he had taken the Fort of Mount *Janiculus*, P. 209; is made *Conſul* a ſecond Time, in the Year 249, P. 223.
- LUCRETIVS TRICIPITINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Conſul* in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390; and appointed to make War with the *Æqui*, P. 391; over whom he gains a memorable Victory, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 393.
- LUCRETIVS TRICIPITINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a firſt Time, in the Year 366, V. 2. P. 35. N. 92; a ſecond Time, for the Year 371, P. 50. N. 1; and a third Time, for the Year 373, P. 51.
- LUCRINUS, (The Lake) was near *Cumæ*, V. 3. P. 175; there are now ſcarce any Footſteps of it to be ſeen, *Ib.* N. 160. Col. 2.
- LUCRERIUS, one of the Generals of *Vercin-*
- getorix* King of the *Arverni*, V. 6. P. 156; is vanquiſhed by *Caninius* one of *Cæſar's* Lieutenants, P. 175; and afterwards delivered up to *Cæſar* himſelf, P. 176.
- LUCULLUS, Governour of *Heraclea*, ſuffers himſelf to be ſurprized by the *Scordisci*, who cut him and his Garrison in pieces, V. 5. P. 189. N. 64.
- LUCULLUS, (*Lucius*) diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the War with the Slaves, in the Year 649, V. 5. P. 266.
- LUCULLUS, (*Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- LUCULLUS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- LUCULLUS, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- LUCUMONES, The Name of the Governours or petty Kings of the twelve Cantons of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 25. N. 89.
- LUCUMONIES, The Name of the twelve Cantons into which old *Hetruria* was divided, V. 1. P. 25. N. 89.
- LUERIUS, a King of the *Arverni*, who was very rich and very liberal, V. 5. P. 175.
- LUNA, The Name of a City, Port, and Promontory, at the Mouth of the River *Meora*, V. 4. P. 106. N. 72.
- LUPERCAL, a Temple built by *Evander* in *Italy*, and conſecrated to the God *Pan*, V. 1. P. 7; but this Temple was only a Cavern dug in a Rock, *Ib.* N. 33.
- LUPERCALIA, a Feſtival firſt inſtituted in *Arcadia*, V. 1. P. 17; the Ceremonies obſerved in the Celebration of it, *Ib.* N. 69; *Ovid's* Account of the infamous Practice which gave riſe to this Law, and a Deſcription of it, V. 2. P. 300. N. 22; it is improved, and in ſome Senſe reformed, by *Fabius Maximus*, in his *Cenſorſhip*, P. 301.
- LUPERCI, (The) or Priests of *Pan*, ran about the Streets of *Rome* with Whips in their Hands, to ſtrike the *Roman Women*, who came in their Way for that purpoſe, imagining this would make them fruitful, V. 1. P. 142. N. 16.
- LUPUS, (*Lucius Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.
- LUPUS, (*Publius Rutilius*). See *Rutilius*.
- LUSA, a City whoſe Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 317. N. 22.
- LUSCINUS, a petty *Spaniſh* King, revolts from the *Romans* under the Government of the *Prætor Sempronius*, V. 4. P. 81. N. 129.
- LUSITANI, This Name was anciently given not only to the People of *Portugal*, but to thoſe likewise who inhabited *Eſtramadura* and the weſtern Part of *Old Caſtille*, V. 3. P. 79. N. 47.
- LUSTRATIONS, When the Temples at *Rome* were prophaned, they were purified by Sacrifices, Aſperſions, of the Luſtral Water, and Fumigations of Sulphur, Olive, Laurel, and odoriferous Herbs, V. 1. P. 404. N. 34.



- LUSTRUM**, a Name given to the formal Sacrifice that was offered up to *Mars*, as soon as *Servius* had finished the *Census* he took of the *Roman* People, V. 1. P. 149. N. 34; it was most probably so called from the Name of the Goddess *Lua*, *Ib.*; tho' others give different Etymologies of the Word, *Ib.* N. 35; this Ceremony which was performed every five Years, gave rise to the Custom of computing Time by the *Lustra* any Person had lived, P. 150; the *Lustrum* was always celebrated in *The Field Mars*, *Ib.*; and generally followed the *Census*, P. 207. N. 46. See *Census*.
- LUTATIUS**, (*Caius*) *Consul* in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 41; makes several Conquests in *Cisalpine Gaul*, and is forced to abdicate the *Consulship*, P. 41, 42.
- LUTATIUS CATULUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 511, V. 2. P. 615; besieges *Drepanum*, P. 616; where he is wounded, P. 617; but nevertheless, attacks a powerful *Carthaginian* Fleet, *Ib.*; and beats it, P. 618; makes a Peace with the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; continues in *Sicily*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 620; returns to *Rome*, and *Triumphs*, P. 622. N. 74.
- LUTATIUS CATULUS**, (*Quintus*) a Man of distinguished Merit, is made *Consul* in the Year 651, V. 5. P. 273. N. 44; had been twice excluded from that Dignity, P. 274. N. 45; is made *Pro-Consul*, to keep the *Cimbri* in awe, and gets the famous *Sylla* to be his Lieutenant General, P. 274, 282; his Troops are struck with a Pannick, P. 283; he artfully covers the shame of their Flight, *Ib.*; and invents an ingenious Stratagem to escape from the *Cimbri*, P. 284; a new Army comes and joins his old one, *Ib.*; *Catulus* and *Sylla* have almost all the Honour of the Battle, by which the *Cimbri* are utterly destroyed, P. 286; *Catulus* is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 287; he erects a fine Temple to *The Fortune of this Day*, P. 288; the *Latin* Terms of this Inscription have given room for different Interpretations, *Ib.* N. 82; *Catulus* also builds a Portico in *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 83; kills himself to avoid being murdered by the cruel *Marius*, P. 387, 388.
- LUTATIUS CATULUS**, (*Quintus*) *Prince of the Senate*, receives a Letter from *Catiline*, which he communicates to *The Conscript Fathers*, V. 6. P. 20; assists *Cicero* with his Advice, in discovering the Conspirators, P. 21; and calls the famous *Consul* *The Father of his Country*, P. 25; votes for punishing the *Catilinarian* Conspirators with Death, P. 31. N. 47; *Cæsar* gets the supreme Pontificate from him, P. 34. N. Col. 2; accuses him at the Tribunal of the People, P. 39. N. 65; and then drops the Prosecution, P. 40. N. *Ib.*; *Lutatus* with one severe Reflection, confounds one of the Judges, who, contrary to all Justice, had acquitted the sacrilegious *Clodius*, P. 53; his Death and Character, *Ib.*
- LUTATIUS CATULUS**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 675, and has *Italy* for his Province, V. 5. P. 473; his Quarrels with his Colleague, P. 475; which had bad Consequences, P. 476; he is made *Prince of the Senate*, P. 528; and chosen to consecrate the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; his Behaviour in the Troubles, which gave Occasion to *Gabinus* to move the Senate, that there might be created a Captain-General of all the Seas dependent on the Republick, P. 549; and with respect to another Law which *The Tribune Mamilius* got passed in favour of *Pompey*, P. 557.
- LUTATIUS CERCO**, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Caius Lutatius Catulus*, is made *Consul* in the Year 512, V. 2. P. 620; suppresses the *Falisci* who were revolted from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 621; and goes to put the last Hand to the Treaty of Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage*, *Ib.*
- LUXURY**, is restrained in *Rome*, in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 42; but carried to the greatest excess in the Year 642, V. 5. P. 206; in the Year 652, P. 291; in the Year 655, P. 306. N. 23; and in the Year 661, P. 324. N. 61; P. 365. N. 62, 63. See *Dinner*.
- LYCÆUM**, a Temple in *Greece*, erected in honour to the God *Pan*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 32; it was originally a Temple built at *Athens*, by *Lycus* the Son of *Pandion*, in honour to *Apollo*, V. 5. P. 404. N. 49.
- LYCEUM**, a pleasant Walk without the Walls of *Athens*, agreeably encompassed with Buildings and Trees, V. 4. P. 23. N. 50.
- LYCAONIA**, a small Province of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61.
- LYCHNIDUS**, or **LYCHNIS**, a City in the Country of the *Dassaretæ*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 78; the Name was common both to a City and Lake in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 403. N. 45.
- LYCHUS**, an ancient City of *Crete*, is taken by *Metellus*, V. 5. P. 545. N. 84.
- LYCIA**, a Province of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 47.
- LYCISCUS**, an Orator of King *Philip*, V. 3. P. 316; answers the Speech made by the *Ætolian* Orator to the Senate of *Lacedæmon*, to persuade that Senate into a League with them and the *Romans* against *Macedon*, P. 316, 317; but cannot prevent the Conclusion and signing of the Treaty, P. 318.
- LYCON**, a City of *Spain*, which the *Spanish* Geographers place four Leagues to the west of *Merida*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 60.
- LYCORTUS**, the Father of *Polybius* the Historian, V. 4. P. 156. N. 174; makes a Speech in favour of *Philopæmenes*, P. 297; and revenges the Death of that great Man, his



- his Friend, P. 303; who had died by the Hands of the common Executioner, by the Treachery of *Dinocrates*, a cowardly *Messenian*, *Ib.*; *Lycortus* appoints magnificent Obsequies to be performed for him, P. 304.
- LYCUS**, (*The*) a River which runs towards the Country of the *Dasseratæ*, V. 4. P. 28. N. 67; there was also a City of this Name in this Canton, *Ib.*
- LYCUS**, a River of *Phrygia* which falls into the *Meander*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 90; V. 5. P. 515; there were several Rivers of this Name in *Asia*, *Ib.* N. 14.
- LYDIA**, a large Country which bordered on *Great Phrygia* to the East and North, V. 4. P. 220. N. 56.
- LYDIUS**, (*The*) a River of *Macedon* which falls into *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27.
- LYNGOS**, a Name given to the City of *Byzantium*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 69.
- LYSIAS**, Governour to young *Antiochus Eupator*, V. 4. P. 525; is deprived of that Guardianship by the *Roman Senate*, who appoint three *Romans* to take the Care of his Education, P. 527; their Arrival in *Egypt* gives *Lysias* the more Jealousy, because his Government of the Prince had been before disputed, P. 529; and he causes the Chief of the *Romans* to be assassinated, *Ib.*; *Demetrius Soter*, when become Master of *Syria*, drives the *Roman* Deputies out of his Presence, and *Lysias* is put to Death by his own Soldiers, P. 535.
- LYSIMACHIA**, a City of *The Thracian Chersonesus*, V. 4. P. 63. N. 70.
- LYSIPPUS**, a famous Sculptor, who made the *Colossus* of *Hercules* at *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 411. N. 6; he was a Native of *Sicyon* in *Greece*, and lived in the Time of *Alexander the Great*, V. 3. P. 370. N. 109.
- LYSIS**, (*The*) of *Livy*, is thought to be the River *Lycus* in *Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 90.
- LYSSUS**, a Port, (on the Confines of *Illyricum* and *Macedon*, near the Mouth of the River *Drilo*) now called *Alessio* or *Alesio*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 51.
- M.
- M**, an initial Letter which signifies *Marcus*, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20.
- M'** with an Apostrophe at the top of it stands for the Name of *Manius*, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20.
- MACARA**, a Name anciently given to the City of *Heraclea* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 253. N. 19.
- MACATUS**, (*Caius Livius*). See *Livius*.
- MACE DON**, (*The Kingdom of*) contained all that Country which was bounded by *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, *The Adriatick Gulph*, *Illyricum*, *Dardania*, *Thrace*, and the *Ægean Sea*; and in *Philip's* Time, *Thessaly* was a Part of his Dominions, V. 3. P. 171. N. 144; V. 4. P. 474. N. 1; is made a Republick by the *Romans*, in the Year 586, P. 491; and reduced to the State of a *Roman Province* in 607, V. 5. P. 16. N. 38.
- MACELLA**, an ancient City of *Sicily*, between *Palermo* and *Segesta*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 41.
- MACHABÆUS**, (*Judas*). See *Judas*.
- MACHANIDAS**, the first Usurper of the Throne of *Lacedæmon*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 35; P. 426, 427; V. 4. P. 23.
- MACHARES**, one of the Sons of *Mithridates*, is given by his Father to the *Asiatick Scythians*, to be their King, V. 5. P. 477; kills himself to prevent his Father's designed Parricide, of putting him to Death, P. 573.
- MACHINE**, an extraordinary one invented by *Nabis*, the Tyrant of *Lacedæmon*, to exercise his Cruelty on those who refused to gratify his Avarice, V. 4. P. 68, 69.
- MACRA**, See *Eubæa*.
- MACRA**, (*The*) a River which separated the *Ligures* from the *Hetrurians*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 73.
- MACRI CAMPI**, a Plain at a little distance from *Rhegium* in *Lombardy*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 7.
- MACRIS**, a Name common to several Islands in the *Ægean Sea*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 13.
- MADYTOS**, the capital City of *The Chersonesus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.
- MÆCILIUS**, (*Spurius*) a Tribune of the People in the Year 337, revives the old Quarrels about the Distribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 548.
- MÆDICA**, the most southern District of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 125; V. 5. P. 429. N. 104.
- MÆNIA COLUMNA**, a Pillar erected by the *Romans*, by way of *Trophy*, in Memory of the Victory gained over the *Antiates*, by *Mænius*, who was Consul in the Year 415, V. 4. P. 293. N. 38.
- MÆNIUS**, a Tribune of the People in the Year 270, hinders the raising of Troops, in order to oblige the Senate and People to choose *Decemviri* for the distribution of the Lands, V. 1. P. 339.
- MÆNIUS**, (*Caius*) a Plebeian, is made Consul in the Year 415, V. 2. P. 173; defeats a Body of Auxiliaries which were coming to the Relief of *Pedum*, *Ib.*; finishes the Conquest of *Latium*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 174; and a Statue of Brass is erected to his Memory, *Ib.*
- MÆNIUS**, (*Marcus*) a Tribune of the People in 370, determines the Senate to prosecute *Manlius* in form, V. 2. P. 48.
- MÆNIUS**, (*Titus*) is made Prætor of Rome in the Year 567, V. 4. P. 272.
- MÆONIA**, See *Meonia*.
- MAGALE**, a General of the *Boii*, offers *Hannibal* to be his Guide, to conduct his Army over the *Alpes*, V. 3. P. 63.



- MAGALIA**, or **MAPALIA**, the moveable Towns or Villages of the *Numidian* Shepherds, V. 3. P. 507. N. 8.
- MAGERAS**, a General of the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 56; defeats the *Romans*, *Ib.*
- MAGICIANS**, The *Roman* Laws punished a Man as an Homicide, who made use of magical Words to hurt another, V. 1. P. 453, *Law* X.
- MAGISTER**, the *Great Master* of the College of the *Salii*, had the inspection of their Conduct, V. 1. P. 65. N. 48.
- MAGISTER EQUITUM**, the chief Officer in the *Roman* Armies under the *Dictator*, by whom he was appointed, and whose Office lasted no longer than the *Dictatorship* of him who appointed him, V. 1. P. 249. N. 43.
- MAGISTRATES**, in the Year 411, *Genucius*, the *Tribune*, gets a Law passed, that no *Magistrate* should succeed to the same Office a second Time, till ten Years after the first, V. 1. P. 151.
- MAGIUS**, a *Capuan* Nobleman, refuses to join in *Hannibal's* *Triumph*, when become Master of that City, V. 3. P. 144; for this, *Hannibal* gets him condemned by the Senate of *Capua*, to be delivered up to him, P. 145; he is sent away for *Carthage*, but driven by a Storm to the Dominions of *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt*, who gives him his Liberty, P. 146.
- MAGIUS**, (*Lucius*) a proscribed *Roman*, gives *Mithridates* Advice which is very prejudicial to his Country, V. 5. P. 492; is declared an Enemy to the Republick, P. 493; writes to *Lucullus* to get his Pardon at *Rome*, P. 500. See *Fannius*.
- MAGIUS**, (*Minatius*). See *Minatius*.
- MAGNESIA**, one of the five Provinces of ancient *Theffaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3; in the eastern Part of it, V. 4. P. 33 N. 88.
- MAGNESIA**, a City of *Lydia*, bordering on *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 42; there were formerly two Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 432. N. 109.
- MAGO**, the *Carthaginian* General in the Year 475, has a Conference with King *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 464.
- MAGO**, the *Carthaginian Dictator*, V. 2. P. 528; is defeated in *Sicily*, *Ib.* N. 16; kills himself, P. 528; and the *Carthaginians* hang up his Body on a Cross, P. 529.
- MAGO**, *Hannibal's* Brother, fights under him in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 76, 140; *Hannibal* sends him to *Carthage* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 146; he there gives an Account of the prodigious Exploits of *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; and proves them, by the great Number of Gold Rings taken from the *Romans*, which he produces in full Senate, *Ib.*; demands Succours for the continuance of this successful War, P. 147; has a Debate with *Hanno* on this Subject in open Senate, *Ib.*; obtains his Desire, P. 148; and is ordered to go first into *Spain*, with the Succours he was preparing to carry into *Italy*, to his Brother, P. 170. N. 140; is put to flight by the *Pro-Praetor Junius Silanus*, P. 419; runs over *Spain* to raise new Troops, P. 435; attacks with Loss the Workmen who were making a Camp for *Scipio*, P. 436; abandons the Remains of his Army after the Battle of *Bacula*, and shamefully flees to *Gades*, P. 439; is defeated by *Marrinus*, P. 444. N. 21; and ordered by his Republick to carry Succours to his Brother in *Italy*, P. 453; in his Way thither, makes a fresh Attempt on *New Carthage* without Success, *Ib.*; exercises great Cruelty on two *Magistrates* of *Gades*, P. 454; crosses the Sea, rather as a Pyrate, than a General, *Ib.*; arrives in *Italy*, P. 465; his arrival raises a great Alarm in *Rome*, *Ib.*; he receives Orders to go without delay to his Brother's Assistance, P. 468; holds a Council of War on that Head, P. 469, in which it was resolved, that the *Ligures* should raise more Troops for him, *Ib.*; but when in *Italy*, he is not able to join his Brother, P. 536; the *Romans* give him Battle in *Insubria*, *Ib.*; in which he is wounded, P. 537; and put to flight, *Ib.*; receives Orders to return to *Africa*, *Ib.*; and dies at Sea in his Return, P. 538.
- MAGO**, one of *Asdrubal's* chief Officers, is taken Prisoner in a Battle which he fights with the *Romans* in *Sardinia*, and carried to *Rome*, V. 3. P. 206.
- MAGO**, another *Carthaginian* Officer, makes War in *Spain* under *Asdrubal*, the Brother of the famous *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 238; who after a famous Victory which the *Scipio's* gain over him, appoints this *Mago* to raise new Men, P. 239; *Mago* defends *New Carthage* when besieged by the *Romans*, P. 345; surrenders at Discretion, P. 348; is treated with great Respect by the *Romans*, P. 351; and sent to *Rome*, P. 353.
- MAGO**, the *Carthaginian* Governour of *Locri*, contributes greatly to the raising of the Siege of that City, when invested by the *Romans* in the Year 545, V. 3. P. 394.
- MAHERBAL**, one of *Hannibal's* Generals, forces a Body of 6000 Men, who had escaped from the Battle of *Thrasimenus*, to surrender Prisoners of War, V. 3. P. 89, 90; cuts in Pieces a Detachment of Horse which was sent too late, by *Servilius*, to the Assistance of his Colleague *Flaminius*, P. 90; advises *Hannibal* to march directly to the City of *Rome*, P. 128; comes in *Hannibal's* Name, and summons the Inhabitants of *Casilinum* to open their Gates to him; but is repulsed with Loss, P. 156.
- MALBA**, a Cape which runs out into the *Aegean* Sea, on the South Coast of *Laconia*,



- nia*, V. 4. P. 35. N. 96; and divides *The Laconic* from the *Argolic Gulph*, P. 123. N. 109.
- MALEFACTORS, (*The Forest of*) or *The Malefactors Forest*; in *Latin*, *Sylva Malitiosa*, or *Malitiosorum*, was in the extreme Parts of the Country of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 93. N. 120; two famous Battles were fought near it about the Years 92 and 99, P. 93, 94.
- MALEOLUS. (*Marcus Poplicius*) See *Poplicius*.
- MALEVENTUM. See *Beneventum*.
- MALEUS, a famous *Carthaginian Dictator*, V. 2. P. 528; is banished, P. 528; revenges himself by making himself Master of *Carthage* by open Force, N. 16; crucifies his own Son, and dies himself a violent Death, *Ib.*
- MALIA, a Village belonging to the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 36. See *Mallea*.
- MALIAC, (*Gulph*) *The*, or *Streights of Thesfaly*, had several different Names, V. 3. P. 398. N. 52; but the chief and most common of them were *Sinus Euboicus*, and *Sinus Opuntinus*, P. 398. N. 53.
- MALLÆA or *Mallia*, a City near Mount *Oeta* and *Thermopylæ*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 92; in *Phthiotis*, P. 283. N. 20.
- MALLÆA or *Malæa*, a City of *Phthiotis*, near *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 283. N. 20; which was so called from this Place, V. 5. P. 487. N. 67.
- MALLIUS MAXIMUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 648, V. 5. P. 257; and appointed to make War with the *Cimbri*, *Ib.*; arrives in his Province, and there quarrels with the *Proconsul Cæpio*, P. 258; and separates his Army from the *Proconsul's*, *Ib.*; which first occasions the loss of one of his Lieutenant-Generals, who is taken Prisoner, P. 259; and afterwards the most fatal Overthrow which the *Romans* had had since the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 259, 260.
- MALLUS, a City of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 551. N. 100.
- MALVA, (*The*) divided *Mauritania Tingitana* from *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, and was the Eastern Boundary of the former, V. 5. P. 199. N. 3.
- MAMERCINUS. (*Lucius Æmilius*) See *Æmilius*.
- MAMERCUS, a Surname given to the *Consul Tiberius Æmilius*, V. 1. P. 381. N. 1.
- MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS. See *Æmilius*.
- MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS LIVIANUS. See *Æmilius*.
- MAMERTUM, a City of *Bruttium*, so called from *Mamers*, or *Mars*, the God whom the *Mamertini* worshipped, V. 2. P. 438. N. 68. P. 471; the *Mamertini* seize *Messana* by Force, P. 438. N. 68; become the Tyrants of *Sicily*, P. 472; are defeated by *Pyrrhus*, P. 475; and come to molest him after he is landed in *Italy*, P. 480; a prodigious Exploit of that Prince with a *Mamertin*, whom he clove in two, down the Back, at one Stroke, *Ib.* N. 22.
- MAMILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, the *Plebeian*, carried up their Genealogy to *Telegonus*, the supposed Son of *Ulysses*, V. 2. P. 514. N. 102; a Medal of that Family, *Ib.*
- MAMILIUS, *Tarquin's* Son in Law, forms a Party for him among the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 207; joins *Porfenna's* Army before *Rome* with a considerable Body of Troops from *Tusculum*, *Cameria*, *Antemne*, three *Latin* Cities, P. 208; commands the right Wing of *Porfenna's* Army in the Battle which that Prince fights with the *Romans* after taking the Fort of the *Janiculus*, P. 209; in vain endeavours to seize the Hostages which *Poplicola* was carrying back to *Porfenna's* Camp, P. 215; prevails on the *Latins* to break the Confederacy they had made with *Rome* in the Time of the Kings, P. 236; is killed in the Battle of *Regillus*, P. 255.
- MAMILIUS, a Tribune of the People, passes a Law for settling the Boundaries or Limits of every Citizen's Estate in the Country, whence the Law was called *Limetana*, and the Lawgiver *Limetanus*, V. 4. P. 517. N. 97.
- MAMILIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor of Sicily* in the Year 546, V. 3. P. 406; sends a Reinforcement of 4000 into *Italy*, P. 410; is succeeded by *Caius Servilius*, P. 432.
- MAMILIUS, (*Caius*) a Tribune of the People in the Year 643, passes a Law for taking Informations against those *Romans* who had been corrupted by *Jugurtha's* Money, V. 5. P. 214; a Fragment of a Speech made by *Cæcilius Metellus* against this Tribune, N. 26.
- MAMILIUS, (*Lucius*) Governour of *Tusculum*, comes to the Relief of the *Romans*, when attacked by one *Herdonius*, V. 1. P. 404; assists in retaking the *Capitol* from that *Sabine* who had seized it, P. 405; is made a *Roman Citizen*, and rewarded for his Fidelity by the Dictator *Quinctius Cincinnatus*, P. 416.
- MAMILIUS, (*Octavius*) the most famous Leader of the *Latins*, V. 1. P. 164; and descended from *Telegonus*, the Son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, *Ib.*; marries the only Daughter of *Tarquin the Proud*, *Ib.*; and brings the chief of his Countrymen into the Interest of his Father-in-Law, P. 165.
- MAMILIUS TURINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 514, V. 3. P. 1.
- MAMILIUS TURINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor of Rome*, and put at the Head of a *Roman* Army in *Cisalpine Gaul*, in the Year 446, V. 3. P. 432.
- MAMILIUS VITULUS, a *Plebeian*, is promoted to the Dignity of Chief of the *Curiones*, in the Year 544, V. 3. P. 359.
- MAMILIUS VITULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 488, V. 2. P. 513.



- MAMILIUS VITULUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 491, V. 2. P. 546; besieges *Agrigentum*, P. 546; takes it, and gives it up to be plundered, P. 550.
- MAMMULA, (*Aulus Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- MAMMURIUS, a famous Workman, who made *Numa's Bucklers*, V. 1. P. 64. N. 43.
- MANASTABAL, the Son of *Masinissa*, and Father of the famous *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 199.
- MANCINUS, (*Aulus Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- MANCINUS, (*Caius Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- MANCINUS, (*Lucius Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- MANCINUS, (*Manilius*). See *Manilius*.
- MANCIPIUM properly signified among the *Romans*, an Enemy taken in War, V. 3. P. 134. N. 46.
- MANDONIUS, a petty King in *Spain*, whose Wife prevails on *Scipio* to display his Generosity by ordering that no Indignity should be offered her Nieces, who were taken Captives by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 351; he surrenders up himself to the *Romans*, P. 373; upon the Report of the Death of young *Scipio* quits the *Roman* Interest, V. 3. P. 446; prepares to support himself in his Revolt, P. 450; is vanquished by *Scipio* in a pitched Battle, P. 451; surrenders himself up to the Clemency of the Conqueror, and is well received, P. 452; after *Scipio's* Departure from *Spain* he revolts again, P. 473; the *Roman Pro-Consuls* give him Battle, *Ib.*; rout him, *Ib.*; and he is delivered up to the Mercy of the Conquerors, P. 474.
- MANDROPOLIS or *Mandropus*, a City of *Great Phrygia*, whose Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 236. N. 88.
- MANDRUBUCIUS, a young Sovereign Prince over some Countries in *Great Britain*, surrenders to *Cæsar*, and greatly contributes to bringing the Country under his Power, V. 6. P. 134.
- MANDUCUS, a Name given to some hideous Figures, which were brought on the Stage to make some laugh, and frighten others, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14.
- MANDURIE, a City in the Country of the *Salentini*, V. 3. P. 367. N. 102.
- MANES. A Name given to the infernal Gods, and the Souls of dead Men, V. 2. P. 159. N. 40; it was customary for the *Romans* to devote themselves to the *Dii Manes*, P. 164; and he that did so was called *Postulio*, *Ib.* N. 52; the Origin and Ceremonies of the Festival, instituted by the *Romans* in Honour to the Internal Gods, and to appease the *Manes* of the Deceased, V. 4. P. 142. N. 147.
- MANILIUS, a Tribune of the People, makes a Motion to the People in favour of *Pompey*, which gives great Uneasiness to the Nobility and zealous Republicans, V. 5. P. 557; *Cicero's* Speech in favour of the Law proposed, determines the People to pass it, P. 558.
- MANILIUS, (*Caius*). See *Mamilius*.
- MANILIUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* of the *Narbonne Gaul*, is beaten by *Sertorius*, V. 5. P. 482.
- MANILIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* for the Year 633. V. 5. P. 176.
- MANILIUS, (*Titus*) President of the *Centumviri*, has a testamentary Cause of great Moment tried in his Court, V. 5. P. 315.
- MANILIUS MANCINUS, the *Prætor*, is sent into the East, to oppose the Enterprizes of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 392; guards the Passages through which that Prince might go into *Bitbynia*, P. 394; is defeated, and flies to *Pergamus*, without Army or Baggage, P. 395.
- MANILIUS NEPOS, (*Manius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 604, V. 4. P. 582; and ordered to begin the third *Punick* War, P. 583; embarks for *Africa*, P. 584; he and his Colleague receive the Deputies from *Carthage* in a haughty manner, P. 587; they besiege *Carthage*, P. 595; but the Attempt appears to be above the Ability of *Manilius*, P. 598; nevertheless he is continued General in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 608.
- MANIPULUS, a Sort of *Roman* Battalion, which sometimes did not contain so much as 100 Men, V. 1. P. 19. N. 70; the Soldiers of this Battalion were called *Manipulares*, *Ib.*; the Word *Manipulus* properly signified a Bundle of Hay, hung on a long Pole, and used for an Ensign; and was from thence applied to the Men who used it, P. 19; in the War with *Pyrrhus* the *Roman* Legions were divided into *Manipuli* only, and not into *Cohorts*, V. 2. P. 458. N. 93.
- MANIUS, a *Prænomen* given to Children who were born in *The Morning*, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20; it is generally written with the initial Letter M, with an Apostrophe at the Top of it, thus, M' *Ib.*; but this Rule is not observed in a Passage of *Livy*, which has therefore given the Learned much Trouble, P. 274. N. 23.
- MANIUS ACILIUS, See *Acilius*.
- MANIUS ACILIUS BALBUS, See *Acilius*.
- MANIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO, See *Acilius*.
- MANIUS AQUILLIUS, See *Aquillius*.
- MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS, See *Curius*.
- MANIUS GLABRIO, See *Glabrio*.
- MANIUS JUVENTIUS THALNA, See *Juvenius*.
- MANIUS MANILIUS NEPOS, See *Manilius*.
- MANIUS OTACILIUS CRASSUS, See *Otacilius*.
- MANIUS PAPYRIUS, the first King of the *Sacrifices* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 191, 192.
- MANIUS POMPONIUS MATHO, See *Pomponius*.



MANIUS SERGIUS FIDENAS, See *Sergius*.

MANIUS VALERIUS, See *Valerius*.

MANIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS, See *Valerius*.

MANLIANA, an ancient City which bordered on the Country of the *Vaccæi*, V. 4. P. 330. N. 93.

MANLIANUS, (*Decius Junius*). See *Junius*.

MANLIUS, or *Manilius*, after being created *Military Tribune* by the Armies revolted against the *Decemviri*, is made one of their Generals, and *Oppius* the other, V. 1. P. 487.

MANLIUS, the Son of *Torquatus*, fights, contrary to the express Order of his Father, V. 2. P. 158; and kills a *Latin* Officer, named *Metius*, in single Combat, P. 160; is therefore condemned to die by his own Father, *Ib.*; and after being first crowned as a Conqueror, is afterwards executed as a Criminal, P. 161; the Soldiers make a fine Funeral for him, *Ib.*

MANLIUS, one of *Catiline's* Party, raises a considerable Body of Troops for him among the *Fesulani*, V. 6. P. 12; and there makes all other Preparations for War, P. 14; the *Prætor* whom *Rome* had sent to *Fesulæ* to watch him, requires him to give him an Account of his Conduct, and by his Answer finds that he is ready for any Enterprize, P. 15, 16; *Catiline* comes to the Army of *Manlius*, and takes upon himself the Command of it, P. 20.

MANLIUS, (*Aulus*) is sent to *Greece* to collect the most famous Laws, V. 1. P. 431; is made *Decemvir*, P. 436; was a different Person from that *Manlius* who had been *Consul* in 279, *Ib.* N. 12.

MANLIUS, (*Aulus*) is appointed by *Camillus* to command a Body of Troops which were appointed to cover *Rome*, V. 2. P. 32; is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 369, P. 42; a second Time in the Year 371, P. 50; a third Time in the Year 375, P. 58; is ordered to command the Army appointed to act against the *Volsi* and *Latines*, *Ib.*; who rout him, *Ib.*; he is made *Military Tribune* a fourth Time in 382, P. 65.

MANLIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 319, V. 1. P. 526.

MANLIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 375, and appointed to command the Troops which were to be sent against the *Latins*, V. 2. P. 58; is defeated, *Ib.*; made *Dictator*, P. 69; and immediately after *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 386, P. 73.

MANLIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* of *Hispania* in 558, V. 4. P. 102. N. 64.

MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45.

MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Pro-Consul* of *Further Spain*, V. 3. P. 455; successfully undertakes an Expedi-

tion against the Kings *Indibilis* and *Mandonius*, P. 473; is continued in his Government, P. 484; is by a Decree of the Senate recalled from his *Pro-Consulate*, V. 4. P. 20.

MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* in *Spain*, gains a compleat Victory over the Rebels, V. 4. P. 272; at his Return to *Rome* is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 286; and chosen *Consul* for the Year 574, P. 332.

MANLIUS ATTICUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 509, V. 2. P. 613; and a second Time for the Year 512, P. 620; reduces the *Falisci*, and *Triumphs* at *Rome*, P. 621; then goes into *Sicily*, to put the last Hand to the Treaty of Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage*, *Ib.*

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 593. N. 70.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Marcus*) had a double Title to the Surname of *Capitolinus*; retires into the *Capitol* after the taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*, V. 2. P. 16; hinders the *Gauls* from making themselves Masters of it, and is rewarded for it, P. 22, 23; has the Government of *Rome* in an Interregnum, P. 36; envies the great *Camillus*, P. 41; and endeavours to make himself Master of the Republick, *Ib.*; stirs up the People against *Camillus*, and joins with all the Malecontents, P. 42; gives great Sums among the People, P. 43; accuses the Senate of embezzelling great Sums which had before been collected to give to the *Gauls*, P. 44; *Cassius* cites him to appear at his Tribunal, *Ib.*; and afterwards sends him to Prison, notwithstanding the Mutiny of the People, P. 45; who make such a Stir that he is at last released, *Ib.*; his Friends enter into a Plot to seize the Citadel of *Rome*, and proclaim him King, P. 47; he makes a seditious Speech to his Party, *Ib.*; the Senate deliberate how to suppress his Insolence, P. 48; he is prosecuted for State Crimes, *Ib.*; the People prolong the Decision of the Cause, P. 49; he endeavours to move his Judges by a Narrative of his great Actions, *Ib.* N. 110; is at last condemned to die, and thrown down from the Top of the *Capitol*, *Ib.*; the House he had on the *Capitol* is razed, and a Law passed, That no *Patrician* should ever have a House there again, *Ib.* N. 112; he is much lamented by the People, who ascribe to his Death the Plague which soon after ravages *Rome*, *Ib.*

MANLIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 273, V. 1. P. 343. N. 20; encamps near *Veii*, P. 344; his Tent is struck with Lightning, and this fatal Presage, according to the Interpretation of the *Augurs*, makes it necessary for him to go and blend his Army with that of his Colleague *Fabius*, P. 345; the *Romans* are very desirous of a Battle, *Ib.*; the two



- two *Consuls*, after long Delays, at last consent to it, P. 346; *Manlius* is dangerously wounded in a Battle he fights with the *Hetrurians*, P. 347; is attacked in his Camp, to which he had retired, P. 348; and dies Sword in Hand, *Ib.*
- MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Cneius*) the eldest Son of *Lucius Manlius*, is made *Consul* for the Year 394, V. 2. P. 98; *Diodorus* is mistaken in giving him the *Prænomen* of *Caius*, N. 42; he was likewise surnamed *Capitolinus*, P. 103. N. 49; made a *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 396, *Ib.*; reduces the *Falisci*, P. 105; is *Censor* in 402, P. 114.
- MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Dictator* in 390, V. 2. P. 88; called *Imperiosus* from his haughty imperious Temper, *Ib.*; is forced to lay down the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*; and cited by the *Tribunes* to appear before the *Tribes*, *Ib.*; the Heads of his Accusation, *Ib.*; his Son extricates him out of this Difficulty by threatening the *Tribune Pomponius*, P. 89.
- MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Titus*) the Son of the *Dictator Lucius Manlius*, was banished into the Country by his Father, and reduced to the Condition of a Slave, V. 2. P. 89; the *Tribune Pomponius* accuses him for it at the Tribunal of the People, *Ib.*; when the Son hears this he resolves to deliver his Father, *Ib.*; to this End puts a Knife to the Throat of *Pomponius*, and makes him swear that he will drop the Prosecution, *Ib.*; is afterwards made *Legionary Tribune*, *Ib.*; fights a *Gaul* of a gigantick Stature, and kills him, P. 94; takes from him a Collar of Gold, from whence he and his Descendants had the Surname of *Torquatus*, P. 96; the *Dictator Quintilius* puts on his Head a Crown of Gold, as a Reward for his Victory, *Ib.*; this single Combat was fought in the Year 392, *Ib.* N. 39; he is nominated *Dictator*, P. 110; obliges the *Cerites* to make Peace with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator* a second Time, in 404, P. 123; then *Consul* a first Time, for the Year 406, P. 127; *Consul* a second Time, in 409, when he dedicates the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, P. 131; and a third Time in the Year 413, P. 155; speaks vehemently against one of the *Latin* Deputies, in the Senate, P. 158; excites the *Romans* to make War with the *Latin* Nation, *Ib.*; he and his Colleague begin their March against them, P. 159; both have the same Dream in one Night, *Ib.*; and in pursuance of this Dream they both agree, that he, whose Troops first gave way, should devote himself for the good of his Country, *Ib.*; they forbid all their Officers and Soldiers to fight without express Orders, or out of their Ranks, *Ib.*; his Son disobeys this Order, P. 160; the Father assembles the Troops to execute Justice upon him, *Ib.*; and after he has been crowned, by way of Reward for his Victory, puts him to Death for his Disobedience, P. 161; prepares to give Battle, *Ib.*; the Disposition of his Army, P. 163; the Presages taken from the Liver of the Victims before the Action, *Ib.*; the Battle described, P. 164; *Manlius* by his Valour and Prudence gains a compleat Victory, P. 168; defeats the rest of the *Latins* near *Trifana*, P. 169; *Triumphs* at Rome, P. 171; finds the Minds of the young *Romans* alienated from him, on Account of the Execution of his Son, *Ib.*
- MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* for the Year 409, V. 2. P. 131; and, with his Colleague *Martius*, dedicates the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, *Ib.*
- MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, (*Titus*) is made *Dictator* in 433, V. 2. P. 253.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in 586, V. 4. P. 480; but the Senate give him a Commission which prevents his going to his Province, N. 12.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 589, V. 4. P. 517.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Lucius*) *Pontifex Maximus*, dies at Rome in 551, V. 3. P. 563. N. 142.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 688, V. 5. P. 568; *Catiline* attempts his Life, P. 569; assists *Cicero* with his Advice in the Affair of *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 21.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 454, V. 2. P. 317; his Death, P. 319.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) *Consul* in 608, reduces *Sardinia*, which had revolted from the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 11; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Censor* in 522, and forced to abdicate, P. 18; made *Consul* a second Time, in 529, P. 31; opposes the Redemption of the Prisoners taken by the Enemy at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 138; his Advice is taken, *Ib.*; he continues *Pontifex Maximus* to his Death, P. 137. N. 56; and nevertheless governs *Sardinia*, as *Coadjutor* to *Scævola* the *Prætor* of that Province, P. 166.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is sent to *Sardinia*, to prevent its being reduced by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 205; lands at *Cagliari*, advances into the Country, and defeats the Rebels who had deserted the *Roman* Interest, P. 206; gains a famous Victory over *Asdrubal the Bald*, whom he takes Prisoner, and the chief of his Officers, *Ib.*; returns to Rome with a very rich Booty, which he puts into the Hands of the Magistrates for the Service of the Publick, *Ib.* N. 5; stands for the supreme Pontificate, but cannot obtain it, P. 272; the Youth of *The Veturian Tribe*, who have the *Prerogative* Right, resolve to nominate him *Consul*, 326; but he so strenuously opposes it himself, that they alter their Minds,



- Minds, P. 327; he sides with the *Sicilians* against *Marcellus*, P. 332; the *Censor Cethegus* declares for making him *Prince of the Senate*, P. 362; is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 545, P. 395; makes *Caius Servilius* his *Master of the Horse*, *Ib.*; presides at *The Great Games*, *Ib.* N. 32.
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 588, V. 4. P. 515; but does nothing considerable during his Administration, *Ib.*
- MANLIUS TORQUATUS, (*Titus*) is ordered to examine into the unlawful Methods used by *Milo* to obtain the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 152, 153.
- MANLIUS VULSO, is made *Prætor* of *Sicily* in 556, V. 4. P. 60.
- MANLIUS VULSO, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 279, V. 1. P. 363; forces the *Veientes* to sue to the Senate for Peace, *Ib.*; the *Tribune Genucius* summons him to appear before the People, P. 364; and the Prosecution ends in the sudden Death of his Accuser, P. 365.
- MANLIUS VULSO, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 575, V. 4. P. 340; goes and makes War in *Istria* of his own Head, without the Consent of the Senate, P. 341; succeeds ill at first, *Ib.*; but repairs his Loss by a bold Action, which he performs with great Courage and Presence of Mind, P. 342; is ordered to continue the War in *Istria* with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 343; the *Consul Claudius* forces him to return to *Rome* with his Army, P. 346.
- MANLIUS VULSO, (*Cneius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 564, V. 4. P. 224; goes into *Asia*, and there receives the Command of the *Roman Army* from the *Scipio's*, P. 229; marches with it into *Galatia*, P. 235; puts the City of *Tabæ* under Contribution, P. 236; treats *Moagites* the Tyrant of *Cybira* with Indignity, *Ib.*; ravages the Territory of *Sagalassa*, P. 237; arrives in *Galatia*, P. 238; fortifies his Troops against the dread they still retained of the Name of the *Gauls*, *Ib.*; enters the Country, P. 239; encamps near Mount *Olympus*, P. 240; designs to attack the *Galatians*, who were encamped there, *Ib.*; begins the Attack with Success, *Ib.*; defeats the *Gauls* and takes their Camp, P. 241; they act very treacherously by him, P. 243; which he revenges, P. 244; routs them, *Ib.*; and forces them to sue to him for Peace, P. 245; is continued in his Government of his Province of *Asia*, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 246; governs it with much Prudence, P. 251; puts the last Hand to the Treaty with *Antiochus*, *Ib.*; confirms it by the religious Ceremonies used in the like Cases, P. 252; pardons *Ariarathes*, in regard to *Eumenes*, who had married his Daughter, *Ib.*; settles the Interests of the different Nations in *Asia*, according to the Treaty, P. 253; begins his March to re-
- turn to *Europe*, P. 254; meets with several Adventures in his Way, *Ib.*; arrives near *Rome*, and demands a *Triumph* of the Senate, P. 258; the Speeches his Opponents make against it, *Ib.*; his Answers, P. 259; he succeeds, P. 260; some People attempt to draw him into Difficulties, P. 265, 269. N. 141; he is made *Prætor* in *Spain*, P. 271.
- MANLIUS VULSO, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 497, V. 2. P. 569; ordered to make War in *Africa* with his Colleague *Regulus*, *Ib.*; they fight a Battle with the *Carthaginians*, P. 571; and gain a complete Victory over them, P. 572; land in *Africa*, P. 573; take *Clypea*, *Ib.*; *Manlius* returns to *Rome* with a great Number of Prisoners taken in *Africa*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 574; is made *Consul* a second Time, in 503, P. 589; and begins the famous Siege of *Lilybæum*, P. 593.
- MANLIUS VULSO, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* in 535, leads an Army to the Relief of *Mutina*, besieged by the *Boii*, V. 3. P. 60; and suffers himself to be shamefully surprized by the Enemy, P. 60.
- MANLIUS VULSO, (*Publius*) is made *Prætor* in 543, V. 3. P. 327. N. 45; of *Sardinia*, P. 330.
- MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in 348, V. 1. P. 562; a second Time, in 351, P. 569. N. 26; and a third Time, in 356, P. 577. N. 47.
- MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 331, V. 1. P. 541.
- MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune*, in 333, V. 1. P. 544.
- MANNUS, a Slave of the *Calarian* Family, accuses his Master of setting Fire to *Rome* in several Places, V. 3. P. 329.
- MANTELETS, Machines of War, used to cover the Workmen, and enable the Soldiers to make their Approaches in sapping Towns, V. 1. P. 566. N. 21.
- MAPPA, a piece of Stuff used in giving the Signals at the publick Games, V. 2. P. 232. N. 107.
- MARCELLÆA FESTA, a Festival instituted at *Syracuse*, to perpetuate the Memory of the great *Marcellus*, V. 3. P. 38. N. 88.
- MARCELLINUS, (*Cneius Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.
- MARCELLUS, (*Claudius*). See *Claudius*.
- MARCELLUS, (*Caius Claudius*). See *Claudius*.
- MARCELLUS, (*Marcus Claudius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 531, V. 3. P. 34. See *Claudius*.
- MARCH, (The Month of) was before *Numa's* Time, the first Month of the *Roman Year*, V. 1. P. 72.
- MARCIA, the Wife of the famous *Regulus*, V. 2. P. 574; puts the chief *Carthaginians* at



- at *Rome* to a very cruel Death, by way of Reprisal for the Torments which her Husband suffered at *Carthage*, P. 596. N. 37.
- MARCIA, a *Vestal*, who had been debauched, V. 5. P. 191; is condemned to be buried alive, P. 192.
- MARCIA, (*Aqua*) an Aqueduct whereby Water was brought to *Rome*, V. 5. P. 21. N. 62; built by *Quintus Marcius* in 630, *Ib.*
- MARCIUS, (The Hill) stood near *Lanuvium*, V. 1. P. 33. N. 86.
- MARCIUS, a Relation of *Numa Pompilius*, V. 1. P. 56; persuades that Prince to accept of the *Roman Crown*, P. 56, 97; is made Senator and the first *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 97; is a Competitor with *Tullus Hostilius*, and kills himself for Grief at not succeeding, *Ib.*
- MARCIUS, a famous Diviner, who is said to have foretold in his Books the ill Success of the Battle of *Cannæ*, and who was the Occasion of instituting *The Apollinarian Games*, V. 3. P. 268. N. 4.
- MARCIUS, one of *Scipio's* Lieutenants in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 442; makes himself Master of *Astapa*, P. 443; and several other Cities, *Ib.*; but the Inhabitants of the former carried their Fury to very great lengths before they surrendered, *Ib.*; *Marcius* gains great Advantages over the Rebels in *Spain*, P. 444. N. 21; but fails in his Attempt on *Cadiz*, P. 445, 446.
- MARCIUS, a *Roman Officer*, in the Year 610, distinguishes himself in the War with *Viriatus*, V. 5. P. 20.
- MARCIUS, (*Ancus*). See *Ancus*.
- MARCIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Augur* in 453, V. 2. P. 316.
- MARCIUS, (*Caius*) a *Roman Knight*, who had learnt the Art of War under *Scipio*, assembles together the *Roman Fugitives* in *Spain*, after the Defeat of the two *Scipio's*, V. 3. P. 290; is chosen General by them, P. 291; raises their dejected Spirits, *Ib.*; repulses with Vigour *Asdrubal*, the Son of *Gisco*, who came to attack his Camp, *Ib.*; assembles the Troops, and communicates to them the generous Design he had formed of recovering the *Roman Affairs* which were almost grown desperate, since the Death of the *Scipio's*, P. 292; this Design he executes, forces two *Carthaginian Camps*, and kills no less than 37000 Men, P. 293; after this Action, the *Romans* respect him as a Man sent from Heaven, P. 294; and say that a Prodigy was wrought in his Favour, and the Memory of this Prodigy is transmitted to us on Medals, *Ib.* N. 29; but by giving himself the Title of *Pro-Prætor* in a Letter he writes to the Senate at *Rome*, he makes them forget the important Services he had done the State, P. 296; the *Pro-Consul Scipio*, surnamed *Africanus*, follows his Advice, and distinguishes him in an extraordinary manner, P. 342.
- MARCIUS, (*Marcus*) King of the *Sacrifices*, dies at *Rome* in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86.
- MARCIUS, (*Numa*) the Son of him who killed himself upon not succeeding against *Tullus Hostilius*, is made *Præfēt of Rome*, under *Tullus*, V. 1. P. 97; married *Pompilia*, *Numa's* only Daughter, P. 73; and was the Father of *Ancus*, the fourth King of *Rome*, P. 97, 106. N. 22.
- MARCIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 472, V. 2. P. 424. N. 44; gains great Advantages in *Hetruria*, and receives the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 429.
- MARCIUS CENSORINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 604, V. 4. P. 582; is ordered to command the Fleet in the War intended to be made with *Carthage*, P. 584; embarks for *Africa*, P. 585; his Answers to the *Carthaginian Deputies*, who desired a Conference with him and his Colleague, P. 587; his Answer to *Hanno Gillas*, P. 590; besieges *Carthage*, P. 595; makes a large Breach in the Walls, *Ib.*; which proves fatal to some of his Troops, P. 596; he returns to *Rome*, against the Election of the chief Magistrates, P. 597.
- MARCIUS CORIOLANUS, (*Caius*) a young *Patrician*, V. 1. P. 290, fights with great Bravery, defends a Fellow-Citizen who was in Danger, kills his Enemy, and is rewarded with a *Civic Crown*, P. 291; is strongly attached to the *Patrician Party*, P. 290; distinguishes himself at the Siege of *Corioli*, P. 291; the *Consul Cominius* extols his Conduct, and distinguishes him in an extraordinary manner, *Ib.*; his Modesty and Generosity on that Occasion, P. 292; he opposes the *Tribunes of the People* to their Face, P. 296; lays waste the Country of the *Antiates*, *Ib.*; stands for the *Consulship*, P. 298; then very young, *Ib.* N. 72; does not succeed, and is greatly enraged with the People and their *Tribunes*, P. 299; warmly opposes the Distribution which some desired, of a great quantity of Corn among the People, which Corn was a Present to the Republick, P. 300; the *Tribunes* would fain get him arrested, but cannot, *Ib.*; *Sicinius* maliciously invites him to make his Apology to the People, P. 301; in answer to which, he blames the Creation of the *Tribunes*, as prejudicial to the Interests of the Publick, *Ib.*; the *Tribunes*, resolved to destroy him, make a second Attempt to get him arrested, but with no more Success than before, P. 302; however, he is summoned to appear, P. 303; the Senate determine, that the People shall judge his Cause in the last Instance, P. 306; but it is disputed, whether he shall be tried by *Comitia by Centuries*, or *Comitia by Tribes*, P. 307;



- P. 307; and determined for the latter, *Ib.*; *Coriolanus* makes his Apology to them, P. 308; and gains their Favour, P. 309; but the *Tribune Decius* maliciously brings another Charge against him, and for that gets him condemned to perpetual Banishment, *Ib.*; *Dion Hal.*'s Reflection on the Number of the *Tribes* which voted for his acquittal, is very intricate, and much exercised the Judgment of the Commentators, *Ib.* N. 85; *Coriolanus* receives his Sentence with great firmness of Mind, P. 310; retires to the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; what passed at *Rome* after his Departure, P. 310, 311; he persuades the *Volsci* to take up Arms against the *Romans*, P. 312; makes a remarkable Speech in a general Assembly of that People, P. 314; is put at the Head of their Armies, and lays waste the *Roman* State, P. 315; takes *Circæum*, P. 316; and *Toleria*, *Ib.*; *Laticum* and *Pedum*, P. 317; *Trebia*, *Ib.*; and a great many other Cities, N. 113; besieges *Laavinium*, P. 318; leaves some of his Troops there, and marches with the rest directly for *Rome*, *Ib.*; the Senate send Deputies to him to soften him, *Ib.*; he answers them haughtily, P. 319; but nevertheless grants them a Truce of thirty Days, P. 320; during this Truce, enters *Latium*, and seizes *Longulum*, *Setia*, *Polusca*, *Albietum*, P. 321; *Mugila* and *Corioli*, *Ib.*; returns and encamps near *Rome*, whither other Deputies are sent to him, but he shews them no Regard, *Ib.*; *Veturia* his Mother comes to him, accompanied by many *Roman* Ladies, P. 322; and persuades him to make Peace with his Country, P. 323; he marches back his Army into the Country of the *Volsci*, P. 324; where he is killed by the Intrigues of *Attius Tullus*, P. 325; the Soldiers make a pompous Funeral for him, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 325, 326. Some Authors say he killed himself; others, that he lived to an extreme old Age, P. 325. N. 125.
- MARCIUS FIGULUS, (*Caius*) is made Admiral of a *Roman* Fleet in 584, V. 4. P. 417; his military Expeditions, P. 430; he besieges *Cassandria*, *Ib.*; but is forced to raise the Siege, P. 431.
- MARCIUS FIGULUS, (*Caius*) is made Consul in 591, V. 4. P. 528; and a second Time in 597, P. 546; and ordered to make War in *Dalmatia*, *Ib.*; where he is beaten at first, but afterwards has his Revenge, *Ib.*; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 547.
- MARCIUS FIGULUS, (*Caius*) is made Consul in the Year 689, V. 5. P. 577.
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) a Tribune of the People in 649, V. 5. P. 264; shews his Moderation, in the Attempts he makes to put in Execution the *Agrarian* Law, P. 265; stands for the Consulship without Success, P. 314.
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) one of the most eloquent Persons of his Age, is made Consul in 661, V. 5. P. 327; opposes the Accommodation which the Tribune *Livius* attempted to make between the Senators and *Roman* Knights, P. 331; speaks with such Vehemence against the Tribunes, that the Senators are forced to check him, *Ib.* N. 76; *Livius* sends him to Prison, P. 332; and he is suspected of being concerned in the Assassination of the Tribunes, P. 333.
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) the Orator, gives himself wholly up to *Cinna's* Faction, V. 5. P. 417.
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Lucius*) procures for *Pompey*, the Commission to make War with *Suetonius*, V. 5. P. 483; is made Consul in 697, V. 6. P. 107.
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus*) is made General of Horse in 490, V. 2. P. 545.
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus*) is made Consul in 567, V. 4. P. 272; makes War in *Liguria*, P. 279; is there defeated by the *Apuans*, P. 280; is sent to visit the Cities of *Greece*, P. 378; *Perfes* desires him to be his Intercessor with the Republick, P. 379; has an Interview with him, *Ib.*; *Marcus* at his Return gets his Chicanery approved by the Senate, P. 385; is again promoted to the Consulship in 584, P. 410; and appointed to make War in *Macedon*, P. 412; arrives in *Theffaly*. P. 423; makes a Speech to his Troops, *Ib.* resolves to carry the War into *Macedon*, *Ib.*; draws near to the Camp of *Perfes*, P. 424; skirmishes with the Enemy, P. 425; is brought into a bad Situation, but escapes purely by the Inactivity of the *Macedonian* Generals, *Ib.*; is very active himself, notwithstanding his great Age, P. 426; at last, through incredible Fatigues, reaches *Macedon*, P. 427; and is there in great Difficulties, *Ib.*; comes to *Dium*, one of the chief Cities of *Macedon*, P. 428; and returns to the Frontiers of *Theffaly* to get Provisions, *Ib.*; besieges and takes *Heraclea*, P. 429; and makes the Roads good from *Theffaly* to *Macedon*, *Ib.*
- MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, (*Quintus*) is made Censor in 589, V. 4. P. 520.
- MARCIUS RALLA, (*Marcus*) is made Praetor of *Rome* in 549, V. 3. P. 482.
- MARCIUS RALLA, (*Marcus*) one of *Scipio's* Officers, whom he sends to *Rome* with the *Carthaginian* Ambassadors, which had been sent to him to procure a Peace, V. 3. P. 561. N. 131.
- MARCIUS REX, (*Quintus*) is promoted to the Consulship in 635, V. 5. P. 182; *Transalpine* Gaul falls to his Province by Lot, *Ib.*; before he goes thither he loses his Son, whose Death he seems to bear with a Stoical Insensibility, *Ib.*; he forms a great Design in his Consulship, which he puts in Execution the Year after, *Ib.*; and thereby obtains the Honours of a Triumph, P. 183. N. 42.



- MARCIUS REX, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 685, V. 5. P. 541; and appointed to go to *Asia*, *Ib.*; sets out for his Government, P. 546; arrives there, P. 554; and uses *Lucullus* ill, P. 556.
- MARCIUS REX, (*Quintus*) is sent to *Ferulae* with Troops to watch *Manlius*, a zealous Partizan of the seditious *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 15; comes and requires the Rebel to appear before him, and shews his Commission, *Ib.*
- MARCIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 396, V. 2. P. 103; defeats the *Privernates*, obliges their City to surrender, and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, P. 104; is nominated *Dictator*, P. 106; gains a compleat Victory over the *Hetrurians*, and in spite of the Opposition of the Nobility, *Triumphs* a second Time, *Ib.*; is made *Consul* a second Time in 401, P. 111; stands for the *Censorship*, P. 112; and obtains it, P. 113; is made *Consul* a third Time, in 411, P. 146; and commands the Army sent against the *Samnites* in *Campania*, *Ib.*; finds his Army greatly enervated, *Ib.*; endeavours to destroy the Plot the Soldiers had formed of seizing *Capua*, *Ib.*; a whole *Cohort* deserts from his Camp at once, P. 147; and is followed by many other Deserters, P. 148; this little Army force a *Patrician*, named *Quintilius*, to take upon himself the Command of them, *Ib.*
- MARCIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 443, V. 2. P. 277; makes War in *Samnium*, at first with Advantage, P. 282; fights a Battle, the Success of which is very doubtful, P. 284; is made *Pontifex*, P. 316.
- MARCIUS RUTILIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Censor* in 488, V. 2. P. 516; and continues in that Office, tho' it was much opposed, P. 517.
- MARCIUS TREMULUS, a *Roman* who vanquished the *Samnites* twice, and to whose Honour an Equestrian Statue was erected, V. 1. P. 106. N. 22.
- MARCIUS TREMULUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 447, V. 2. P. 294; reduces the revolted *Hernici*, P. 295; gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 296; a Statue is erected to his Honour at *Rome*, *Ib.*; and he is made *Consul* a second Time, in 465, P. 382.
- MARCOLICA, a City, not mentioned by the ancient Geographers, V. 4. P. 476. N. 4.
- MARCOMANI, (*The*) or *Sclavonians*, originally inhabited the Coasts of the *Baltick* Sea, V. 2. P. 4. N. 18; in *Cæsar's* Time, they inhabited that Part of *Germany* which lay near the Springs of *The Rhine* and *The Danube*, V. 6. P. 92. N. 117.
- MARCUS, a Descendant from one Branch of the *Tarquinian* Family, V. 1. P. 239; comes to *Rome* with the *Latin* Ambassadors, and there enters into a Conspiracy against the Senators and *Consuls*, P. 239; is forced by the Remorses of his own Conscience to discover the Plot himself, P. 240; and after they have punished the other Conspirators, the Senate reward him plentifully, P. 241.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS NUMIDA, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS PAPUS, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, See *Æmilius*.
- MARCUS ALBINIUS, See *Albinus*.
- MARCUS ANTONIUS, See *Antonius*.
- MARCUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, See *Attilius*.
- MARCUS AQUILIUS, See *Aquilius*.
- MARCUS AURELIUS COTTA, See *Aurelius*.
- MARCUS AURELIUS SCAURUS, See *Aurelius*.
- MARCUS BÆBIUS TAMPHILIUS, See *Bæbius*.
- MARCUS BRUTUS, See *Brutus*.
- MARCUS CÆCILIUS, See *Cæcilius*.
- MARCUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, See *Cæcilius*.
- MARCUS CASSIUS SCÆVA, See *Cassius*.
- MARCUS CALPURNIUS BIBULUS, See *Bibulus*.
- MARCUS CÆLIUS RUFUS, See *Cælius*.
- MARCUS CENTENIUS PÆNULA, See *Centenius*.
- MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, See *Claudius*.
- MARCUS CONSIDIUS NONIANUS, See *Considius*.
- MARCUS CORNELIUS, See *Cornelius*.
- MARCUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, See *Cornelius*.
- MARCUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS, See *Cornelius*.
- MARCUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, See *Cornelius*.
- MARCUS CURIUS DENTATUS, See *Curius*.
- MARCUS CURTIUS, See *Curtius*.
- MARCUS DURONIUS, See *Duronius*.
- MARCUS EBUTIUS ELVA, See *Ebutius*.
- MARCUS FABIUS, See *Fabius*.
- MARCUS FABIUS BUTEO, See *Fabius*.
- MARCUS FABIUS DORSO, See *Fabius*.
- MARCUS FABIUS LICINIUS, See *Fabius*.
- MARCUS FABIUS VIBULANUS, See *Fabius*.
- MARCUS FAVONIUS, See *Favonius*.
- MARCUS FLAVIUS, See *Flavius*.
- MARCUS FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR, See *Fossilius*.
- MARCUS FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.
- MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, See *Fulvius*.
- MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, See *Fulvius*.



- MARCUS FULVIUS PÆTINUS, See *Fulvius*.  
 MARCUS FURIUS, See *Furius*.  
 MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, See *Furius*.  
 MARCUS FURIUS PHILUS, See *Furius*.  
 MARCUS FURIUS FUSUS, See *Furius*.  
 MARCUS GEGANIUS, See *Geganius*.  
 MARCUS GEGANIUS MAURINUS, See *Geganius*.  
 MARCUS GENUCIUS, See *Genucius*.  
 MARCUS GENUCIUS CIPUS, See *Genucius*.  
 MARCUS HELVIUS BLASIO, See *Helvius*.  
 MARCUS HERENNIUS, See *Herennius*.  
 MARCUS HORATIUS BARBATUS, See *Horatius*.  
 MARCUS HORATIUS PULVILLUS, See *Horatius*.  
 MARCUS JULIUS SILANUS, See *Julius*.  
 MARCUS JUNIUS, See *Junius*.  
 MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, See *Junius*.  
 MARCUS JUNIUS PENNUS, See *Junius*.  
 MARCUS JUNIUS PERA, See *Junius*.  
 MARCUS JUNIUS SILANUS, See *Junius*.  
 MARCUS LÆNIUS FLACCUS, See *Lænius*.  
 MARCUS LAMPONIUS, See *Lamponius*.  
 MARCUS LEPIDUS, See *Lepidus*.  
 MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.  
 MARCUS LIVIUS, See *Livius*.  
 MARCUS LIVIUS DENTER, See *Livius*.  
 MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS, See *Livius*.  
 MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR, See *Livius*.  
 MARCUS LUCRETIVS, See *Lucretius*.  
 MARCUS MANLIUS, See *Manlius*.  
 MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Manlius*.  
 MARCUS MANLIUS VULSO, See *Manlius*.  
 MARCUS MANLIUS VULSO CAPITOLINUS, See *Manlius*.  
 MARCUS MARCIUS, See *Marcus*.  
 MARCUS MARCIUS RALLA, See *Marcus*.  
 MARCUS METILIUS, See *Metilius*.  
 MARCUS MINUCIUS, See *Minucius*.  
 MARCUS MINUCIUS FESSUS, See *Minucius*.  
 MARCUS MINUCIUS RUFUS, See *Minucius*.  
 MARCUS MINUTIUS, See *Minutius*.  
 MARCUS OCTAVIUS, See *Octavius*.  
 MARCUS OCTAVIUS CÆCINA, See *Octavius*.  
 MARCUS OPPIUS, See *Oppius*.  
 MARCUS PACUVIUS, See *Pacuvius*.  
 MARCUS PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, See *Papirius*.  
 MARCUS PERPENNA, See *Perpenna*.  
 MARCUS PERPERNA, See *Perperna*.  
 MARCUS PETREIUS, See *Petreius*.  
 MARCUS PINARIUS POSCA, See *Pinarius*.  
 MARCUS PLAUTIVS HYPSEUS, See *Plautius*.  
 MARCUS PLAUTIVS SILVANUS, See *Plautius*.  
 MARCUS PLÆTORIUS, See *Plætorius*.  
 MARCUS POETELIUS LIBO, See *Poetelius*.  
 MARCUS POMONIUS, See *Pomponius*.  
 MARCUS POMONIUS MATHO, See *Pomponius*.  
 MARCUS POPILIUS, See *Popilius*.  
 MARCUS POPILIUS LENAS, See *Popilius*.  
 MARCUS POPLICIUS MALEOLUS, See *Poplicius*.  
 MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, See *Porcius*.  
 MARCUS PORCIUS LECCA, See *Porcius*.  
 MARCUS POSTHUMIUS, See *Posthumius*.  
 MARCUS PUPIUS PISO, See *Pupius*.  
 MARCUS RABULEIUS, See *Rabuleius*.  
 MARCUS SAUFFEIUS, See *Sauffeius*.  
 MARCUS SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, See *Sempronius*.  
 MARCUS SERGIUS, See *Sergius*.  
 MARCUS SERGIUS SILUS, See *Sergius*.  
 MARCUS SERVILIUS GEMINUS, See *Servilius*.  
 MARCUS SERVILIUS PULEX, See *Servilius*.  
 MARCUS STATILIUS, See *Statilius*.  
 MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO, See *Terentius*.  
 MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLEIANUS, See *Terentius*.  
 MARCUS TITIUS, See *Titius*.  
 MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, See *Tullius*.  
 MARCUS TULLIUS DECULA, See *Tullius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS CORVUS, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS FALTO, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS LACTUCINUS, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS MAXIMUS, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VALERIUS MESSULA, See *Valerius*.  
 MARCUS VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS, See *Veturius*.  
 MARDI, (*The*) a People of Great Armenia, V. 5. P. 543. N. 76.  
 MARENA, a District of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 400. N. 40.  
 MARICA, a Nymph whom the Inhabitants of *Minturnæ* worshipped as their tutelary Goddess, V. 3. P. 408. N. 93; and to whom they paid great Honours, V. 5. P. 370; they consecrated a Wood to her, which all Strangers, were forbidden to enter, under the Penalty of not being suffered ever to go out of it again, P. 371. N. 38.  
 MARIUS ALFIUS, See *Alfius*.  
 MARIUS BLOSIUS, See *Blosius*.  
 MARIUS, (*Caius*) we have a Medal still in being, with this Name upon it, V. 1. P. 22.  
 MARIUS, (*Caius*) the famous Tyrant, makes his first Campaign under *Scipio Africanus the Second*, V. 5. P. 87; and then enters into a strict Friendship with *Jugurtha*, P. 88; stands for the *Tribuneship*, P. 180; and obtains it, P. 181; makes it his first Business to get a Law passed, for narrowing the Bridge over which the *Tribes* passed when they gave their Suffrages, *Ib.*; shows



shews great Firmness on this Occasion, P. 181; and no less Equity on another, P. 182; gains the *Prætorship* by Corruption, P. 185; and behaves himself with great Haughtiness in that Office, *Ib.*; is made by *Cæcilius Metellus*, one of his Lieutenant-Generals, in the War with *Jugurtha*, P. 217; has the Command of the Cavalry, P. 218; becomes a Rival to his General, P. 221; presuming on his Military Virtues openly opposes him, P. 222; is attacked by *Jugurtha*, whom he repulses like an able General, P. 224; and obliges some Days after, to abandon the *Roman* Camp, which he had entered by Force, *Ib.*; *Marius* forces *Metellus* to behead the Governour of *Vacca*, whom he accuses of having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*, P. 226; his insolent Speech when the Innocence of that Governour appeared, *Ib.*; he spreads Rumours among the Soldiery, which tend to lessen *Metellus* in their Esteem, P. 227; and to get himself put in that General's Place, *Ib.*; with this View he gets *Ganda*, the Brother of *Jugurtha*, into his Interest, *Ib.*; who writes Letters to the *Roman* Republick, as much in commendation of *Marius* as derogation of *Metellus*, *Ib.*; demands Leave of *Metellus* to go to *Rome*, to stand for the *Consulship*, *Ib.*; which is denied him, *Ib.*; but he at last prevails by his Importunities, and comes to *Rome*, P. 229; is there chosen *Consul* for the Year 646, *Ib.*; and appointed to succeed *Metellus* in *Numidia*, *Ib.*; this Appointment makes him very insolent, P. 232; he makes a Speech to the People, in order to obtain the new Levies he desires, P. 233; arrives in *Numidia*, and takes the Command of the Army, P. 236; inures his new Levies to the Labours of War, P. 237; undertakes the Siege of *Capsa*, P. 238; marches his Army into the Deserts which lead to that City, P. 239; takes it by Surprise, P. 240; puts all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and razes it, *Ib.*; the Battle of *Mulucha* stops him in his Career, *Ib.*; but his good Fortune enables him to make himself Master of it, P. 241; shews great Bravery at a critical Time, when the *Gætuli* surprize him, P. 244; he attacks them, and kills a great Number of them, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over *Jugurtha* and his Allies, P. 245; receives an Embassy from King *Bocchus*, P. 247; to whom he grants a Truce, *Ib.*; in the mean Time the Senate continue him in his Province, in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; *Sylla* brings him *Jugurtha* in Chains, P. 252; his Jealousy of *Sylla* on this Occasion, *Ib.*; he sends *Jugurtha* to *Rome*, P. 254; is honoured with the *Consulship* a second Time in 649, P. 262; which obliges him to return to *Rome*, where he *Triumphs*, *Ib.*; and then prepares to go into *Gaul*, to revenge the Disgrace suffered

ed by the *Cimbri*, who had defeated two *Roman* Armies, P. 263; sets out for *Transalpine Gaul*, P. 265; and there begins with inuring his Troops to military Discipline, *Ib.*; shews his Abhorrence to Lewdness, P. 270; is proclaimed *Consul* a third Time, for the Year 649, *Ib.*; the Death of his Colleague obliges him to return to *Rome*, to preside at new Elections, P. 272; makes use of Artifice to get himself a fourth *Consulship*, P. 273; succeeds, and is nominated *Consul* for the Year 651, *Ib.*; makes use of a Stratagem to discover which of the *Gallic* Nations are truly attached to the Interest of *Rome*, P. 277; has a Canal made in *France*, which from him is called *Fossus Mariana*, *Ib.* N. 56; an innumerable Army of confederated Nations come and insult him in his Camp, P. 278; he keeps his Soldiers from fighting, *Ib.*; and gains their Esteem by false Pretences to Revelation, *Ib.*; the Enemy attack his Camp, and are vigorously repulsed, *Ib.*; which obliges them to decamp, P. 279; *Marius* follows them in their March, and gains a Victory over them, *Ib.*; and soon after, a second, P. 280; upon the News of these two Victories, the People at *Rome* confer on him the *Consulship* a fifth Time, P. 282; his Situation when he received the News of it, *Ib.*; he refuses to *Triumph*, P. 284; is declared Generalissimo of the *Roman* Armies, *Ib.*; entirely defeats the *Cimbri*, P. 285; which gains him very great Esteem among the *Roman* People, P. 287; he is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and erects a Temple To *Virtue and Honour*, *Ib.*; stands for the *Consulship* a sixth Time, P. 293; *Velleius's* Opinion of this Attempt, *Ib.* N. 3; he is made *Consul* a sixth Time, for the Year 653, *Ib.*; begins his *Consulship* with Acts of Violence, *Ib.*; makes use of a base Artifice to destroy *Metellus*, P. 296; makes him banish himself, *Ib.*; the Consequences of banishing that great Man, P. 297; upon his being recalled *Marius* resolves to get a great Way from *Rome*, P. 303; goes into *Asia*, P. 304; there foment the Ill-will which *Mithridates* already had to *Rome*, P. 307; returns to *Rome*, P. 308; there finds the People much less inclined to him than formerly, *Ib.*; in *The War with the Allies* is unjustly accused, by the *Consul Rutilius*, of discovering the Secrets of the Council of War to the Enemy, P. 339; this false Accusation gives him an implacable Hatred to *Rutilius*, P. 340; whose Death he nevertheless revenges, as if he prefer'd the Interest of the Republick to his own, *Ib.* N. 114; the Senate give him the Command of Part of the *Consul's* Army, *Ib.*; and upon the Death of the *Pro-Consul Cæpio*, he has the Command of the whole, P. 341; he routs the General of the *Marrucini*,



*cini*, P. 343; but *Sylla*, who comes up very seasonably, makes a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, and among the rest kills the General himself, *Ib.*; *Marius* is defeated in another Action, P. 344; and under Pretence of Sickness, quits the Command of the Army, P. 346; opposes *Sylla*, and endeavours to deprive him of the Commission which had fallen to his Lot, of making War with *Mithridates*, P. 361; commits enormous Acts of Violence in *Rome*, by his Agent, the Tribune *Sulpicius*, P. 362; saves the Life of the Consul *Sylla*, but not so much out of Affection as Policy, P. 363; obtains by the Intrigues of his Friend the Tribune, the Command of the Army designed for *Asia*, which had fallen to *Sylla*'s Lot, *Ib.*; upon which *Sylla*'s Legions speak satyrically of him, P. 364. N. 12; he causes all the Friends *Sylla* had left in *Rome* to be massacred, P. 365; *Sylla* comes to revenge himself, at the Head of an Army, P. 366; seizes the Gates of *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Marius* attacks him with Vigour, *Ib.* N. 22; and retires into the Citadel, *Ib.*; from whence he is forced to flee, P. 367; is proscribed, with his Accomplices, by *Sylla*, *Ib.*; his Rambles after his Proscription, P. 368; he tells his Companions, that the Diviners had foretold, when he was but a Child, that he should be seven times Consul, P. 369; is taken in the Lake *Marica*, and dragged to *Minturnæ*, to be there executed, P. 370; is put under the Care of one *Fannia*, *Ib.*; an Adventure which raises his Hopes in this Extremity, P. 371. N. 36; the Magistrates of *Minturnæ* send him to Prison, intending to execute him there, *Ib.*; how he escapes in this critical Juncture, *Ib.*; his Adventures afterwards, P. 372; *Cinna* causes him to be recalled, from the Place where he lay hid, to avoid the Fury of his Proscribers, P. 377; he lands in *Italy*, *Ib.*; and comes to fight under *Cinna*, P. 378; has the Command of one of the Armies which *Cinna* is leading to take *Rome* by Force, P. 378; brings the *Samnites* into *Cinna*'s Interest, P. 379; intercepts the Provisions which were going to *Rome*, P. 380; enters *Rome* with *Cinna*, who dissuades the Decree of his Proscription, P. 383; *Marius* treats *Rome* like a City taken by Assault, P. 384; makes a most furious Speech at a Conference with *Cinna*'s Party, *Ib.*; *Marius* and *Cinna* order all the Senators in *Rome*, who were Men of Integrity, to be put to Death, P. 385; and not being able to reach *Sylla*, *Marius* searches for his Wife and Children, but in vain; and being enraged at missing of them, pulls down their Houses, and confiscates their Estates, P. 386; discovers a most inhuman Disposition when the Head of *Antonius*, the famous Orator, is brought to him, P. 387; *Marius* is made

Consul a seventh Time, for the Year 667, P. 388; commits new Cruelties, *Ib.*; which at last fill his Mind with Remorse and Horror, P. 389; and he dies miserably tormented with them, *Ib.*

MARIUS, (*Caius*) The Younger, Son of the former, is suspected of having killed the Consul *Porcius Cato*, V. 5. P. 352; is proscribed with his Father, P. 367; his Adventures, whilst pursued by *Sylla* who proscribed him, P. 369; returns to *Rome*, P. 383; and after the Death of his Father, compleats the Cruelties which he did not live to execute, P. 390, 399, 412; is put at the Head of an Army which is designed to act against *Sylla*, P. 438; and is made Consul for the Year 671, P. 443; signalizes his Cruelty by massacring all *Sylla*'s Friends which he could find in *Rome*, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with *Sylla*, is beaten, part of his Army desert, and he is forced to flee for Refuge to *Præneste*, P. 444; is there blocked up by a Detachment of *Sylla*'s Army, P. 445; and after various Adventures, P. 446, 448; perishes there in a miserable manner, P. 452.

MARIUS, (*Caius*) the Nephew and adopted Son of old *Marius*, follows the Fortune of the Consul *Cinna*, and is driven from *Rome*, for attempting by Violence to incorporate into the old Tribes, the *Italians* who had been favoured with the Rights of Citizenship, V. 5. P. 376. N. 54.

MARIUS GRATIDIANUS, *Prætor* of *Rome*, in 667, passes a Law to hinder the Adulteration of the *Roman* Money, V. 5. P. 417; is put to Death by *Sylla*'s Order, P. 454, 455. N. 5.

MARKET-PLACE, (*The*) at *Rome*, or *Forum Romanum*, was the open Space between the Hills *Palatinus* and *Tarpeius*, V. 1. P. 45; it was called *Forum a ferendo*, because Provisions were brought thither to be sold, and Causes to be tried, P. 122. N. 62; *Tarquin the First* adorned it finely, *Ib.*; it was the only publick Place in *Rome* till *Julius Cæsar*'s Time, *Ib.* N. 62; the Situation of the several Market Places in *Rome*, V. 3. P. 329. N. 47.

MARKETS were kept at *Rome* only once in nine Days, V. 1. P. 367.

MARO, or *Mauro*, a Mountain in *Sicily*, which the Natives called *Mandonia*, V. 3. P. 264. N. 37.

MARONEA, or *Mafonea*, a City which *Livy* places in *Samnium*, but its Situation is utterly unknown, V. 3. P. 338. N. 56.

MARONEA, a City of *Thrace*, near the Mouth of the *Hebrus*, V. 4. P. 483. N. 15.

MARRIAGES. *Romulus* confined every Man to one Wife, V. 1. P. 28; but allowed of Divorces in certain Cases, *Ib.* N. 99; their Goods were in common between the Husband and Wife, N. 100; if he died intestate, and without Children, the Wife was his Heir, P. 29; if with Children,

the



- she inherited jointly with them, *Ib.*; Drunkenness and Adultery were declared capital Crimes in Women, *Ib.*; Fathers had a more absolute Power over their Children given them at *Rome* than in any other Nation, *Ib.*; by the Laws of *The Twelve Tables*, if a Woman cohabited with a Man a whole Year, she was deemed his lawful Wife, P. 468. *Law 1*; the Husband had Power to put his Wife to Death for Drunkenness or Adultery, *Ib. Law 2*; the Form of a Divorce was to take away the Keys from the Wife, and restore her her Fortune, *Ib. Law 3*; *Patricians* were not allowed to marry with *Plebeians*, P. 469. *Law 5*; this last Law was not received without much Opposition, P. 469; second Marriages were anciently thought dishonourable in the *Roman Women*, V. 2. P. 336. N. 84; in order to make Marriages the more fruitful, the *Censors* require all the *Roman Citizens* to swear that they will not marry with any other View than to encrease the Subjects of the Republick, V. 3. P. 12; the *Censor Metellus* passed a Law in the Year 622, whereby all *Roman Citizens* were obliged to marry at a certain Age, V. 5. P. 126.
- MARRUBIUM, the capital City of the *Marfi*, founded by one *Marrus*, V. 2. P. 159. N. 38.
- MARRUCINI, (*The*) were originally *Marfi*, and possessed the District which is now called the Territory of *Cbiati*, V. 2. P. 217. N. 88. V. 3. P. 95. N. 38; in *Hither Abruzzo*, P. 464. N. 19; some think they were originally *Sabines*, V. 5. P. 337. N. 93.
- MARS. The Way that led from the Gate *Capena* to the Temple of this God, was paved with great Stones in the Year 457, V. 2. P. 337.
- MARS, (*The Field of*) a large Plain, which formerly joined to the Gates of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 150; in this Place the *Comitia* assembled. A Dissertation on the Place, and the Ceremonies observed there on those publick Occasions, V. 3. P. 540. N. 85.
- MARSALA, a City of *Sicily*, near *Lilybæum*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 34.
- MARSEILLES. The Inhabitants of this City are the only *Gauls* which receive the *Roman* Deputies, who come to demand Succours against *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 14. Col. 2; they send Deputies to *Rome* to inform the Senate of the Preparations *Asdrubal* makes to pass *The Alps*, P. 407. N. 88; in the Year 599, they make War with the *Ligures*, V. 4. P. 553; which through the Assistance of the *Romans* ends to their Advantage, P. 554; they show an inviolable Attachment to the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 145; favour *Marius's* Expedition against the *Teutones*, for which *Marius* greatly rewards them, P. 281. N. 63; in the Year 704 their City is besieged by *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 195; and taken, P. 204.
- MARSHES, (*Pontine*) *The*, or *Pomptin Lake*, in *Latium*, V. 1. P. 266. N. 6; had its Name from the City of *Pometia*, which was near them, *Ib.*; and the Country they covered was thought the Garden of *Italy*, before it was thus overflowed by the Rivers *Hymphæus*, *Amasena*, *Astuta*, and *Ufens*, *Ib.*; three and twenty Cities are said to have been overflowed by this Inundation, *Ib.*; the *Consul Cethegus* dried up these Marshes in the Year 594, V. 4. P. 539. N. 3.
- MARSI, (*The*) a People near the *Samnites*, who were originally *Phrygians*, or *Lydians*, or more probably *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 159. N. 38; declare against *Rome* in the Year 445, P. 290, 291; they possessed part of *The Further Abruzzo*, near the Lake *Fucinus*, now the Lake *Celano*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 17; the *War of the Allies* began in their Country, and is therefore sometimes called *The Marston War*, V. 5. P. 329.
- MARSI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 5. P. 272. N. 41.
- MARTHA, a *Syrian* Sorceress, for whom *Marius* pretended to have a great Esteem, V. 5. P. 278.
- MARTIALIS. (*Flamen*) See *Flamen*.
- MASINTHA, a petty King of *Numidia*, and Friend to *Hannibal*, is wounded by *Masfiniffa*, in a Battle which *Scipio* gains over *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 555. N. 123.
- MASTUS. The Mountains which *Appian* and *Plutarch* call *Sinnaci*, V. 6. P. 144. N. 54.
- MASO. (*Papirius*) See *Papirius*.
- MASO. (*Caius Papirius*) See *Papirius*.
- MASONEA, See *Maronea*.
- MASSESILIANS, (*The*) or *Masæsylians*, a People who inhabited that Part of *Mauritania*, which the *Romans* called *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 8; or rather, according to *Ptolomy*, the Western Part of that Country, P. 497. N. 116.
- MASSIA, *Maffica*, or *Maxilva*, a City of *Spain*, where Bricks were made which swam in the Water, V. 3. P. 420. N. 120.
- MASSICUS, (Mount) is the same which was called Mount *Falernus*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 48.
- MASSILIANS, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Eastern Part of *Numidia*, or the Borders of *Africa Propria*, V. 3. P. 245. N. 7.
- MASSINISSA, the Son of *Gala*, King of the *Maffilian Numidians*, a young Prince of great Hopes, V. 3. P. 246; persuades his Father to make an Alliance with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; gains in his first Campaign two Victories over *Sypbax*, King of the *Masseilians*, P. 246, 247; goes into *Spain*,



*Spain*, where he continually harasses the Army of *Publius Scipio*, P. 287; contributes greatly to the Defeat and Death of that *Roman* General, P. 288; carries *Asdrubal* a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 359; follows him like a faithful Friend, after the Battle of *Bacula*, P. 376; *Scipio* sends to him one of his Nephews, whom he makes a Prisoner, *Ib.*; he carries a Reinforcement of *Numidian* Cavalry to *Asdrubal*, P. 435; is abandoned by him after the Battle of *Bacula*, P. 438; makes a Treaty with the *Romans*, which he ever after faithfully kept, *Ib.*; cements his Alliance with *Rome* more firmly by the Assistance of *Scipio*, P. 452; has an Interview with *Lælius*, P. 468; is deprived of his Dominions. A short Narrative of this Revolution, P. 504, 505; by his Prudence and Intrepidity he recovers the Possession of his Kingdom, *Ib.*; is defeated by *Syphax*, P. 507; who drives him out of his Dominions, *Ib.*; after he has reduced him to the utmost Extremities, P. 508; and then restores his Dominions to him, P. 509; *Massinissa* comes privately to *Scipio*, P. 510; after his returns to *Asdrubal*, with whom his Interests obliged him to keep well, in Appearance at least, P. 511; he takes his Measures for embracing openly the Interests of *Rome*, and succeeds in them, P. 511, 512; returns to his Dominions, P. 526; fights a Battle with *Syphax*, and takes him Prisoner, P. 527; seizes the Capital of the vanquished King's Dominions, P. 528; marries *Sophonisba* the Wife of *Syphax*, *Ib.*; *Scipio* forms a Design of breaking this Match, P. 529; discourses with *Massinissa* on that Subject, P. 530; and he at last resolves to put her to Death, *Ib.*; then *Massinissa* is first juridically honoured with the Title of King by *Scipio*, P. 531; and has from that General the Rewards he had deserved by his Valour, *Ib.*; *Rome* makes him great Presents, P. 535; as also the Ambassadors he had sent thither, *Ib.*; *Massinissa* obtains of *Scipio*, a Truce for the *Carthaginians*, P. 550; commands his own *Numidian* Squadrons, in the Battle *Scipio* fights with *Hannibal*, P. 554. N. 118; and greatly contributes to the gaining the Victory for the *Romans*, P. 555; the Exploits which some bad Memoirs ascribe to him in this Battle, P. 556; *Scipio* honours him with a Crown, P. 558. N. 126; and after the Conclusion of the Peace between *Rome* and *Carthage* puts him in possession of the Territories conquered from *Syphax*, P. 569; *Rome* compliments him on the Increase of his Dominions, and desires Succours of him for the War with *Philip*, V. 4. P. 8; he sends the *Romans* a Reinforcement of Troops, and some Ammunition, P. 21; takes Advantage of the Divisions among

the *Carthaginians*, to invade some Lands which lay conveniently for him, P. 137; offers the *Romans* his Service in the War with *Antiochus*, P. 170; has a Dispute with the Republick of *Carthage*, P. 317; the *Carthaginians* send new Complaints against him to *Rome*, P. 371; he joins with the *Romans* against *Perses*, P. 377; has fresh Disputes with the *Carthaginians*, P. 398; orders his Son *Masgaba* to congratulate the *Romans* on their late Victories in *Macedon* and *Illyricum*, P. 478; which the young Prince does in so graceful a manner as gains him the Esteem of the *Romans*, P. 479; and they shew all manner of Respect to his Brother *Misagenes*, who is obliged by Sickness to stay at *Brundisium*, *Ib.*; *Massinissa* endeavours to aggrandize himself at the Expence of the *Carthaginians*, P. 544; who raise up against him the Grandson of *Syphax*, who declares War with him, P. 565; the *Carthaginians* basely treat *Massinissa*'s two Sons, and he to revenge himself, besieges *Orosopa*, P. 576; is surprizingly active at ninety Years of Age, P. 577; gains a memorable Victory over the *Carthaginians*, P. 578; whom he reduces to extrem Distress by Famine, P. 579; and his Sons treat them with great Cruelty in their Distress, *Ib.*; the Death of *Massinissa*, P. 606.

MASSIVA, the natural Son of *Gulussa*, the Son of the famous *Massinissa*, V. 5. P. 199; is assassinated at *Rome*, by *Jugurtha*'s Order, P. 211, 212.

MASSYLIA, a Part of *Numidia* in *Africa*, was called *New Numidia*, either to distinguish it from *Massefylia*, or in relation to the *Carthaginian* State, which the *Romans* called *The Old Province*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.

MASSYRA, the Nephew of *Massinissa*, V. 3. P. 376; is taken Prisoner by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and sent to his Uncle, by *Scipio*, *Ib.*

MASTIANI, (*The*) a People whom some Geographers place near *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 3. P. 52. N. 2.

MASTRACA, a Sort of savage Dress, used by the Mountaineers in the Island of *Sardinia*, whence they were called *Sardi Mastrucati*, V. 3. P. 206. N. 3.

MASTUSIA, a Promontory now called *Capo Greco*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 38.

MATARA, *Mataris*, or *Materis*, a Sort of Weapon very common among the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 118; it was a very long Dart or Javelin, *Ib.* N. 78; was longer and thicker than other Darts, and instead of being only pointed, was headed with Iron, V. 3. P. 251. N. 14.

MATHO, (*Manius Pomponius*). See *Pomponius*.

MATHO, (*Marcus Pomponius*). See *Pomponius*.

MA-



- MATISCONA, the City of *Maçon* in *France*, V. 3. P. 64; so called because it stood on the Banks of the River *Saone*, anciently called *Scona*, P. 64. N. 30.
- MATRES DIÆ, See *Mother*.
- MATRONALIA, a Festival instituted in Memory of the Peace procured for the *Romans* by the *Sabine Women*, V. 1. P. 45. N. 157; and celebrated by the *Roman Ladies*, much as the *Saturnalia* was by their Husbands, *Ib.*
- MATUTA, a Goddess to whom *Camillus* makes a Vow to build a Temple, and dedicates it himself, V. 1. P. 585; she was the same as the *Ino*, or *Leucothea* of the *Greeks*, V. 2. P. 61. N. 20; her Temple at *Satricum* is the only Building the *Latins* spare when they burn that City, *Ib.*; the Ceremonies observed in her Worship, P. 62. N. 20.
- MAURITANIA, (*Old*) was the Country which now makes the Kingdom of *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Algiers*, V. 3. P. 247. N. 9.
- MAURITANIA TINGITANA, comprehended, according to the best Geographers, the present Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, V. 3. P. 440. N. 17.
- MAURITANIANS, (*The*) are confined within too narrow Bounds by *Livy*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.
- MAXIMUS, (*Cneius Mallius*). See *Mallius*.
- MAXIMUS, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- MEADOWS, (*of Mucius*) *The*, were the Lands the *Romans* gave *Mucius Scævola*, as a Reward for his great Services to the Publick, V. 1. P. 217. N. 69.
- MEADOWS OF JUNIUS, See *Junius*.
- MEALS, See *Dinner*.
- MEASURES, *Roman*, a Dissertation on that Subject, V. 2. P. 597. N. 38.
- MECHANICK, (*Arts*.) See *Arts*.
- MECILIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People*, revives the old Disputes about the Distribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 548.
- MEDALS, The Pieces we now call ancient *Medals*, were really the current Coin, V. 2. P. 502. N. 8.
- MEDIA, was a large Territory, which contained the whole Country between *Parthia*, *Hyrkania*, *Great Armenia*, *Affyria*, and the *Caspian Sea*, V. 4. P. 150. N. 159.
- MEDIMNOS, a *Grecian* dry Measure, which contained 108 pounds Weight, V. 1. P. 299. N. 74.
- MEDIOLANUM, or *MILAN*, had anciently several Names, V. 2. P. 6. N. 33; the City which now bears that Name was founded by the *Insubres*, or *Burgundians*, *Ib.*
- MEDION, a City in the Country of the *Labæates*, V. 4. P. 449. N. 38.
- MEDOACUS, The Name of two Rivers, both in the Territory of *Padua*, V. 2. P. 308. N. 52.
- MEDULIA, the native City of *Tullus Hostilius*, V. 1. P. 74; is besieged by that King, P. Vol. VI. 94; taken by assault, P. 100; besieged for four Years together by *Ancus*, and at last taken and plundered, *Ib.*; and conquered by *Tarquin*, P. 112. N. 32.
- MEDULIA, an ancient *Roman Colony*, shakes off the Yoke of their Masters, V. 1. P. 271.
- MEGALENSES, (*Ludi*) Games instituted by *Junius Brutus*, in honour to *Cybele*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 40; V. 3. P. 481. N. 67.
- MEGALLIS, a *Sicilian Woman*, V. 5. P. 117, who treats her Slaves with so great cruelty, *Ib.*; that they rebel, and return her Cruelties on her self, P. 118.
- MEGALOPOLIS, the Capital of *Arcadia*, V. 4. P. 44. N. 14; situated in the middle of *Peloponnesus* near the River *Alphæus*, P. 520. N. 102.
- MEGARA, a City of *Achaia*, which gave Name to another *Megara* in *Sicily*, situated between *Syracuse* and *Augusta*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 49; this famous City of *Greece* stood between *Corinth* and *Athens*, P. 427. N. 143; was the Capital of *Megaritis* in *Achaia*, V. 4. P. 642. N. 58; and one of the most noted Cities in all *Greece*, V. 5. P. 401.
- MEGELLUS, (*Lucius Posthumius*). See *Posthumius*.
- MEGISTE, a little Island near the Coasts of *Lycia*, and situated over-against *Patura*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 23.
- MELA, a City which is thought to have stood near *Melito*, which belongs to *The Further Principality*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
- MELAMBIUM, a City of *Pelagiotis* in *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 72. N. 93.
- MELAS, a Name common to several Rivers, V. 4. P. 254. N. 120; V. 5. P. 419. N. 81.
- MELES, See *Melles*.
- MELIBÆA, a City which belonged to *Magnesia*, V. 4. P. 432. N. 103; situated on the Sea Coasts, P. 468. N. 71.
- MELITA, the Island now called *Malta*, V. 2. P. 568. N. 88; is taken by the *Romans* in the Year 535, V. 3. P. 57.
- MELITÆUM, a Name common to two Cities in *Greece*, V. 5. P. 418. N. 78.
- MELLES, or MILES, a City of *Samnium*, supposed to be the same as the present *Melito*, or the City called *Moliffa*, V. 3. P. 338. N. 56.
- MEMMIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 49. N. 98.
- MEMMIAN, (*Law*) *The*, passed by *The Tribune Memmius* from whom it took its Name, was designed to suppress the audaciousness of Informers, V. 5. P. 49.
- MEMMIUS, *Pompey's Quæstor*, or Lieutenant General, is killed in a Battle between the *Romans* and *Sertorius*, V. 5. P. 491. N. 75.
- MEMMIUS, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People* in 641, exclaims in the *Comitia* against the Prevarication of the *Patricians*, who had been



- been corrupted in *Jugurtha's* Affair, V. 5. P. 205; particularly against those who had made an infamous Peace with that Prince, P. 210; juridically summons *Jugurtha* to come to *Rome*, and answer to his Accusation, P. 211.
- MEMPHIS, the famous Capital of one of the *Egyptian Dynasties*, is by some placed where *Cairo* now stands, by others at a distance from it, V. 4. P. 364. N. 28.
- MENALCIDAS, the chief of the *Achaïans*, V. 4. P. 632; being gained by the Money of the *Oropians*, engages his People to defend them, *Ib.*; brings a Prosecution on himself by his Avarice, and can no otherwise escape, than by corrupting his principal Judge, P. 633; in a Dispute between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Achaïans*, the former depute him to plead their Cause before the Senate, P. 634; after the decision of it, *Menalcidas* returns to *Lacedæmon* his native Country, *Ib.*; the *Lacedæmonians* put him at the Head of their Republick, P. 635; he begins Hostilities with the *Achæans*, *Ib.*; upon which the *Lacedæmonians* treat him so ill, that he kills himself, *Ib.*
- MENANDER, A short Account of the Life of that Greek Poet, V. 4. P. 540. N. 7.
- MENAPII, (*The*) possessed the Territories of *Cleves*, *Bolduc*, and *Guelderland*, and Part of those of *Utrecht* and *Brabant*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
- MENAS, a *Bitbynian* Lord, is ordered by *Prusias* to kill *Nicomedes*, the King's own Son, V. 5. P. 7; but he discovers his Orders to the Son, and joins with him against the Father, P. 7, 8.
- MENAS, (*Publius Ticinius*). See *Ticinius*.
- MENELAIUS, or MENELAIS, a City which belonged to *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 102; P. 283. N. 21.
- MENELAIUS, a Name common to a Mountain in *Arcadia*, and a neighbouring Country, V. 4. P. 120. N. 102.
- MENENIUS, (*Agrippa*), is created *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 545; and a second Time, in 336, P. 548. See *Agrippa*.
- MENENIUS AGRIPPA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 313, V. 1. P. 517.
- MENENIUS AGRIPPA, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 276, V. 1. P. 353; was the Son of *Menenius Agrippa*, *Ib.* N. 36; by his affected Delays of acting against the *Hetrurians*, occasions the Loss of the 600 *Fabii*, P. 355; which, together with the Victory the *Hetrurians* gained over him, bring him into the utmost Contempt, P. 356; the *Tribunes of the People* accuse him, and get him condemned to die, P. 358, but the Punishment is changed into a Fine, P. 359; nevertheless the Disgrace so affects him, that he dies of Grief, *Ib.*
- MENENIUS LANATUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36.
- MENENIUS LANATUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 301, V. 1. P. 434.
- MENICA, or MOENICAPTUS, a King of the *Gauls*, is killed in a Battle between the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 239.
- MENINX, an Island near the Coasts of *Barbary*, formerly inhabited by the *Lotophagi*, V. 5. P. 372. N. 42.
- MENIPPUS, an Officer of *Philip of Macedon*, who behaved himself very bravely, V. 3. P. 422.
- MENTISSA, a City which stood in that Part of *New Castille*, which is commonly called *La Manche*, V. 3. P. 320. N. 33.
- MENYTHILLUS, *Ptolomy Philometor's* Agent to the *Roman Senate*, V. 4. P. 531; finds Means to procure *Demetrius's* escape from *Rome*, P. 532.
- MEONIA, an ancient Name given to the Country since called *Lydia*, V. 4. P. 220. N. 56.
- MERCEDONIUS, the Name the *Romans* gave to their intercalary Month, V. 1. P. 72. N. 84; it consisted of 22 Days only, P. 72; and was so called from the *Latin Merces*, V. 4. P. 514. N. 95.
- MERCENARIES, (*The War of the*) was a War made with *Carthage* by the Troops of different Nations, which the *Carthaginians* had in their pay, in the Time of *The first Punic War*, V. 3. P. 2; these *Mercenaries* are driven out of *Africa* by *Hamilcar*, P. 3; and seize *Sardinia*, which they surrender up to the *Romans*, P. 4.
- MERCURIALES, a Denomination given to *Tradesmen* by *Cicero*, because they were under the immediate Protection of *Mercury* their Patron, V. 1. P. 270. N. 16.
- MERCURY, (*The God*) has a Temple dedicated to him at *Rome* by *Marcus Lætorius*, V. 1. P. 270; who had several Privileges annexed to this Honour, *Ib.*; the *Mercury* of the *Egyptians* was thought by *Plato* to have been the Inventor of Numbers, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21; cruel Sacrifices were formerly offered to *Mercury* in *The Gauls*, and *The Spains*, V. 3. P. 346. N. 62. See *Thoth*, and *Teuthates*.
- MERCURY, (*The Promontory of*) is now called *Capuo Buono*, or *Cape Bon*, and lies on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, over against *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 500. N. 123.
- MERENDA, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- MERGUS, (*Caius Lætorius*). See *Lætorius*.
- MERIC, a *Spaniard*, one of the Chiefs of the Garrison which defended *Acradina*, when besieged by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 262; is gained by a young Officer in the Army of *Marcellus*, *Ib.*; has a private Interview with the *Pro-Consul*, P. 263; to whom he delivers up the Place, *Ib.*; and is rewarded with the Rights of *Citizenship*, P. 325.



- MERONEA, a City of *Thrace*, at the Mouth of the River *Ismarus*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 33.
- MERULA, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- MERULA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- MESETULUS, a *Numidian* Lord, with whom *Hannibal* makes an Alliance, V. 3. P. 548. N. 106.
- MESOPOLIS, a City mentioned only by *Ap- pian*, V. 5. P. 422. N. 89.
- MESSALA, (*Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- MESSALA, (*Lucius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- MESSALA, (*Marcus Valerius*). See *Vale- rius*.
- MESSANA, a City of *Sicily*, called original- ly *Zancle*, and now *Messina*, V. 2. P. 470. N. 6; its several Revolutions, P. 533; V. 3. P. 495. N. 113.
- MESSAPII, (*The*) join with *Pyrrhus* against the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 446; who subdue them, P. 510. N. 96.
- MESENE, formerly the Capital of *Messenia*, a southern District of *Peloponnesus*, between *Laconia* and *Elis*, V. 3. P. 316. N. 17; it was one of the most powerful Cities in *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 123. N. 108; P. 302.
- MESSINIUS RUFUS, (*Lucius*) one of *Cicero's* *Quæstors*, V. 6. P. 169.
- MESSIUS, (*Vestius*) a brave *Volscian*, by his Valour saves part of the Army, which fought the *Dictator Posthumius*, V. 1. P. 531.
- METAGONIUM, a Name common to two Promontories in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3. Col. 2.
- METAPONTINI, a People so called from *Metapontus*, or *Metalum*, in *Great Greece*, their City, V. 2. P. 195. N. 34.
- METAPONTUS, a *Roman* City on *The Gulph of Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 276; surrenders to the *Carthaginians*, P. 280.
- METAURUS, (*The*) a River which was for- merly in *Umbria*, and famous for *Asdru- bal's* defeat, V. 3. P. 415. N. 112.
- METELLA, *Sylla's* Wife, becomes infamous for her Debaucheries, V. 5. P. 405. N. 50; her Death and Funeral, P. 468.
- METELLUS, a Surname affected by one Branch of the *Cæcilian* Family, tho' it signified a Black-guard Boy, or Servant, in an Army, V. 2. P. 410. N. 5.
- METELLUS, (*Lucius Cæcilius*). See *Cæci- lius*.
- METELLUS, (*Marcus Cæcilius*). See *Cæci- lius*.
- METELLUS, (*Quintus Cæcilius*). See *Cæci- lius*.
- METELLUS CELER, (*Quintus Cæcilius*). See *Cæcilius*.
- METELLUS NEPOS, (*Quintus Cæcilius*). See *Cæcilius*.
- METELLUS SCIPIO, (*Quintus Cæcilius*). See *Cæcilius*.
- METHORA, See *Bethsan*.
- METHRODORUS, is assassinated by Order of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 525.
- METHYMNA, the second City in Rank in the Island of *Lesbos*, V. 4. P. 499. N. 72.
- METILIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 42; gets a Law pas- sed for restraining the Luxury of the *Ro- mans*, *Ib.*
- METILIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 536, exclaims at *Rome* against the wise Delays of *Fabius*, V. 3. P. 101; accuses him be- fore the People, P. 103; for which *Fa- bius* declares he will have him punished, *Ib.* N. 63.
- METILIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 352, accuses *Virginus* and *Sergius*, V. 1. P. 572. See *Minucius (Marcus)*.
- METILIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People* in 337, revives the old Disputes about the Distribution of Lands, V. 1. P. 548; but is forced to desist much against his Will, P. 549.
- METIOSEDUM, the Name *Cæsar* gives to the City of *Melun* in *France*, V. 6. P. 161. N. 88.
- METIUS CURTIUS, a *Sabine*, distinguishes himself in the Battle his Countrymen fight with *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 39; throws him- self into a Lake, which from him is called *Curtius*, P. 40. N. 142; is incorporated among the *Romans*, P. 42.
- METIUS FUFFETIUS, is declared *Dictator* by the *Alban* Army, V. 1. P. 78; treats of a Peace with *Tullus Hostilius*, P. 79; declines the Duel proposed by *Tullus*, but consents to the Battle of the *Curatii* and *Horatii*, P. 80; forms a Plot among the *Romans*, and draws the chief Officers of his Army into it, P. 88; for which he is condemned and put to Death by *Tul- lus*, P. 90, 91.
- METROPHANES, the Admiral of *Mithrida- tes's* Fleet, is defeated by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 399.
- METROPOLIS, (*The Name*) properly signi- fied a *Mother-City*, which had given Birth to several other Cities, V. 1. P. 78. N. 92; there was a City of this Name in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 30; *Ib.* N. 34; another in *Phrygia*, P. 237. N. 96; and two in *Asia Minor*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 113.
- METULUM, a City in the eastern Borders of the *Alpes*, V. 5. P. 142. N. 61.
- METYLENE, or MITYLENE, the capital City of the Island of *Lesbos*, V. 4. P. 499. N. 72. See *Mitylene*.
- MEVANIA, There were two Cities of this Name, one of which was the greatest Ci- ty in *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 291. N. 2.
- MEZENTIUS, a King of the *Tyrrhenians*, makes War with *Aeneas*, V. 1. P. 11; his Country was the Territory of *Agylla*, *Ib.* N. 55; he makes a Peace with *Euryleon*, P. 13.



- MEZETULUS**, a *Numidian* Lord, drives *Masiniſſa* out of his Dominions, V. 3. P. 505; but he recovers them not long after, P. 506.
- MICIPSA**, King of *Numidia*, ſends ten Elephants and 300 Horſe to the *Conſul Servilianus*, to reinforce the Army with which he was juſt ready to attack *Virriatus*, V. 5. P. 30; *Scipio Africanus the Second*, his intimate Friend, writes to him to deſire him to ſend a Reinforcement into *Spain*, P. 84; and *Micipſa* ſends him Cavalry, Elephants, and Slingers, P. 87.
- MICIPSA**, the Son and Succeſſor of *Masiniſſa* in the Kingdom of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 199; adopts *Jugurtha*, the natural Son of his Brother *Maſtaſabal*, P. 200; which proves fatal to his own Children, P. 200, 201.
- MIGDONIA**, or **MYGDONIA**, a ſmall Part of *Meſopotamia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 78.
- MILAN**, in *Italy* was founded by the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 37. N. 83.
- MILIONA**, a ſtrong Place in *Samnium*, V. 2. P. 351; *Livy* contradicts himſelf, in relation to a City of this Name, P. 310. N. 58.
- MILLIONIUS**, *Prætor* of *Lanuvium*, makes a remarkable Speech, after the Rout of the *Latins* by the *Conſul Manlius*, V. 2. P. 169.
- MILO**, an *Epirot*, comes to the Aſſiſtance of the *Tarentini*, who deliver up their Citadel to him, V. 2. P. 428; and prepare for the Reception of his Maſter *Pyrrhus*, *Ib.*; ſends a Detachment to the Inhabitant of *Crotona*, P. 477; *Pyrrhus* makes him an odd Preſent when he leaves *Italy*, P. 485; the *Tarentines* force him to ſhut himſelf up in the Citadel, P. 488; and *Milo* delivers up both City and Citadel to the *Romans*, P. 494.
- MILO**, one of the Generals of *Perſes*, is defeated by the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 454.
- MILO**, (*Titus Annius*). See *Annius*.
- MILVIUS**, (*The Bridge*). See *Bridge*.
- MINA**, (*The*) a *Grecian* Coin was worth 50 *French Livres*, and 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* *Engliſh*, V. 2. 583. N. 16.
- MINATIUS MAGIUS**, Grandſon of *Decius Magius*, the famous *Capuan*, who ſhewed ſo heroic a Firmneſs againſt *Hannibal's* Party, diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his Fidelity and Bravery, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 339. N. 110.
- MINATIUS STAJUS**, a *Samnite* General, is taken Priſoner by the *Campani*, V. 2. P. 333.
- MINCIUS**, (*The*) Authors are divided about the Springs of this River, which falls into *The Po*, at ſome diſtance from *Mantua*, V. 3. P. 216. N. 16; it riſes in the *Alpes*, according to ſome, and is now called *Menzo*, or *Mencio*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 123.
- MINERVA**, (*The God*) was by the *Romans* thought the Inventor of the Art of Numbering, V. 2. P. 87.
- MINERVA**, (*The Cape of*) was eight Miles from the City of *Caſtro*, in *Calabria*, and ſo called from a Temple of *Minerva*, built near it, V. 1. P. 5. N. 18.
- MINERVII**, (*Cantus*). See *Janualii*.
- MINERVIUM**, is thought to have been a Part of the City of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 491. N. 31; the Name was alſo given to a City of *Calabria*, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Minerva*, *Ib.*
- MINING**, how managed by the Ancients, V. 2. P. 598. N. 39.
- MINIO**, a Favourite of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 150; treats the *Roman Ambaſſadors* with haughtineſs, P. 151.
- MINIUM**, (*The*) of the Ancients, was the preſent *Vermilion*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 118; which they called ſo, becauſe it was found near the River
- MINIUS**, in *Spain*, which riſes in *Galicia*, and falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*, near the Confines of *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 118.
- MINOA**, a Surname given to the City of *Heraclea* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 253. N. 19.
- MINTURNÆ**, a City a little above the Mouth of *The Liris*, V. 2. P. 108. N. 1; the *Romans* ſettle a Colony there in the Year 457, P. 334; it ſtood in the *Terra Lavoro*, in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 408. N. 22; was a very ancient *Latin* City, V. 5. P. 121. N. 8; P. 370. N. 33.
- MINUCIA**, a debauched *Veſtal*, V. 2. P. 186; is condemned, P. 187; and executed, *Ib.*
- MINUCIUS**, the firſt *Intendant* of *Proviſions*, or *Purveyor* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 517; diſcovers the Plot *Spurius Mælius* had formed to make himſelf King, P. 518; and makes a Report of it to the Senate, *Ib.*; after the Punishment of the Criminal, a Statue is erected in Honour of *Minucius*, without the Gate *Trigemina*, P. 520; a Medal of this *Minucius*, *Ib.*; Remarks on that Medal, *Ib.* N. 34; *Minucius*, beſides the Statue, has alſo an Ox and a Field given him, P. 521; a Correction of *Livy's* Text, in relation to this Fact, *Ib.* N. 36.
- MINUCIUS**, or **MINUTIUS**, a *Roman* Soldier, cuts off the Trunk of an Elephant in *Pyrrhus's* Army, and by that Means happily favours the Retreat of his Countrymen, V. 2. 444, 445.
- MINUCIUS**, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune* of the People in 352, agrees with *Publius Curatius* and *Marcus Metilius* in accusing before the People *Sergius* and *Virginus*, whoſe Diſputes in their *Military Tribuneship* had been the Cauſe of a conſiderable Loſs which the *Romans* had had, at the Siege of *Vei*, V. 1. P. 572.
- MINUCIUS**, (*Spurius*) *Pontifex Maximus* in the Year 333, admoniſhes a *Veſtal* to leave off her free and indecent Airs, V. 1. P. 545.
- MINUCIUS AUGURINUS**, a *Tribune* of the People in 537, cauſes three Commiſſioners to



- to be appointed to take Care of the publick Treasury, which was exhausted after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 135.
- MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 295, V. 1. P. 411; and appointed to punish the *Æqui*, who, contrary to their Treaty, had ravaged the Territory of *Tusculum*, P. 412; imprudently entangles himself in narrow Passes, and is there besieged by the Enemy, P. 412, 413.
- MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Marcus*) one of the two first *Quæstors* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 206; is chosen *Consul* the first Time for the Year 256, P. 250; a second Time, for the Year 262, P. 299; makes a Speech to the People, on the Attempt of the *Tribunes* against *Coriolanus*, P. 300; endeavours to persuade them to drop the Prosecution, P. 303; speaks again to the People assembled in *Tribes* to judge *Coriolanus*, P. 308; is sent to this very *Coriolanus*, when at the Gates of *Rome*, and endeavours to dissuade him from his Attempt on the City, P. 318; *Coriolanus's* Answer to him, P. 319.
- MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294.
- MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 296, V. 1. P. 417; and ravages *Sabinia*, P. 420.
- MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Consul* in 448, V. 2. P. 297; gains a Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; is killed in another Battle, *Ib.*
- MINUCIUS FESSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Augur* in 453, V. 2. P. 316.
- MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 532, V. 3. P. 39; brings *Istria* under the Dominion of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; the Senate of their own Authority make him General of Horse to the *Pro-Dictator Fabius*, P. 91; whom *Minucius* much blames for his wise Delays, P. 96, 97; and vehemently exclaims against him, P. 97; *Fabius* when recalled to *Rome*, delivers up the Command of the Army to him, P. 101; he gains some Advantage over *Hannibal*, P. 102. N. 62; shares the supreme Power equally with *Fabius*, which makes him very insolent, P. 104; *Hannibal* draws him into an Ambuscade, P. 105; and would have utterly destroy'd his Army, if *Fabius* had not come to his Relief, P. 106; this false Step makes him reflect seriously on his own Conduct, and he generously chooses to act only as a Subaltern, P. 107; he is killed at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 127.
- MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Prætor* of *Rome* in the Year 556, V. 4. P. 60.
- MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 643, V. 5. P. 208; *Macedon* falls to him as his Province by Lot, *Ib.*; he subdues the *Scordisci*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 209, 221.
- MINUCIUS RUFUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor* of *Bruttium* in 553, V. 4. P. 3; informs the Senate that the Temple of *Proserpine* had been robbed, P. 9; the Senate order him to make strict Search after the Robbers, P. 40; he is chosen *Consul* for 556, P. 60; he and his Colleague march separately against the *Gauls*, P. 61; he ravages the Territory of the *Boii* and *Ligures*, P. 80; at his return to *Rome* demands a *Triumph* in vain, P. 81; and therefore decrees himself one on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 82.
- MINUCIUS THERMUS, is *Tribune of the People* in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 564.
- MINUCIUS THERMUS, (*Quintus*) *Prætor* of *Spain* in 557, goes thither, V. 4. P. 89; there gains a famous Victory over the rebellious *Spaniards*, P. 106. N. 71; for which he is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 108; in the Year 560 he is made *Consul*, P. 134; sets out for *Liguria*, to make War there, and continues upon the defensive, P. 140; the Enemy surround him in narrow Passes, and owes his Deliverance wholly to his *Numidian Horse*, P. 145; fights and entirely defeats the *Gauls*, P. 189, 190; and subdues the *Ligures*, P. 191.
- MINUCIUS THERMUS, (*Quintus*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 691, is strongly attached to *Cato*, V. 6. P. 35.
- MINUTIUS, See *Minucius*.
- MISENE, (*The Promontory of*) was on the Sea Coast of *Naples*, V. 5. P. 274. N. 48; and there was a City of the same Name near it, *Ib.*
- MITHRIDATES, one of the Sons of *Antiochus the Great*, is sent by that Prince at the Head of an Army to *Sardis*, V. 4. P. 87.
- MITHRIDATES, King of *Pontus*, the Father of the famous *Mithridates* who made himself so formidable to the *Romans*, suffers the *Consul Crassus* to raise Troops in his Dominions, V. 5. P. 131; a Mistake of *Eutropius* concerning this Point, N. 34; when they dismember the Kingdom of *Pontus*, the *Romans* give him *Great Phrygia*, P. 143.
- MITHRIDATES, the famous King of *Pontus*, Son of the former, sends Ambassadors to *Rome*, V. 5. P. 294; where they are ill used by a factious *Tribune*, and can procure no Satisfaction, *Ib.*; at the same Time *Mithridates* is insulted in his own Dominions by *Marius*, P. 307; a short History of the Kings his Predecessors, P. 318. N. 53; a Narrative of all the Expeditions of *Mithridates* before he had any Quarrel with the *Romans*, *Id. Ib.*; P. 319, 320. N. 53; he assumes the Surnames of *Eupator* and *Dionysus*, the former out of Affection to his Father, the latter in Respect to the God *Bacchus*, P. 320. N. 53. Col. 2; has also the Surname of *The Great*, P. 318. N. 53; his Ambition



Ambition makes him guilty of Cruelty and Parricide, P. 319, 320; the Senate of *Rome* order him to restore to the ancient Owners, the Countries in *Scythia* which he had seized, and he in part obeys that Order, P. 320; the rebellious *Allies* send an Embassy to him, to draw him into their Interest, P. 352; and he openly declares against *Rome*, P. 359; waits for a favourable Opportunity to dethrone *Ariobarzanes*, made King of *Cappadocia* by the *Romans*, P. 391; and does so, by the Help of *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, *Ib.*; seeks for an Opportunity to invade *Bitbynia*, P. 392; in defiance of the Law of Nations, assassinates *Socrates*, Brother to *Nicomedes* King of *Bitbynia*, *Ib.*; sends Ambassadors to several Countries, to bring the People into his Interest, *Ib.*; raises a very great Army, with which he fights *Nicomedes*, defeats him, and plunders his Camp, P. 394; cuts in Pieces 10000 *Romans*, commanded by *Mancinus*, P. 395; seizes *Bitbynia*, and carries on his Conquests far into *Asia*, *Ib.*; treats two *Roman* Generals, who fall into his Hands, very ignominiously, *Ib.*; pours melted Gold down the Throat of the Consul *Manius Aquilius*, and kills him in this cruel manner, *Ib.*; the famous *Monimia's* Charms detain him at *Stratonice*, P. 396; he marries her, *Ib.*; cruelly orders the Throats of all the *Romans* that could be found in his new Conquests to be cut in one Day, P. 397; then besieges *Rhodes*, *Ib.*; is soon after forced to raise the Siege, P. 398; draws off from the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of the *Cyclades*, the *Achæans*, *Lacedæmonians*, and others, *Ib.*; a Plot is formed against his Life, P. 421; but it is discovered, and the Authors of it are put to Death, *Ib.*; he reduces the Inhabitants of the Island of *Chios* to Slavery, P. 422; several *Greek* Cities abandon his Interest, *Ib.*; he leaves *Pergamus*, and returns to his Kingdom of *Pontus*, *Ib.*; *Sylla's* Success against him, inclines him to make a Peace, P. 423; the Hostilities of *Fimbria*, which must naturally have retarded the Conclusion of it, help to promote it, P. 427; *Mithridates* is blocked up in *Pitana* by *Fimbria*, *Ib.*; escapes, P. 428; and being much affected with his late Misfortunes, sends an Embassy to *Sylla*, P. 429; has a long Conference with him, *Ib.*; after which the King concludes a Peace with him, and immediately performs the Conditions of it, P. 430; but this Peace lasts no longer than till he can get ready to renew the War, P. 458; tho' he had much Difficulty in getting it ratified in the Dictatorship of his Conqueror *Sylla*, P. 471; *Mithridates* kills one of his Sons of his own Name, because the *Colchians* desired to have him for their King, P. 477; the *Prætor Murena*, under Pretence of taking Umbrage at the

Preparations made by *Mithridates*, reduces *Colchis*, and declares War with him, *Ib.*; of this the King first complains to *Murena* himself, and afterwards to the Senate of *Rome*, P. 478; but the Senate shew no Regard to his Complaints, *Ib.*; and being now become the Sport of the *Romans*, the King makes War with them with great Fury, *Ib.*; defeats *Murena*, *Ib.*; returns Thanks to the Gods for this first Victory, in a very particular manner, *Ib.*; *Murena* renews the Peace with him, *Ib.*; all the Honour of which is given to *Mithridates*, P. 479; who brings the *Asiatick Scythians* into Subjection to him, in order to the Conquest of *Colchis*, *Ib.*; under a borrowed Name, breaks the Peace *Murena* had made with him in the Names of his Republick, *Ib.*; two proscribed *Romans* persuade him to declare openly against the *Roman* Republick, P. 492; he sends them to *Sertorius* in *Spain*, to negotiate an Alliance with him, P. 493; prepares for making War with the *Romans* with Vigour, P. 494; begins his Expedition, P. 497; harangues his Troops before he penetrates into *Bitbynia*, *Ib.*; a proscribed *Roman* whom *Sertorius* had sent him, acts treacherously by him, P. 500; he besieges *Cyzicus*, *Ib.*; which lasts some Time, P. 501; *Lucullus* makes a terrible Slaughter of some of his Troops, P. 502; and after *Mithridates* has abandoned it, cuts the rest of his Army in Pieces, *Ib.*; his Fleet has also the same Fate, P. 503; he is therefore forced to return to his own Dominions, *Ib.*; and as soon as arrived in his Capital, endeavours to persuade his Neighbours to join him, in order to drive back *Lucullus*, who was on his march, coming to attack him in his own Territories, P. 513; *Mithridates* sends a young *Scythian* to the *Roman* Camp, to assassinate *Lucullus*, P. 515; the Assassin fails of his Blow, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* spreads a Report among the neighbouring Nations, that he had entirely routed the Army of *Lucullus*, P. 516; but they are soon undeceived by a Victory which the *Romans* immediately after gain over him, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* is forced to flee, *Ib.*; retires to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, and causes all the Women in his Seraglio to be put to Death, P. 517; *Tigranes* treats him with Contempt, P. 525; nevertheless, after his Troops are defeated by *Lucullus*, *Mithridates* shews *Tigranes* more Regard than ever, and endeavours to make him forget his Misfortunes, P. 536. N. 57; and in conjunction with *Tigranes*, sends Ambassadors to *Arfaces* King of *Partbia*, to desire him to declare for them, P. 538; *Arfaces* refuses to enter into a Confederacy with them, but assists them effectually without openly declaring himself, P. 539; in the mean Time *Mithridates* raises a new Army in  
*Armenia*



- Armenia* to oppose the *Romans*, P. 541; who beat him again, P. 543; but he defeats some of the *Roman* Generals in the Absence of *Lucullus*, P. 554, 555; *Pompey* succeeds *Lucullus*, P. 558; offers *Mithridates* a Peace, which he at first refuses, and is afterwards obliged to sue for, P. 561; and cannot obtain it, *Ib.*; the King is beaten by the new *Roman* General, P. 562; and very narrowly escapes being taken Prisoner, *Ib.*; is defeated again, and retires a third Time into *Colchis*, P. 563; passes through several Countries after the Loss of his own Dominions, P. 567; and at last settles in *The Bosphorus*, P. 573; kills his own Son *Xiphares*, P. 574; *Pompey* seizes all his Papers, and the Records of his Kingdom, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* in great Despair, forms a chimerical Project of carrying the War into *Italy*, P. 577; is betrayed on all Sides, P. 578; his Army dislike his Scheme of making War in *Italy*, P. 579; *Pharnaces* his best beloved Son draws his Army into a Revolt against him, P. 580; *Mithridates*, thus abandoned by all the World, endeavours to poison himself, P. 581; and the Poison having little Effect, he stabs himself with his Sword, and a faithful *Gaul* dispatches him, *Ib.*; *Pharnaces* sends his Body to *Pompey*, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 582; and Age, *Ib.* N. 63.
- MITHRIDATES*, the Son of the former, is vanquished by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 427; and his Father sacrifices him to his Ambition and Jealousy, P. 477.
- MITHROBARZANES*, an *Armenian* Lord, gives *Tigranes* good Advice, who is so intoxicated with Flattery as to neglect it, V. 5. P. 532; is killed in Battle by *Sex-tilius*, P. 533.
- MITISTRATA*, *Mulistrata*, or *Myfistrata*, an ancient City in the West of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 557. N. 61.
- MITYLENE*, now *Metelin*, the capital City of *Lesbos*, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 499. N. 72. V. 5. P. 98. N. 68. P. 470. N. 30.
- MITYS*, (*The*) a River of *Piera* in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 428.
- MNESILOCHUS*, one of the chief Lords of *Acarmania*, surprizes some Cities there for *Antiochus*, V. 4. P. 173.
- MOAGHTES*, a petty King of *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 236; is forced to pay Contributions to the *Consul Manlius*, P. 237.
- MODENA*, a City in *Italy*, anciently called *Mutina*, V. 3. P. 60. N. 20.
- MODIUS*, (*The Roman*) a dry Measure, contained one Peck *English*, V. 2. P. 597. N. 38.
- MOECIAN*, (*Tribe*) *The*, was so called from a Castle between *Lanuvium* and *Pometia*, V. 2. P. 196. N. 36.
- MOEDI*, (*The*) a People in the most Southern Parts of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 125.
- MOELIUS*, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573; and a second Time, in the Year 357, P. 580.
- MOELIUS*, (*Quintus*) opposes the Design of the Senate, to send to the *Samnites* the *Roman* Officers who commanded in the Battle of *Caudium*, V. 2. P. 243; but at last acquiesces, P. 245.
- MOELIUS*, (*Spurius*) a *Roman Knight*, V. 1. P. 517; brings Corn from *Hebruria*, and distributes it among the People, to gain an Interest among them, *Ib.*; is ambitious of being made King, *Ib.*; the Plot is discovered by *Minucius*, P. 518; who makes a Report of it to the Senate. *Ib.*; the Senate apply themselves to the *Consuls*, who nominate *Cincinnatus Dictator* to take care of the Publick, *Ib.*; *Moelius* is cited to appear at his Tribunal, and upon his refusing to do so, *Cincinnatus* cuts off his Head, P. 519; *Plutarch's* manner of relating this Story, *Ib.* N. 30; *Moelius's* House is pulled down, P. 520.
- MOELIUS*, (*Spurius*) a *Tribune of the People*, and Relation of the preceding, pretends to revenge his Death, V. 1. P. 524; but whether with Success or not, is uncertain, *Ib.*
- MOENICAPTUS*, See *Menicaptus*.
- MOENIUS*, a *Tribune of the People* in 343, opposes the making Levies, and is the Cause of the taking of *Carventum*, V. 1. P. 554; and his Colleagues oblige him to desist from his Opposition, *Ib.*
- MOENIUS*, a *Tribune of the People* in 466, passes a Law which deprives the Senate of their Right of confirming the Elections and Regulations made in the *Comitia* of the People, V. 2. P. 407.
- MOENIUS*, (*Caius*) is made *Dictator* a first Time, in the Year 433, V. 2. P. 247; *Livy* does not mention this *Dictatorship*, *Ib.* N. 12; the *Dictator* begins his Administration with an Enquiry after those who had injured the Publick, P. 248; this raises such Clamours, that he is forced to desist, P. 249; when he abdicates, he insists on giving an Account of his Conduct to the *Consuls*, who after a full Examination acquit him, *Ib.*; he is made *Dictator* again, in 439, P. 263, 279. N. 80.
- MOENIUS*, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 35; and a second Time in 357. P. 580.
- MOENO*, a *Syracusan*, poisons *Agathocles*, and makes himself Tyrant of *Syracuse*, V. 2. P. 473.
- MOENIA*, See *Meonia*.
- MOESIA*, anciently comprehended all that Country, which reaches from the Conflux of *The Danube* and *The Save* to *The Black Sea*, V. 3. P. 405. N. 84; it was bounded by the Mountains of *Dalmatia* to the South,



- South, and by Mount *Hæmus* to the North, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15.
- MOESIAN, (*Forest*) *The*, was a Forest in the Country of the *Hebrurians*, V. 1. P. 106. N. 21.
- MOLISSA, the Capital of the District which bears the same Name in the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
- MOLOCH, a Deity, to whom the *Ammonites* sacrificed their own Children, V. 4. P. 273. N. 5.
- MOLOSSI, (*The*) a People of *Epirus*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 31.
- MONACO, the present Name of the Place anciently called *The Port of Hercules*, V. 2. P. 2. N. 4.
- MONÆCUS, (*Hercules*). See *Hercules*.
- MONETA, Money was so called from the Temple of *Juno Moneta*, where it was coined, V. 2. P. 131.
- MONETA, (*Juno*) See *Juno*.
- MONEY, was first coined at *Rome* by *Servius*, V. 1. P. 150; the first Roman Money was Brass, *Ib.* N. 29; the Impression was that of the three Animals which were offered in the Sacrifices of the *Lustrum*, *Ib.* N. 40; *Servius* makes a Law, That upon the Death of every Person, a Piece of Money should be paid in the Temple of the Goddess *Libitina*, P. 142. N. 15; another upon the Birth of every Child in the Temple of *Lavina*, *Ib.* N. 16; and another in the Temple of *Youth*, as soon as every Person was past Infancy, *Ib.* N. 17; the *Romans* did not coin any Silver, till five Years after the first *Carthaginian* War, P. 562. N. 13; which was in the Year 484, V. 2. P. 500; and the Coin was called *Moneta*, from the Name of *Juno Moneta*, in whose Temple it was coined, P. 501. N. 80; what we now call *Medals*, was the current Coin of the ancient *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 81; Officers were appointed to take care of the Mint, and called *Monetales*, *Triumviri*, *Quatuorviri*, &c. according to their Number, *Ib.*; Gold Coin was first current among the *Romans* in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 74. N. 45; the Year in which the Battle of *Cannæ* was fought, 537, was the *Æra* of the Alteration of the Silver Coin at *Rome*, V. 3. P. 136. N. 54; the *Roman* Generals had a Right to coin Money in their Provinces, V. 5. P. 404.
- MONIMIA, a famous *Grecian* Woman, marries *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 396; has noble Sentiments, *Ib.*; all the Respects the King can shew her, cannot prevent her lamenting the Loss of her former Liberty, P. 398; she dies very heroically, P. 517.
- MONODOΥΣ, the Surname of *Prusias*, the Son of *Prusias the Hunter*, V. 5. P. 7. N. 10; his Fate, P. 9. N. 22.
- MONSTERS, the Fathers of Families were obliged to kill all monstrous Children that were born to them, V. 1. P. 447; but all bodily Defects did not make them such, *Ib.* N. 47.
- MONUMENTS, (*The*) which were buried in the Ruins of *Rome* when it was sacked by the *Gauls*, were afterwards carefully gathered together, V. 2. P. 29.
- MOPSIAN, (*Family*) *The*, an illustrious one in the City of *Compsa*, and firmly attached to the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 140.
- MOPSIUM, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 393. N. 29.
- MORGETÆ, (*The*) an ancient People of *Italy*, who went from *Latium* into *Sicily*, with the *Siculi*, V. 3. P. 231. N. 41.
- MORIAH, a Mountain famous for *Abraham's* intended Sacrifice of his Son *Isaac*, V. 5. P. 585.
- MORINI, (*The*) anciently possessed the Dioceses of *Terouenne* and *Ipres*, and *The Boulonnois*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
- MORZES, King of *Paphlagonia*, sends Troops to the *Gauls* against the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 244.
- MOTHER-GODDESSES, (*The*), or *Matres Deæ* of the *Romans*, were chiefly *Cybele*, *Ceres*, *Juno*, and *Vesta*, V. 3. P. 265. N. 38.
- MOUNT PALATINUS, See *Palatinus*.
- MOUNTAIN, (*Sacred*) *The*, was three Miles from *Rome*, beyond *The Teverone*, and on *The Nomentan Way*, V. 1. P. 278. N. 32; and was perhaps so called, because a Temple was there erected to *Faunus*, or because there was passed *The Sacred Law* concerning the Creation of *Tribunes of the People*, *Ib.*
- MOUNTAINS OF SARDINIA, why called *Insani Montes* by *Livy*, V. 3. P. 562. N. 137.
- MOURNING, The Forms and Duration of it at *Rome*, was settled by the *Pontifices*, V. 1. P. 67. N. 58; *Numa's* Regulations concerning Mourning and Funerals, P. 70. N. 70; the *Romans* wore *Black* as a Mark of Mourning, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Ladies anciently mourned only ten Months, that is, a Year at that Time, for the Loss of their Husbands, P. 67. N. 58; and they mourned as long for the Death of *Junius Brutus*, P. 203; and for that of *Poplicola*, P. 230; it was customary at *Rome*, for those who were prosecuted for any State-Crimes, to put themselves into Mourning, V. 2. P. 48. N. 109; in great Calamities, the length of publick Mourning was fixed by the Magistrates and Senate, V. 3. P. 131. N. 32.
- MUCIA, the Wife of *Pompey the Great*, V. 6. P. 41; intrigues with *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; which obliges her Husband to divorce her, P. 45; nevertheless she afterwards married *Marcus Æmilius Scaurus*, and bore him Children, P. 41. N. 72.
- MUCIA-LICINIAN, (*Law*) *The*, was passed by *Mucius* and *Licinius*, in the Year 658, V. 5. P. 311; and raised great Disturbances, P. 312. See *Law*.



**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, *Pontifex Maximus* in the Year 671, is murdered at the Foot of the Altar of *Vesta*, by Order of young *Marius*, V. 5. P. 443.

**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in 578, V. 4. P. 352; and by his Exploits procures himself the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 352.

**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in 620, V. 5. P. 88; and greatly extolled by *Cicero*, *Ib.* N. 59.

**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Quintus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in the Year 537, V. 3. P. 165; goes thither to oppose the *Carthaginians*, and falls sick as soon as he arrives, P. 205; the *Comitia* continue him in his *Prætorship*, P. 215, 241, 270.

**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Quintus*) is promoted to the *Consulate* in 579, V. 4. P. 354.

**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 636, V. 5. P. 184; the Character of this great Man, *Ib.* N. 46.

**MUCIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Quintus*) *Pro-Consul* in the Year 655, goes into *Asia*, in that Character, V. 5. P. 307; there prudently reforms the enormous Vices which prevailed among the *Roman Troops*, especially *The Knights*, P. 337; the People of his Province to testify their Gratitude, institute a Festival to his Honour before he leaves them, *Ib.*; he is made *Consul* in 658, what passed during his Administration, P. 311; he opposes the *Triumph* demanded by his Colleague, P. 312; and shews great Firmness in the Affair of *Marius's* Proscription, P. 369. N. 29.

**MUGIELLA**, a Valley at the Foot of *The Apennines*, now called *Val di Mugello*, V. 3. P. 27. N. 65.

**MUGILLA**, is taken from the *Romans* by *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 321; the Ancients have not told us its Situation, P. 321. N. 118.

**MUGIONIA**, (*The Gate*) was one of the Gates of *Rome* in the Time of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 43. N. 152. See *Mugius*.

**MUGIUS**, a *Roman Soldier*, from whom the Gate *Mugnonia*, where he used to stand continually, according to some Authors, took its Name, V. 1. P. 43. N. 152.

**MULSUM**, Wine sweetened with Honey, which the *Romans* greatly loved, and which the triumphant Victors generally gave the Soldiers, V. 1. P. 362. N. 47.

**MULUCHA**, (*The*) or *Molocath*, or *Chylemath*, or *Mylicath*, a River, which rose in the Mountains near the Country of the *Gatuli*, V. 5. P. 240. N. 62; and *Ptolemy* gives the Name of *Molocath*, to a River which runs Northwards on the eastern Borders of *Mauritania Tingitana*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3; P. 240. N. 62.

**MUMMIUS**, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in 699, accuses *Gabinus* of great Oppressions, with Justice, but *Pompey* and *Cæsar* protect him, V. 6. P. 130, 131.

**MUMMIUS ACHAICUS**, (*Lucius*) is chosen

by the *Comitia* to command in *Further Spain*, in quality of *Prætor*, V. 4. P. 556; he gains a Victory over the *Lusitanians*, P. 559; is defeated, but in some measure repairs his Loss by new Advantages, P. 560; is made *Consul* in 607, P. 625, and appointed to make War in *Achaia*, *Ib.*; appears before *Corinth* with his Army, P. 643; draws the *Achaëans* to a Battle, *Ib.*; makes a terrible slaughter of them, P. 644; takes *Corinth*, *Ib.*; where the *Romans* get an inestimable Booty, P. 645; and after they have plundered it, set the City on fire, *Ib.*; *Mummius*, at his return to *Rome* is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 646; and takes the Surname of *Achaicus*, P. 647; is made *Censor* in 611, V. 5. P. 23; his Behaviour in that Office, *Ib.*; is sent by the Senate to visit all the Countries in the East which are subject to the Republick, P. 62.

**MUNACIUS PLAUCUS**, (*Titus*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 701, is accused of seditious Practices, and condemned, V. 6. P. 155. N. 74.

**MUNATIUS**, one of *Sylla's* chief Officers, gains great Advantages over the *Asiaticks* in *Eubæa*, who were in the Interest of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 406.

**MUNDA**, an ancient City in *Spain*, now only a Village in the Kingdom of *Granada*, V. 3. P. 239. N. 59.

**MUNICHIA**, a Port in one of the Suburbs of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 401. N. 36.

**MUNICIPIA**, differed from *Colonies* in several Particulars specified, V. 2. P. 175. N. 81. See *Colonies*.

**MURÆNA**, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

**MURÆNA**, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

**MURAL**, (*Crown*). See *Crown*.

**MURDER**, (*Wilfull*) was punished with Death by the *Roman Laws*, V. 1. P. 453, Law X.

**MURENA**, A Dissertation on this sort of Fish, which was so famous among the *Romans*, and is so little known at present, V. 5. P. 324. N. 61; the famous Orator *Crassus* had one so tame in his Ponds, that it would eat out of his Hand, P. 325. N. 63.

**MURENA**, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

**MURGANTIA**, a City of *Samnium*, of which no Footsteps are now remaining, V. 2. P. 327. N. 77; V. 3. P. 231. N. 41; V. 5. P. 123. N. 14.

**MURGANTIÀ**, the Name of an ancient City, which stood a little above the Mouth of the River *Simæthus* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 231. N. 41.

**MURTIA**, or **MYRTIA**, (*Vallis*) a Valley between the Hills *Aventinus* and *Palatinus*, V. 1. P. 101. N. 10; so called from the *Myrtle-Trees* which grew upon it, *Ib.*

**MUSES**, (*The*) had a Fountain and Meadow consecrated to them near *Rome*, V. 1. P. 64; and the Care of them was committed to the *Vestals*, P. 64. N. 41.



**MUSTIA**, or **MASTIA**, a City near *Hercules's Pillars*, V. 2. P. 126. N. 99.  
**MUTHULLUS**, (*The*) a River of *Numidia*, of which the Ancients have not said enough to ascertain its Head, or Course, V. 5. P. 219. N. 30.  
**MUTIANUS**, (*Caius*) is very severely and ignominiously punished for Desertion, V. 5. P. 54.  
**MUTILUM**, or **MUTILA**, the Name of a Fortrefs or City, whose Situation is not ascertained by the Ancients, V. 4. P. 2. N. 5; P. 100. N. 50; P. 347. N. 121.  
**MUTILUS**, a *Roman Citizen*, who, being proscribed by *Sylla*, kills himself in a very tragical manner, V. 5. P. 470. N. 32.  
**MUTILUS**, (*Caius Aponius*.) See *Aponius*.  
**MUTINA**, the City now called *Modena*, V. 3. P. 60. N. 20.  
**MUTINES**, a *Phœnician*, is put at the Head of a Body of *Numidian Cavalry*, after the taking of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 40; confirms several Cities in the Interest of the *Carthaginians*, *Id. Ib.*; alarms the *Roman Camp*, *Ib.* Col. 2; but the Jealousy of the *Carthaginian Generals* makes his Valour useless, *Ib.*; *Mutines* therefore revenges himself on the *Carthaginians* by delivering up *Agrigentum* to the *Romans*, P. 354; and is rewarded with the *Roman Citizenship*, *Ib.* N. 71.  
**MUTISTRATA**, See *Mitistrata*.  
**MUTIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Cordus*). See *Cordus*.  
**MUTIUS SCÆVOLA**, (*Quintus*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 699, out of Zeal for the Republick, raises such insuperable Obstructions to the Election of the great Magistrates, that it produces an *Interregnum*, V. 6. P. 138.  
**MYCÆNÆ**, a famous City on the Banks of the River *Inachus* in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 67. N. 81.  
**MYGDONIA**, an ancient Province of *Macedon*, lying between the Rivers *Axius* and *Strymon*, V. 4. P. 441. N. 16.  
**MYGDONIA**, a small Province in *Mesopotamia*, V. 5. P. 543. N. 78.  
**MYGDONIUS**, (*The*) a River in *Mesopotamia*, V. 5. P. 544. N. 78.  
**MYLA**, (*The*) a River in *Sicily*, which watered the Territories of *Megara* and *Leontini*, V. 3. P. 235. N. 48.  
**MYLÆ**, a City of *Pelagiotis* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 388. N. 20.  
**MYLLOS**, an indecent Figure which the Pagans carried about in the Celebration of *The Mysteries of Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26. Col. 1; P. 12. N. 26.  
**MYNDOS**, a City of *Caria* near *Halicarnassus*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 22.  
**MYONESOS**, a City of *Asia Minor*, in a Peninsula near *The Gulph of Ionia*, V. 4. P. 202. N. 12; there was also an Island of this Name in the *Ægean Sea*, *Ib.*  
**MYRINA**, an ancient City in the Island of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; V. 4. P. 93. N. 27.

**MYRMIDONIA**, was the Name anciently given to the Island of *Egina*, because inhabited by the *Myrmidons* so famous in Fable, V. 4. P. 12. N. 27.  
**MYRIA**, *Great and Little*, a short Description of those Countries, V. 3. P. 395. N. 37.  
**MYSTERIES OF CERES**, (*The*) was an Appellation particular given to the third of the three great Festivals which the People of *Attica* instituted in honour to *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26; a full Account of these Festivals, *Ib.*  
**MYSTAI**, or **MUSTAI**, an Appellation given to those who were preparing to be initiated in *The Mysteries of Ceres Eleusina*, V. 4. P. 11. Note, Col. 2.

## N.

**NABDALS**, one of the chief Officers in the Army of *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 228; conspires against his Master, *Ib.*; but the King seems satisfied with his Excuses, and forgives him, *Ib.*  
**NABIS**, usurps the Throne of *Lacedæmon*, V. 4. P. 23; makes War with the *Achæans*, *Ib.*; King *Philip* surrenders up to him the City of *Argos*, on certain Conditions, P. 67; *Nabis* plunders it of all its Riches, P. 68; and treats with the *Romans* about delivering it up to them, *Ib.*; enters into an Alliance with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; invents a new Machine, to exercise his Cruelty on those, who would not gratify his Avarice in the manner he desired, *Ib.*; begins to be suspected by the *Romans*, P. 114; who form a Design to destroy him, *Ib.*; and the Matter is proposed in a Diet of the *Greeks* assembled at *Corinth*, P. 384; and there it is resolved, that the *Greeks* shall make War with him, P. 385; he makes what Preparations he can, to support himself, P. 119; causes fourscore young Men of the chief of the Nobility to be cut in pieces, because he suspected they were not well affected to him, *Ib.*; condemns some *Ilots* to die, whom he suspects of designing to desert from him, *Ib.*; is invested in *Lacedæmon*, and makes two Sallies, but without Success in either, P. 120; sends to demand an Interview with the *Pro-Consul Flamininus*, P. 121; the Discourse he had with that *Roman General*, *Ib.*; the Conditions of the Peace which are proposed to him, P. 125; he finds Means to prevail on the *Lacedæmonians* to reject them, P. 126; the *Lacedæmonians* make a general Sally on the *Romans*, who repulse them, *Ib.*; *Nabis* is reduced to extremity in *Lacedæmon*, P. 128. N. 117; sends to the Camp of *Flamininus*, to propose a Peace on the same Terms which he had a little before rejected, P. 128; they are accepted by the *Romans*, and confirmed by the Senate, P. 134. N. 134; *Nabis* being pressed by the *Ætolians*, P. 146; breaks



- breaks the Treaty, *Ib.* ; makes War with the *Achaïans*, P. 153 ; takes *Gythium*, P. 155 ; prepares to fight the *Athæan* General, *Ib.* ; who defeats him, P. 156 ; and forces him to flee, *Ib.* ; and he is killed at *Lacedæmon* by the *Ætolians*, P. 159.
- NADAGARA, The many different Opinions of Authors concerning the Name of this City, V. 3. P. 551. N. 112.
- NÆVIA. (*Gate*) *The*, is placed by some between the Gate *Capæna* and *The Tyber* ; by others, more to the East, near *The Esquiline Gate*, V. 1. P. 212. N. 61 ; and it is not easy to determine now, where it really stood, V. 5. P. 282. N. 66.
- NÆVIUS, the Poet, began to distinguish himself about the Year of *Rome* 514, by the History he wrote in Verse of the first *Punick War*, in which he had served several Campaigns, V. 3. P. 2. N. 3 ; became afterwards famous for the first regular *Comedies* which were written by any *Roman*, P. 13. N. 22.
- NÆVIUS, a Man of Experience and Expedition, and *Præfēt* of the Troops of the *Allies*, is ordered to stop up the Mouth of the River which led to *Apollonia*, near which City, *Philip* of *Macedon* was encamped, V. 3. P. 224. N. 37.
- NAILS, The *Volsinians* reckon their Years by the *Nails* they drive into the Temple of the Goddess *Nortia*, V. 2. P. 87 ; the *Romans* take this Custom from them, *Ib.* ; continue it, after the Art of Writing was invented among them, P. 88 ; and make the Ceremony of doing it, a religious Act, P. 87 ; these *Nails* the *Romans* drove into that Side of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* which separated it from the Temple of *Minerva*, *Ib.* ; the Country People among the *Romans*, in like manner, drove *Nails* into the Walls of their Cottages, to compute thereby their own Ages, and those of their Children, P. 88. N. 22.
- NAIS, See *Anaitis*.
- NANEA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Parthians*, V. 5. P. 130. N. 28.
- NANTUATES, (*The*) are thought to have inhabited the County of *Elea*, upon *The Lake of Lauzanne*, near *St. Maurice* and *Chablais*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 171.
- NAPHTHA, a sort of *Bitumen*, V. 5. P. 533. N. 51.
- NAPLES, (*The Kingdom* of) was formerly called *Japigia*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 17.
- NAPLES, (*The City* of) was one of the most considerable Cities in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 204. N. 53 ; it was also called *Parthenope*, *Id. Ib.* Col. 1 ; the History of its Foundation, P. 206 ; this City sends to *Rome* a Present of forty Vases of Gold, and the Senate of *Rome* generously refuse to accept of any but the least valuable of them, P. 112 ; *Hannibal* is terrified by the height of its Walls from laying Siege to it, as he had proposed, P. 140 ; and he endeavours first to gain the Inhabitants by Intreaties, and afterwards to intimidate them by Threatnings, but succeeds in neither, P. 151.
- NAR, *The*, or *Nera*, which divided *Umbria* from the Country of the *Sabines*, and gave Name to the City of *Narni*, or *Narnia*, V. 2. P. 317. N. 65 ; P. 379. N. 61.
- NARBONNE, (*The City* of) was thought the most considerable City which was subject to the *Romans* in the Province of *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 44 ; it was called *Narbo-Marcus*, from the *Consul Marcus Rex*, its second Founder, *Ib.* ; and afterwards *Colonia Atacinorum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, and *Colonia Julia Paterna*, the former from the River *Aude* (*Atacinus*) which watered its Territory, the second, from the Time that Part of its Territory was divided among the Soldiers of the tenth *Legion* ; and the last, after *Julius Cæsar* (*The Adoptive Father of Augustus*) had founded a new *Roman Colony* there, *Ib.*
- NARNIA, or NEQUINUM, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 317. N. 65 ; is besieged by the *Romans*, *Ib.* ; and taken, P. 318.
- NARO, (*The River*) now *The Narenta*, gave its Name to *Narona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 546. N. 14.
- NARONA, an ancient City of *Dalmatia*, which *Ptolomy* calls *Narbona*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 50.
- NASICA, (*Publius Scipio*). See *Scipio*.
- NASICA, (*Publius Cornelius Scipio*). See *Cornelius*, and *Scipio*.
- NASIDIUS, (*Lucius*) a zealous Partizan of *Pompey's*, signalizes himself at the Siege of *Marseilles*, V. 6. P. 196.
- NOSUS, or NASOS, or NASSUS, a City which seems to have stood in *Acarnania*, at a little distance from *Oeniadæ*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 26.
- NATISO, *The*, formerly fell into *The Lisonzo*, and is now called *Natissa*, V. 4. P. 281. N. 14.
- NAVAL, Dissertations on the *Naval Affairs* of the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 552. N. 54 ; V. 3. P. 185.
- NAVALIA, a Port in *The Tyber*, near the Bridge *Sublicius*, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47.
- NAVALIS, the Gate, which was over-against the Port *Navalia*, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47.
- NAVIGATION, See *Naval*.
- NAVIUS, (*Attius*). See *Attius*.
- NAVIUS, (*Quintus*) a Centurion in the *Roman Army* in the Year 542, invents a Stratagem to guard against the sudden irruptions of the Enemy's Cavalry, which succeeds, V. 3. P. 298 ; performs an Act of great Valour, in order to repulse a Body of *Spaniards*, who came to attack the *Roman Camp* at the Siege of *Capua*, P. 300.
- NAUPACTUS, or NAUPACTUM, formerly a considerable City in *Ætolia*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 4 ; an Account of its several Revolutions, *Ib.* ; it was one of the greatest Cities



- Cities in that Country, P. 401. N. 65; was invested by the *Romans* in the Year 562, V. 4. P. 182; but had some respite, P. 185; it has since become famous under the Name of *Lepanto*, V. 6. P. 215. N. 100.
- NAUTIUS, a young Senator, sets the other young Senators an Example, in adhering to the Sentiments of the old Senators, who were of Opinion, That a Deputation should be sent to the Rebels on *The Sacred Mountain*, V. 1. P. 283.
- NAUTIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 437, V. 2. P. 257.
- NAUTIUS RUFUS, (*Caius*) the Son of *Spurius*, is made *Consul* in the Year 278; V. 1. P. 359; ravages the Country of the *Æqui* and *Volsi*, P. 362.
- NAUTIUS RUFUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* in 265, V. 1. P. 316; marches against the *Volsi* after the Death of *Coriolanus*, P. 326; and returns to *Rome*, with only the Shame of having discovered his excessive Fearfulness, *Ib.*
- NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 295, V. 1. P. 411; has the Command of the Army designed to act against the *Sabines*, P. 412; gives them Battle near *Eretum*, P. 417; and beats them, *Ib.*
- NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 342, V. 1. P. 553. N. 3.
- NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Caius*) another of that Name, is made *Consul* in the Year 466, V. 2. P. 407; extraordinary Troubles arise, and disturb his Administration, *Ib.*
- NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 329, V. 1. P. 537.
- NAUTIUS RUTILUS, (*Spurius*) a different Person from the former, is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 334, V. 1. P. 545; a second Time, in the Year 337, P. 549; and a third Time, in the Year 349, P. 563.
- NEAPOLIS, a large Part of the famous City of *Syracuse*, in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 225.
- NEAPOLIS, There were two Cities of this Name in *Africa*, V. 4. P. 610. N. 25.
- NEBRODA, a Mountain in *Sicily*, now called *Mandonia*, V. 3. P. 212. N. 10.
- NEMÆA, a City of *Greece*, which gave Name to *The Nemæan Games*, V. 3. P. 400. N. 61. Col. 2.
- NEMÆAN, (*Games*) *The*, were instituted in Honour of *Archemorus*, the Son of *Lycus*, or *Lycurgus*, King of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 400. N. 61. Col. 1; they consisted of all sorts of Sports, or Chariot-Races, Horse and Foot-Races, *Ib.*; and were common to the *Argians*, *Corinthians*, and Inhabitants of *Cleone*, *Ib.*
- NEMETES, (*The*) a People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 93. N. 120.
- NEMEUS, (*The*) or *Nemea*, a River which watered Part of *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 76. N. 107.
- NEOPTOLEMUS, the General of the Armies of *Mitridates*, V. 5. P. 394; utterly defeats the *Prætor*, *Manilius Mancinus*, *Ib.*
- NEPE, a City of South *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 581. N. 56.
- NEPETE, a City in the Neighbourhood of the *Hetrurians*, V. 2. P. 40. N. 101; is retaken from the *Hetrurians*, who had made themselves Masters of it, by *Camilus*, in the Year 368, P. 41.
- NEPHELI, a famous City and Promontory in *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 88. N. 14.
- NEPOS, (*Lucius Afranius*). See *Afranius*.
- NEPOS, (*Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*). See *Cæcilius*.
- NEPOS, (*Caius Flaminius*). See *Flaminius*.
- NEPOS, (*Lucius Flavius*). See *Flavius*.
- NEPOS, (*Aulus Gabinus*). See *Gabinus*.
- NEPOS, (*Cneius Octavius*). See *Octavius*.
- NEPOS, (*Publius Pleminius*). See *Pleminius*.
- NEPOS, (*Quintus Pompeius*). See *Pompeius*.
- NEPOS, (*Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- NEPTUNE, No Animals were suffered to work during the Festival of this God, in gratitude for his making the first Horse that ever was in the World, V. 1. P. 7; from whence the God himself was called *Equestris*, *Ib.* N. 36; but nevertheless the Ancients are not agreed about this Horse, *Ib.* N. 35; *Neptune* was also worshipped under the Appellation of *Consus*, and under that Character, consulted in all Cases which required Deliberation and Advice, *Ib.* N. 36; and to him were dedicated under this Appellation, *The Great Games*, or *Roman Games*, P. 8. N. 36. An Altar dedicated to *Neptunus Equestris* by *Romulus*, was found near *Rome*, P. 32; *Neptune* had a Temple on the Promontory of *Tænarium*, which was an Asylum to all who fled to it for Sanctuary, V. 3. P. 317. N. 21; the Inhabitants of the maritime Cities, generally put the Figure of this God on their Medals, V. 3. P. 396. N. 41.
- NEPTUNIA, the Name which *Velleius Paterculus* gives to the ancient City of *Pæstum*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3.
- NEPTUNIÆ, (*Aquæ*) a Spring near *Terracina*, the Water of which immediately killed those who drank it, V. 4. P. 292. N. 37.
- NEPTUNIUS, (*Fons*) a Spring near *Anxur*, whose Water was poisonous, V. 2. P. 147. N. 21.
- NEQUINUM, See *Narnia*.
- NERITIS, the first Name which the City of *Leucas* anciently had, according to *Pliny*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 12.
- NERO, in the *Sabinian* Language signified a vigilant and active Man, V. 3. P. 295. N. 32; *Appius Cæcus* was the first who bore this Surname, *Ib.*
- NERO, (*Claudius*). See *Claudius*.
- NERO, (*Caius Claudius*). See *Claudius*.



NERO, (*Tiberius Claudius*). See *Claudius*.  
NERO, (*Tiberius*) supports *Cæsar's* Opinion, with regard to the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, whom *Cicero* had caused to be taken into Custody, V. 6. P. 28.

NERTOBRIGA, a City of *Catalonia*, V. 4. P. 563. N. 59; there were two Cities of this Name in *Spain*, one in *Bæturia* or *Estramadura*, a Part of old *Bætica*; the other in *Celtiberia*, between *Tarazon* and *Catalayud*, V. 5. P. 29. N. 75.

NERVA, (*Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

NERVA, (*Aulus Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

NERVII, (*The*) an ancient People who inhabited *Hainault*, and part of *Cambresis*, V. 6. P. 163.

NERULUM, called also *Episcopia*, a City of *Lucania*, is taken by assault by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 257. N. 32.

NESATTIUM, a City in the most eastern Parts of *Istria*, V. 4. P. 347. N. 119; is sacked by the *Consul Claudius* in 576, P. 347.

NESIBE, or NISIBE, a City of *Mesopotamia*, V. 5. P. 544. N. 79.

NESSUS, or NESTUS, a Name which the ancient Geographers give to several Rivers, V. 4. P. 497. N. 64.

NETINA, NETUM, or NEÆTUM, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 36. Col. 2.

NEW, (*Man*) A, among the *Romans* was strictly speaking, one who was the first of his Family who had attained to the Honour of the *Curule* Offices, and could not produce any Image of any Person in his Family but his own, V. 2. P. 78. Note.

NEXI, properly signified among the *Romans*, the Debtors, who were held in Slavery by their Creditors, till they had, by their Labour, paid their Debts, V. 2. P. 216.

NICÆA, a *Grecian* City in the Country of the *Locri Epicnemidii*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 46.

NICÆA, or NICE, was first called *Antigonia*, from its Founder *Antigonus*, V. 5. P. 9. N. 19; afterwards *Nicæa*, from *Nicæa* the Wife of *Lyfimachus*, who embellished it, *Ib.*; famous for the first general Council which met there, *Id. Ib.*; and was one of the most considerable Cities in the Kingdom of *Bitbynia*, *Ib.*

NICANDER, the Chief of the *Ætolians*, prevails on that People to continue the War with the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 182; lays waste *Acarnania*, P. 231. See *Ætolians*.

NICANOR, or NICATOR, (*Demetrius*). See *Demetrius*.

NICEPHORIA, a Name common to a City in the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, and a Forest near it, V. 4. P. 62. N. 62.

NICIAS, Physician to *Pyrrhus*, V. 2. P. 465; offers the *Romans* to poison his Master, P. 465. N. 101; and *Pyrrhus* when he leaves *Italy*, leaves *Milo* the Governour of *Tarentum*, a Chair covered with this Traitor's Skin, P. 485.

NICIAS, of the City of *Eugyrum*, by his Ad-

dress, hinders his Countrymen from killing themselves, V. 3. P. 265; retires to the Camp of *Marcellus* with his Wife and Children, and obtains that General's Favour for his Country, which was just fallen into the Hands of the *Romans*, *Ib.*

NICO, a considerable Lord of the City of *Tarentum*, enters into a Plot, to deliver up that City to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 273; and under Pretence of going out a Hunting, repairs to that General, to concert Measures with him, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* is introduced into the City, P. 275; and makes himself Master of it, *Ib.*; in the Year 544, falls bravely in the Assault made on *Tarentum* by the *Romans*, P. 369.

NICOMACHUS, of *Crotona*, repulses the *Romans* who came to seize that City, V. 2. P. 477; but is soon after defeated, and put to flight, *Ib.*

NICOMEDES, the Son of *Prusias*, King of *Bitbynia*, is brought up at *Rome*, V. 4. P. 550; prevents the Execution of his Father's Design, who intended to assassinate him, V. 5. P. 7; gets himself crowned King of *Bitbynia*, P. 8; and afterwards kills himself, P. 9; nevertheless some Authors will not allow this, P. 10. N. 23; he was surnamed *Epiphanes*, *Id. Ib.* Col. 1.

NICOMEDES, King of *Bitbynia*, excuses himself from sending Succours to *Marius*, and his Excuses are allowed by the Senate, V. 5. P. 265.

NICOMEDES, the Grandson of *Prusias* King of *Bitbynia*, is dethroned by his Brother *Socrates*, V. 5. P. 392; the *Romans* restore him, *Ib.*; he makes Incursions into the Kingdom of *Pontus*, *Ib.*; defends the Passes of *Bitbynia* against *Mithridates*, who endeavours to force his Way through them, P. 394; and is put to flight, *Ib.*; the Fleet *Nicomedes* has at Sea surrenders to the Conqueror's Admiral, P. 395; he is a second Time restored to his Kingdom, by the Treaty made between *Sylla* and *Mithridates*, P. 430.

NICOMEDIA, was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Bitbynia*, as appears by a Medal of the Emperor *Trajan*, V. 5. P. 9. N. 20; nothing is now left of it but Ruins, *Ib.*; it was one of the most famous Cities in that Kingdom, P. 425. N. 93.

NICOSTRATA, See *Carmenta*.

NICOSTRATUS, the *Prætor* and General of the *Achaean* Nation, V. 4. P. 75; defeats one of *Philip's* Generals, P. 76.

NIGHT, The *Romans* divided the Night into four equal Parts, V. 2. P. 141. N. 10; which were called *Watches*, *Ib.*; and in the *Roman* Camps the Guards were relieved at every *Watch*, *Ib.*; the first *Watch* began at Sun-set, the second at Midnight, the third and fourth reached from Midnight to Sun-rising, V. 3. P. 176. N. 161.



**NINNIUS QUADRATUS**, (*Lucius*) a Tribune of the People in 695, V. 6. P. 78; guards his Friend *Cicero*, against the Intrigues of *Clodius*, P. 79.

**NISA**, the old Name which was first given to the City of *Megara*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 143.

**NITIORRIGES**, (*The*) were the People of *Aginois* in *France*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 78.

**NOBILIOR**, (*Marcus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

**NOBILIOR**, (*Quintus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.

**NOBILITY**, One considerable Privilege of the Nobility at *Rome* was, that they had easier access than others, to the Military Dignities, V. 1. P. 244. N. 33.

**NOCTUA**, (*Quintus Cædicius*). See *Cædicius*.

**NOCTURNI**, (*Triumviri*) Officers, whose Business it was to take the Rounds in all Parts of *Rome*, all Night long, V. 4. P. 479. N. 11.

**NOLA**, a City of *Campania*, V. 2. P. 207; a Medal which bears the Name of this City, *Ib.* N. 61; the *Romans* make themselves Masters of it, P. 265; but Authors are divided in Opinion about this Expedition, *Ib.* N. 47; this was one of the most ancient and most considerable Cities in that Province, V. 3. P. 151. N. 79; *Hannibal* was beaten by the *Romans* near this City, in the Year 539, P. 221; it now belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is a Place of no Consideration, V. 5. P. 341. N. 120.

**NOLIBA**, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 168; which belonged to the *Bastuli*, P. 168. N. 201.

**NOMADES**, a rambling People, who after some Time settled in the Country, which from them was afterwards called *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 1.

**NOMENTUM**, a City of *Sabinia*, which stood near the Banks of the River *Allia*, V. 1. P. 111. N. 29; experiences the Clemency of *Tarquin*, *Ib.*

**NONES**, As the ancient *Romans* divided their Months into *Calends*, *Ides*, and *Nones*, the same Method of reckoning the Days of a Month, is preserved in the Chancery at *Rome* to this Day, V. 2. P. 510. N. 97; the *Nones*, in the Months of *May*, *October*, *July* and *March*, were the Seventh Day, and in all the other Months, the Fifth, P. 511. N. 97. Col. 2; a full Account of the manner of reckoning the Days of the Month in use among the *Romans*, *Ib.*

**NONES**, (*Caprotine*). See *Caprotine*, and *Populi-fugium*.

**NONIANUS**, (*Marcus Confidius*). See *Confidius*.

**NONNIUS**, (*Aulus*) is chosen Tribune of the People, and assassinated by *Apuleius* his Competitor, V. 5. P. 293.

**NORBA**, a City in *Latium*, where the Ro-

mans settled a Colony in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 296. N. 65; it was near the *Priernates*, V. 2. P. 151; in the Country of the *Volsci*, V. 4. P. 39. N. 119; on the Borders of *Campania*, V. 5. P. 452. N. 149.

**NORBANUS**, (*Caius Junius*). See *Junius*.

**NOREIA**, a City of *Carniola*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 81.

**NORICÆ**, (*Alpes*). See *Alpes*.

**NORICI**, (*The*) formerly possessed the greatest Part of *Upper Austria*, the Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, and all *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, V. 5. P. 276. N. 55.

**NORICUM**, ancient, the Country of the *Norici*, contained Part of *Bavaria*, from the River *Inn*, all *Upper Austria*, *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*; but *Strabo* and others make it of the same extent as old *Illyricum*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 83.

**NORTIA**, a Name which the *Hetrurians* gave to *Fortune*, or *Chance*, V. 2. P. 87; *Terullian* makes this a different Goddess, from her, which he calls *Nurstia*, *Ib.* N. 19.

**NOTIUM**, a City on the Sea-Coasts of *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 209. N. 29.

**NOVENSILES**, (*Dei*) *The*, were probably the Nine Gods, which were brought to the *Romans* by the *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 166; tho' Authors give very different Accounts of them, *Ib.* N. 61.

**NOVIODUNUM**, There were formerly no less than four Cities of this Name in *The Gauls*, V. 6. P. 157. N. 85.

**NUCERIA**, or **LUCERIA**, a City near the River *Cerbalus* in *Apulia*, has had many Appellations, as *Luceria*, *Apula*, *Nuceria Saracenorum*, *Nocera delli Saraceni*, and *Luceri delli Pagani*, V. 2. P. 227. N. 99; a Medal of this City, *Ib.*; that *Nuceria* which stood on the Banks of *The Sarno*, in a Valley, formed the Mounts *Vesuvius* and *Laſtuvius*, was distinguished from the rest by the Surname of *Alphaterna*, P. 283. N. 93; and was taken by *Fabius* in the Year 445, P. 290; there were four Cities of this Name in *Italy*, one in the Dutchy of *Mantua*, now *Luzzara*; a second in *Apulia*; a third in *Campania*, and a fourth in *Umbria*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82; V. 5. P. 265. N. 26; P. 338. N. 105; P. 341. N. 124; P. 510. N. 2.

**NUCULÆ**, or *Nut-Eaters*, a Nick-Name given the *Prænestini*, either because their Territory produced great Quantities of Nuts, or because they were once guarded against a Famine by the *Nuts* sent them by the *Capilini*, when they were invetted by the *Carthaginians*, V. 3. P. 159. N. 105.

**NUMA**, (*Marcus*). See *Marcus*.

**NUMA POMPILIUS**, his descent and Character, V. 1. P. 54; he applies himself to the Study of Wisdom, *Ib.*; his pretended intercourse with the Nymph *Egeria*, P. 55, 64; he is elected King of *Rome*, P. 55; does not readily concur in his own Election, P. 56; but at last accepts of the Re-

gal



- gal Dignity, P. 56; is received by the People of *Rome* with great Acclamations, *Ib.*; comes to the Knowledge of the true God, P. 57. N. 8; was not a Disciple of *Pythagoras*, *Ib.* N. 9; regulates the Ceremonies of Religion, P. 58. N. 10; establishes great Regularity and Order among the Ministers of the Gods, P. 58, &c. avoids the War with which he is threatened by the *Fidenates*, by enquiring scrupulously into the Grounds of it, P. 66, 67; erects several Temples, P. 68; reforms the Laws of *Romulus*, P. 69, 70; divides the *Citizens* of *Rome* into several Bodies or Communities of Tradesmen, *Id. Ib.*; regulates *Mourning*s, and the funeral Ceremonies, P. 70, 71; makes several Laws relating to Religion and the Government, P. 71; reforms the Calendar, P. 72; dies at the Age of 82, or 83, P. 73. N. 85; his funeral Pomp, P. 73; is succeeded by *Tullus Hostilius*, P. 74; his Address in carrying on his pretended Intercourse with the Nymph *Egeria*, V. 3. P. 321. N. 36; the Papers he had ordered to be buried in his Tomb with him, were afterwards accidentally dug up in the Year 572, V. 4. P. 326. N. 87; and burnt by Order of the Senate, *Ib.*
- NUMANTIA, The Situation of this famous City, and what now remains of it, V. 5. P. 26. N. 72; the first Seeds of the War *Rome* carried on with the *Numantini*, P. 34. N. 83; P. 35, 36, 37, 38; a *Roman* Army was almost entirely destroyed before this City in the Year 613, P. 39; and a Peace concluded between *Rome* and *Numantia*, P. 40; but the *Roman* Senate disavows and disannuls this Peace, in the most unjust manner, P. 54; the first Hostilities of the *Numantini* prove fatal to the *Romans*, P. 56; they kill 20000 of their Enemies, P. 73; and force them to make a Peace and confirm it with Oaths, *Ib.*; but the Senate most unjustly breaks this Peace likewise, and ridiculously pretend to satisfy the *Numantini*, by delivering up to them the *Consul* only, who had made the Peace, P. 74, 76; *Numantia* is besieged by the great *Scipio*, P. 89; the History of this famous Siege, P. 89, 90, &c. the Inhabitants are greatly distressed by Famine, P. 93; and at last perish in the most dreadful manner, by destroying themselves in different Ways, so that not one of them survived the Ruin of his native City, P. 94.
- NUMBERS, (*Unequal*). The Superstition of the *Romans* in regard to them, V. 1. P. 72. N. 83; the Invention of *Numbers* and the Use of them, is ascribed by some to *Minerva*, others to the *Egyptian Mercury*, by others to *Palamedes*, and by others to *Pythagoras*, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21.
- NUMERIA, a Goddess who presided over the Science of Numbers, V. 2. P. 88. N. 21.
- NUMERIUS, (*Fabius*). See *Fabius*.
- NUMERIUS, (*Fabius Buteo*). See *Fabius*.
- NUMERIUS, (*Fabius Pictor*). See *Fabius*.
- NUMERIUS, (*Otacilius*). See *Otacilius*.
- NUMERIUS PRISCUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 284, V. 1. P. 377; *Diodorus* by Mistake calls him *Minucius*, *Ib.* N. 73; he beats the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; takes and plunders the Suburbs of *Cæno*, *Ib.*; and lays waste the Territory of the *Sabines*, P. 378.
- NUMERIUS, (*Suffucius*). See *Suffucius*.
- NUMICIUS, who commanded the *Latin* Army in the Battle they fought with the *Consuls* *Manlius* and *Decius*, harangues his Troops after his Defeat, V. 2. P. 169; leads them to *Trifana*, and is there defeated a second Time, *Ib.*
- NUMICIUS, (*The*) a River near *Lavinium*, in which *Æneas* was drowned, V. 1. P. 12. N. 56.
- NUMIDA, (*Marcus Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
- NUMIDIA, a very large Country on the Coasts of *Africa*, near the Streights, now called *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 3. P. 245; this Kingdom was of different Extents at different Times, which differences are shewn, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.
- NUMIDIAN, (*Gulph*) *The*, was the same which is now called *The Gulph of Colle*, and *The Gulph of Stora*, V. 5. P. 199. N. 4.
- NUMIDIANS, (*The*) ravage the Territory of the *Carthaginians*, V. 2. P. 576; a Body of *Numidian* Cavalry which had surrendered to the *Romans*, fill the People of *Rome* with Terror, when coming to their Assistance against *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 305; and afterwards they revolt, P. 323. N. 40.
- NUMISTRO, a City of *Lucania*, V. 3. P. 340. N. 57.
- NUMITOR, the thirteenth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 15; is dethroned by his Brother *Amulius*, *Ib.*; reascends the Throne, P. 19; persuades his two Grandsons, *Remus* and *Romulus*, to build a new City, P. 20; sends Succours to *Romulus* in the War with the *Sabines*, P. 38.
- NUMITORIUS, Uncle to *Virginia* by the Mother's side, V. 1. P. 479; undertakes the Defence of his Niece, P. 480; contributes greatly to the Revolt of the Troops from the *Decemviri*, P. 487; after their Removal, is made *Tribune of the People*, *Ib.*; and prosecutes *Oppius*, who at last dies in Prison, P. 493.
- NUMITORIUS PULLUS, the Chief of the Conspiracy, which the *Fregellani* had formed against the *Romans*, betrays his Countrymen, V. 5. P. 149; and by that Means, procures a Pardon for himself, *Ib.*
- NURGIA, now *Norcia*, a City in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 21.
- NUSTIUS, or HUSTIUS, a Citizen of *Fregellæ*, is sent by his Countrymen to give the *Romans* notice of the sudden approach of *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 303.



- NUTRIA**, a City whose Situation is entirely unknown, V. 3. P. 22. N. 49.
- NYMPHÆUM**, a City founded by the Greeks in the *Taurica Chersonesus*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 61.
- NYMPHÆUM**, a Name common to two Promontories, one in *Macedon*, the other near the *Ionian Sea*, V. 4. P. 378. N. 1.
- NYMPHÆUM**, a delightful Plain near *Dyr-rachium* and *Apollonia*, V. 5. P. 435. N. 115.
- NYMPHÆUS**, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called *The Nympha*, V. 5. P. 452. N. 149.
- NYMPHÆUS**, (*The*) a River which rises in *Mesopotamia*, V. 5. P. 479. N. 46.
- NYMPHIUS**, a Magistrate of *Palæopolis*, delivers up that City to the *Romans*, by a Stratagem concerted between him and his Collegue, V. 2. P. 210.
- O.
- OAK**, *Ancus Marcius* orders the Laws concerning Religion to be inscribed on Boards or Planks of *Oak*, V. 1. P. 98.
- OATHS**, There was an Altar in *Rome*, appointed for administering the Oaths to such as were sworn in Causes, V. 1. P. 124; the Form of those *Oaths*, *Ib.* N. 68; the Origin and Use of *Oaths* among the *Romans*, and the great Regard that was paid to them, P. 286. N. 40; what was the most solemn Oath in use among them, P. 287. N. 40; it was, properly speaking, by administering the *Military Oath* only, called *Sacramentum*, that the *Roman Armies* were juridically raised, P. 265. N. 5; the Obligation of this Oath, and the Form of administering it, *Id. Ib.*; it was so necessary, that no *Roman* could serve in the Army as a Volunteer, or kill an Enemy, till he had taken it, P. 277. N. 29; in the Year 519, the *Censors* make a Law, that every *Roman* at his Marriage shall swear, That he marries only with a view to increase the Subjects of the Republick, V. 3. P. 12; and in the Year 536, the *Consul Terentius Varro*, makes his Army take a *Military Oath*, which had not been usually taken before, P. 117.
- OBBA**, See *Abba*.
- OBLIVION**, The River called *Lethe*, or *Oblivion*, was the most northern River of all those that water *Portugal*, V. 5. P. 56. N. 115.
- OBOLCULÆ**, or **OBULCULA**, a City of *Bætica*, now *Andalusia*, V. 5. P. 33. N. 82.
- OBRYMA**, *The*, was a little River in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 95.
- OCELUM**, now *Exiles*, a City of *Dauphinè*, on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 94.
- OCELLUM**, the Name of one or two Cities in *Old Lusitania*, V. 5. P. 36. N. 85.
- OCLIS**, a City not far from *Numantia*, V. 4. P. 559. N. 50.
- OCINARUS**, (*The*) now *The Savato*, a River near *The Gulph of St. Euphemia*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 82; in the furthest Part of the two *Calabria's*, V. 3. P. 367. N. 101.
- OCRICULUM**, a City in the South of *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 292. N. 5; and the nearest to *Rome* of any City in that Territory, V. 5. P. 338. N. 102; it stood near the Banks of *The Tyber*, V. 3. P. 94. N. 34; is now called *Otricoli*, *Ib.*
- OCRISIA**, the Mother of *Tullius Servus*, V. 1. P. 132; her Adventures, P. 134. 135.
- OCTAVIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, came originally from *Velitræ*, was one of the most ancient in *Rome*, V. 4. P. 517. N. 98.
- OCTAVIUS**, is made Governour of *Sardinia*, in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458; intercepts a Convoy of fourscore Ships of Burden which the *Carthaginians* were sending into *Italy*, P. 466; a great Number of his Ships are dispersed in a Storm, as he is sailing into *Africa*, P. 544.
- OCTAVIUS**, *Appian* pretends that a *Roman* of this Name commanded the left Wing of the *Roman Army*, in the Battle which *Scipio* gained over *Hannibal*, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 554. N. 118.
- OCTAVIUS**, Admiral of the *Roman Fleet* in the Year 585, V. 4. P. 446; is ordered to repair to the Port of *Heraclea*, P. 453; and after the Battle of *Pydna*, to invest *Samothrace*, whither the vanquished *Perfes* had fled for Refuge, P. 466; arrives there, P. 468; the King's Pages voluntarily surrender themselves up to him, P. 471; and *Perfes* himself, his Affairs being desperate, does the same, *Ib.*; the Senate continue him in the Command of the Fleet, in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 480; he comes to *Rome*, P. 504; and is there honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 512.
- OCTAVIUS**, (*Cneius*) is sent by the Senate, on a Deputation to *Africa*, V. 4. P. 9. N. 20.
- OCTAVIUS**, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 625, V. 5. P. 144; *Cicero* commends him as a great Orator, *Ib.* N. 67.
- OCTAVIUS**, (*Cneius*) the Son of him who was *Consul* in the Year 625, and Grandson of him who was *Consul* in 589, is chosen *Consul* for the Year 666, V. 5. P. 368. N. 27; enters upon his Office, P. 374; opposes the Innovations his Collegue would have introduced as very prejudicial to the State, P. 375; and after he has cut in pieces those who favoured these Innovations, forces his Collegue to leave *Rome*, and quit his Country, P. 376; causes the City to be fortified, to put it in a Condition of Defence against *Cinna*, who was preparing to come and besiege it, with the numerous Forces he had gathered together



- ther from all Parts, P. 377; but his too scrupulous Probity hinders him from taking other Precautions, which seem absolutely necessary, to guard against the Fury of *Cinna*, P. 378. N. 61; which sinks him into Contempt among the *Romans*, P. 379; a Plague makes great devastations in his Army, P. 381; he refuses to leave *Rome*, tho' *Cinna* had brought his Army into the City, P. 383; is killed by one of *Cinna's* Party, P. 384; and his Head exposed on the *Tribune of Harangues*, or *Rostra*, P. 384. N. 65.
- OCTAVIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 678, V. 5. P. 487; dies in *Cilicia*, P. 495.
- OCTAVIUS, (*Marcus*) one of *Pompey's* Admirals in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 206. N. 83; is utterly defeated by the *Salentini*, whose City he had besieged, *Ib.*
- OCTAVIUS CECINNA, (*Marcus*) *Tribune of the People* in 620, opposes the Revival of *The Licinian Law*, which *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus* pursues with Vehemence, V. 5. P. 101; the Consequences of this Opposition, P. 102; he is driven by Violences from the *Rostra*, P. 104; and excluded from the *Consulship* by the Intrigues of *Caius Gracchus* the Brother of *Tiberius*, P. 159.
- OCTAVIUS MAMILIUS, or rather perhaps *Octavius*, one of the chiefest of the *Latins*, marries the Daughter of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 164. N. 55. See *Mamilius*.
- OCTAVIUS NEPOS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 588, V. 4. P. 515; was the Ancestor of those great Men who did Honour to *Rome*, and raised it to the highest pitch of Glory, in the Person of *Augustus*, P. 517; is made a Governour of the Kingdom of *Syria*, P. 527; sets out from *Rome* for that Province, *Ib.*; is courteously received in *Cappadocia*, P. 528; his arrival in *Syria* raises the Jealousy of *Lycias*, P. 529; who gets him assassinated, P. 530; *Rome* erects a Statue to his Honour, *Ib.*
- OCTAVIUS NEPOS, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 677, V. 5. P. 484.
- OCTAVIUS RUFUS, (*Cneius*) the Father of the Emperor *Augustus*, utterly destroys the Remains of the Army of *Spartacus* and of *Catiline's* Troops, gains a signal Victory over the *Bessi* and *Thracians*, governs *Macedon* with great Prudence, and before he arrives at *Rome*, whither he is coming to demand the *Consulship*, is carried off by a sudden Death, V. 6. P. 76. N. 57.
- OCTODURUS, the Name formerly given to *Martignac* in the *Lower Valais*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 174.
- OCTOLOPHUM, a City of *Macedon*, to the South of *Attacus*, V. 4. P. 30. N. 74.
- ODINUS, or ODIN, a sort of God, which the northern Nations fancied presided over War, V. 2. P. 481. Note.
- ODOMANTES, (*The*) a People who inhabited Vol. VI.
- the Country which lay between *Sintica* to the North, and *Bisaltia* to the South, V. 4. P. 467. N. 69.
- ODRYSI, or ODRYSÆ, a People of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 66; who lived near the River *Hebrus*, P. 465. N. 62.
- OEBALIA, the Name first given to the Territory of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 411. N. 6.
- OENEUM, a City which bordered on *Stymphalia*, and the Country of the *Atimanes*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 70.
- OENIADÆ, or ÆNIADÆ, There were two Cities which anciently bore this Name, one in *Acarmania*, the other in *Theffaly*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 26.
- OENIAS, a City on the Mouth of the River *Arhelous*, on the Coasts of the *Ionian Sea*, V. 4. P. 234. N. 76.
- OENONE, a Name formerly given to the Island of *Ægina*, V. 4. P. 12. N. 27.
- OENOPARUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of *Antioch*, V. 5. P. 65. N. 6.
- OENOTRIANS, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Arcadia*, V. 2. P. 187. N. 12.
- OENOTRUS, an *Arcadian*, leads a Colony into *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6; and gives his own Name to the Country where he settles, P. 6. N. 26.
- OENUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of *Sparta*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 100.
- ETA, a Mountain in the most southern Part of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 23.
- OFELLA, (*Quintus Lucretius*). See *Lucretius*.
- OFFICE, A Law is passed at *Rome* in the Year 411, forbidding any Person to enjoy any two Offices in the same Year, V. 2. P. 151.
- OCILIUS CALARIUS, a wife *Campanian*, makes a remarkable Speech to the Senate of *Capua*, on the Disgrace the *Romans* had suffered in the Pass of *The Caudian Forks*, V. 2. P. 240.
- OGULNI, *The*, two *Tribunes of the People* in the Year 453, one *Quintus*, and the other *Cneius*, undertake to introduce the *Plebeians* into the Colleges of the *Pontifices* and *Augurs*, V. 2. P. 313; and being made *Curule Ædiles*, greatly embellish the Temple of the *Capitol*; and do other very useful Works, P. 336.
- OGULNIUS, brings to *Rome* the famous Serpent of *Epidaurus*, V. 2. P. 374.
- OGULNIUS, (*Quintus*) is sent on a Embassy to *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, V. 2. P. 489; is made *Consul* in the Year 484, P. 498; marches against the *Picentes*, P. 499; quits that Enterprize, to march against one *Lollius*, a *Samnite*, who having been an Hostage at *Rome*, and escaped from thence, made War with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; reduces him, P. 500; is made *Dictator* in the Year 496, P. 568.



- OLBIA**, an ancient City which stood on the eastern Coast of *Sardinia*, V. 2. P. 562. N. 71.
- OLBIA**, a City, according to *Ptolomy*, near *Nicomedia*, V. 5. P. 9. N. 19.
- OLCABA**, a young *Scythian*, who, with the Consent of *Mitbridates*, attempts to assassinate *Lucullus* in his Camp, V. 5. P. 515.
- OLCADES**, *The*, a People of *Spain*, whom *Suidas* places near *New Carthage*, others in *Betia*, but they were most probably situated on the Borders of the Territory of *Cadiz*, V. 3. P. 40. N. 94.
- OLD-MEN**, Four-score *Old-Men* of the most noble Families in *Rome*, solemnly devote themselves to die, in the Year 363, V. 2. P. 18; and *Brennus* has them all massacred, *Ib.*
- OLIVE-BRANCHES**, were the Symbol of Peace among almost all Nations, V. 3. P. 236. N. 51; Supplicants carried them in their Hands bound with Fillets, P. 258. N. 32.
- OLOCURUS**, A Mountain which was probably a Part of Mount *Olympus*, V. 4. P. 461. N. 52.
- ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ**, a Name which the *Greeks* gave to the Ditch, or Pit, which was dug by new Colonies in the Place where they intended to settle, V. 1. P. 23. N. 82; the Mystery and the Use of this Ditch, *Ib.*
- OLYMPIA**, or *PISA*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Elis*, famous for *The Olympick Games*, and the Temples and Statue of *Jupiter*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5.
- OLYMPICK**, (*Games*) *The*. What their Origin and Date, V. 3. P. 426. N. 142; are made use of to settle Chronology, P. 427. N. *Ib.*; what were the Exercises used in these *Games*, *Ib.*; and what the Glory which the Conquerors reaped, *Ib.*; the *Greeks* excluded all Foreigners from partaking of this Festival, V. 4. P. 55. N. 51.
- OLYMPIUM**, the Name given to a District near the great Port of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 226. N. 39.
- OLYMPUS**, The Name of two Mountains, one in *Myfia*, and the other in *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 239. N. 102; and of another in *Macedon*, which was ten *Stadia*, or 6250 Feet high, P. 455. N. 46.
- OLYMPUS**, a City on the Sea-Coast of *Cilicia*, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.
- OLYNTHOS**, a City of *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 315. N. 11.
- OLZINIUM**, a City near the Mouth of *The Drin*, on the Coasts of the *Adriatick Sea*, V. 4. P. 492. N. 39.
- OMEN**, The *Romans* meant by this Word, the Oracle or Declaration of the Gods concerning something future, V. 2. P. 28. N. 75.
- OMOLUS**, a Mountain in *Theffaly*, which is Part of Mount *Pelion*, V. 4. P. 379. N. 4.
- ONCHASTUS**, (*The*) a River which watered *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 72; and there were in *Bæotia*, a Wood, Lake, and City, which all bore this Name, P. 72. N. 92.
- ONESIMUS**, a *Macedonian* Lord, is suspected by *Perfes*, V. 4. P. 434; and received at *Rome* with great Marks of Distinction, *Ib.*
- ONIAS**, the High-Priest of the *Jews*, V. 4. P. 363; is deprived of his High-Priesthood by his Brother *Jason*, *Ib.* N. 26.
- OPALIA**, a Festival instituted by *Tullus Hostilius*, in honour to *Ops*, the Wife of *Saturn*, V. 1. P. 93. N. 123.
- OPHIUSA**, one of the Islands which were called by the Ancients *Pityusæ*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68.
- OPILIA**, a *Campanian* Lady much in the Interest of *Rome*, at the Time that the *Capuans* her Countrymen surrendered themselves up to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 333; is by a Decree of the *Roman Senate* restored to her Estate and Liberty, after *Capua* was taken by *Fulvius*, P. 334.
- OPIMA**, (*Spolia*) signified properly the extraordinary Spoils which the *Romans* sometimes took from their Enemies, V. 3. P. 38; this Appellation was first given to the glorious Spoils taken from King *Cæcina* by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 36; Authors are divided about the Etymology of the Word *Opima*, *Ib.* N. 132.
- OPIMIA**, a *Vestal*, is accused of having broken her Vow of Chastity, V. 1. P. 340; and buried alive, *Ib.*
- OPIMIA**, another *Vestal* of the same Name, in the Year 537, is likewise punished in the same severe manner, for the same Crime, V. 3. P. 132.
- OPIMIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 4. P. 554. N. 39.
- OPIMIUM VINUM**, signified all sorts of good Wine wherever it grew; which was called from the Name of *Lucius Opimius*, in whose *Consulship* there was an excellent Vintage of fine Wines, V. 5. P. 167. N. 2.
- OPIMIUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 632, V. 5. P. 167; endeavours to disannul the Law which ordered *Carthage* to be rebuilt, P. 168; and being exasperated by the Death of one of his *Lictors*, who is killed on that Occasion, he resolves to pursue *Gracchus* with Rigour, P. 169; the Senate empower him to do whatever he shall judge to be for the publick Good, P. 170; he orders *Gracchus* and the other Conspirators, who had seized the Hill *Aventinus*, to be attacked, P. 171; disperses them, *Ib.*; and after the Death of the chief Leaders of them, he builds a Temple, and dedicates it to *Concord*, in gratitude for his Victory, P. 173; some *Romans* charge all these Proceedings upon him as Criminal, P. 174; but the People pass a solemn Decree in his Favour, P. 178.
- OPIMIUS**, (*Lucius*) who is at the Head of the Commissioners sent by the Senate to *Numidia*, to regulate the Affairs of that Kingdom,



- dom, is corrupted by *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 203; and therefore banished to *Dyrrachium*, where he dies in Want, P. 214; *Cicero*, in one of his *Orations*, exclaims much against the Injustice, as he pretends, of this Banishment, *Ib.* N. 25.
- OPIMIUS NEPOS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 599, V. 4. P. 552; and, as such, leads an Army into *Cisalpine Gaul*, *Ib.*; goes into *Transalpine Gaul*, and first makes Conquests there, P. 553; and gains a Victory over the *Ligures* and *Deceates*, P. 554.
- OPPIAN, (*Law*) *The*, which was passed in the Year 540, forbade the Roman Women to wear above half an Ounce of Gold in Jewels, or Cloaths of different Colours, or ride in Chariots, unless on particular Occasions, V. 4. P. 103; the Roman Women therefore in the Year 558, press earnestly to have it repealed, *Ib.*; and *Cato* warmly opposes the Repeal, P. 103; but the Women succeed notwithstanding his Opposition, P. 106. See *Oppius Salinator*, *Caius*.
- OPLACUS, a *Trentan* by Nation, attacks *Pyrrhus* in the first Battle he fights with the Romans, and is killed, V. 2. P. 443.
- OPPIDUM, or *Carceres*, See *Carceres*.
- OPPIUS, a Roman General in the Year 552, marches against the *Boii*, V. 4. P. 2; and by his Negligence in not taking due Precautions, his Army is routed, and he loses his Life, *Ib.*
- OPPIUS, a Roman Lieutenant General, V. 5. P. 394; retires to *Laodicea*, to avoid the victorious Army of *Mithridates*, P. 395; and is there delivered up to that Prince, who treats him with great Contempt, *Ib.*
- OPPIUS, (*Caius*) a famous Writer, and zealous Friend of *Cæsar's*, V. 5. P. 457. N. 16.
- OPPIUS, (*Marcus*) is put at the Head of the *Military Tribunes*, which are chosen by the Army which revolted from the *Decemviri* in the Year 304, V. 1. P. 487; is made General of all the Troops which encamped on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*
- OPPIUS, (*Spurius*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Decemvir* in the Year 303, V. 1. P. 463; continues at *Rome* with *Appius*, to keep the People in Subjection, whilst their Colleagues go to make War with the *Æqui*, and *Sabines*, P. 476; dies in Prison, P. 493.
- OPPIUS SALINATOR, (*Caius*) *Tribune of the People* in the Year 540, passes a Law to restrain the Luxury of the Roman Women, V. 3. P. 215. See *Oppian*.
- OPUNTINUS, (*Sinus*). See *Maliac*.
- OPUS, or OPUNTIA, the Capital of a Canton of *Locris*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 32; gave the Name of *Locris Opuntia* to that Canton, P. 425. N. 135; and to the neighbouring Gulph, V. 4. P. 61. N. 68.
- ORATIONS, (*Funeral*) were allowed to be made for Women at *Rome* in the Year 364, which Honour was granted them for having stripped themselves of their Jewels and Ornaments to assist the State with them in a Time of great Distress, V. 2. P. 26. N. 72. See *Funeral*.
- ORBELUS, a Mountain in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 59; P. 498. N. 68.
- ORBITANIUM, an ancient City whose Situation is entirely unknown, V. 3. P. 223. N. 31.
- ORBE, (*The*) rises in the *Cevennes* near the Confines of *Rouergue*, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, two Leagues above *Beziers*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 34; is a different River from that little one in *Switzerland*, which the *Latins* call *Orba*, to distinguish it from the former, *Ib.*
- ORCHOMENOS, a Name common to two Cities, one in *Bæotia*, and the other in *Arcadia*, V. 4. P. 44. N. 12; the former was one of the largest Cities in that Country, P. 136. N. 48; and famous for a rich Temple of *The Three Graces*, P. 419. N. 80.
- ORCIAN, (*Law*) *The*, was passed by *Orcius*, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 572, and was designed to reform the Luxury of the Romans in their Tables, V. 4. P. 325. N. 84, 85.
- OREOS, formerly one of the most powerful Cities in *Eubæa*, situated on the western Coast of the Island, V. 3. P. 423. N. 130.
- ORES, King of *Albania*, is subdued by *Pompey* in the Year 687, V. 5. P. 570, 571, 572.
- ORESTES, (*Cneius Aufidius*). See *Aufidius*.
- ORESTES, (*Lucius Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.
- ORESTILLA, (*Aurelia*). See *Aurelia*.
- ORESTISA, or ORESTIS, a Province of ancient *Macedon*, which took its Name from *Orestes*, V. 3. P. 404. N. 81; but it first belonged to old *Epirus*, before it was annexed to *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 83; P. 95. N. 33; P. 379. N. 3.
- ORETANI, (*The*) a People of Old Spain, who inhabited a Country which is now Part of *New Castille*, V. 3. P. 374. N. 110; particularly the Cantons now called *La Manche* and *Stiria*, V. 5. P. 304. N. 18.
- ORETUM, a City near the River *Anas* in Spain, whence the *Oretani* had their Name, V. 3. P. 49. N. 113.
- ORGESSUS, a City of *Albania*, whose true Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 24. N. 55.
- ORGETORIX, the Chief of the *Helvetians*, forms a great Design of procuring himself a very large Kingdom in *Celtic Gaul*, V. 6. P. 64; but Death renders his Designs abortive, P. 65; and his Son and Daughter fall into *Cæsar's* Hands, P. 89.
- ORGIA, The *Greeks* gave this Name to all sorts of *Sacrifices*, V. 5. P. 267. N. 30.
- ORICUM, a City and Port of *Cbaonia*, at the Foot of the *Ceraunian Mountains*, V. 3. P. 224.



- P. 224. N. 36; on the Coasts of the *Ionian* Sea, V. 4. P. 130. N. 121; the *Italians* now call it *La Vallone*, V. 9. P. 210. N. 92.
- ORIUNDUS, (*The*) a River about which the ancient and modern Geographers greatly differ; some making it *The Drin*, and others saying it is not so, V. 4. P. 448. N. 35, 36.
- OROBII, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Gaul*, found the City of *Bergamo* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 6; *Justin* is indeed contradicted in this by some Authors, but without just Grounds, N. 35; the same People also build the City of *Comæ*, P. 7.
- ORODES, surnamed *Arfaces*, King of the *Parthians*, V. 6. P. 138; paves the Way for his ascending the Throne, by murdering *Mitbridates* his eldest Brother, P. 138. N. 34; resents the little respect shewn by *Crassus* to the Deputies he had sent to him, and takes up Arms against him, P. 139. *Surena*, the most famous of his Generals, gains great Renown by the Defeat of *Crassus*, P. 141; when the Head of *Crassus* was brought to *Orodes*, he poured melted Gold into the Mouth of it, alluding to his insatiable Avarice when alive, P. 145; his Son *Pacorus* revolts against him, P. 176.
- OROFERNES, a Foster-Child imposed on King *Ariarathes* by his Wife, prevails on *Demetrius* to make War with *Ariarathes*, V. 4. P. 541; and is raised to the Throne of *Cappadocia*, P. 542.
- OROPUS, a City of *Bæotia* on the Confines of *Attica*, which *Nardus* calls *Zucamino*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 19; there were three Cities of this Name, one in *Eubæa*, another in *Macedon*, and the third before-mentioned, in *Bæotia*, V. 4. P. 632. N. 45.
- OROSOPA, a City belonging to *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 577. N. 84.
- OROSPEDA, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, now called *Sierra Nevada*, V. 3. P. 238. N. 56.
- ORSACES, a *Parthian* Lord, is killed in *Syria* by the *Romans*, V. 6. P. 166.
- ORSONA, now *Ossona*; a City of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, four or five Leagues from *Seville*, V. 5. P. 15. N. 32; some Geographers call it *Urso*, *Ib.* N. 32.
- ORTHOZIAS, a strong Place on the Coast of *Phœnicia*, V. 5. P. 71.
- ORTONA, a City near *Lavicum*, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15; is taken and sacked by the *Æqui*, P. 417; the *Consul Horatius* recovers it, and restores it to the *Latins*, P. 420. See *Hortona*.
- ORTONA, another City of that Name on the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 1. P. 341. N. 15.
- ORTYOGIA, a little Island within the ancient City of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, and its Citadel, V. 3. P. 225; P. 263. N. 35.
- OSCA, now called *Huesca*, a City in the Country of the *Ilergetæ*, V. 3. P. 108. N. 65; that is in the present Kingdom of *Arragon*, V. 4. P. 331. N. 94; which was formerly in *Tarragonian Spain*, V. 5. P. 485. N. 64.
- OSCI, *The*, or *Ofences*, a People who were a Part of the ancient *Aufones*, and at first called *Opici*, or *Obsci*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 15; introduced great Obscenities in their Poetry on the Stage, *Ib.*; and inhabited the Territory of *Huesca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, V. 6. P. 200. N. 71.
- OSIRIS, See *Isis*.
- OSPHAGUS, (*The*) a little Rivulet which runs into *The Erigonus*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 79.
- OSROENE, a District of *Mesopotamia*, V. 6. P. 140. N. 39.
- OSSUARIUM, the Vase, or Urn, in which were preserved the Bones of the Dead which were not wholly consumed in the Fire, V. 3. P. 392. N. 29. Col. 1.
- OSTIA, a City and Port at the Mouth of *The Tyber*, built by *Ancus Marcius*, about the Year 134, V. 1. P. 104; it had its own *Quæstor*, V. 2. P. 515. N. 105; it was a considerable City of old *Latium*, and one of the most frequented Ports in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 477. N. 56.
- OTACILIUS, (*Numerius*) a rich Citizen of *Rome*, marries his Daughter to *Quintus Fabius*, the only *Fabius* who survived the Affair of *Cremera*, V. 1. P. 542. N. 78.
- OTACILIUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 492, V. 2. P. 550.
- OTACILIUS, (*Titus*) *Prætor* of *Rome*, in the Year 536, makes a Vow in the Name of the Republick, to erect a Temple to the Goddess of *Good Counsel*, V. 3. P. 93; when *Prætor* of *Sicily* in the Year 535, P. 79; he sends back to *Rome* the Fleet which the *Consul Servilius* had left in the Port of *Lilybæum*, P. 112. N. 70; *Rome* sends him a Reinforcement of twenty five *Quinqueremes*, P. 116; he sends to *Rome* to demand Succours for King *Hiero*, against the *Carthaginians*, P. 131; this good King furnishes him with Money and Provisions, when reduced to extreme Want, P. 161. N. 110; *Otacilius* is appointed to dedicate the Temple erected in honour to the Goddess of *Good Counsel*, P. 168. N. 131; and then has the Command of a Fleet in *Sicily*, P. 169. N. 139.
- OTACILIUS CRASSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 490, and sent to *Sicily*, where he and his Collegue land safe with a numerous Army, V. 2. P. 541; and he lays all the Country waste, whilst his Collegue raises the Siege of *Messana*, *Ib.*; he is made *Consul* a second Time in the Year 507, P. 611.
- OTACILIUS CRASSUS, (*Titus*) after the defeat and taking of *Asdrubal the Bald*, beats the Fleet which that *Carthaginian* General had brought to *Sardinia*, and was returning without its Commander to *Africa*, V. 3. P. 209; the Youth of *The Tribe of the Anio*, give him their Suffrage for the *Consulship*, P. 213; *Fabius* opposes his being chosen,



chosen; P. 214; *Otacilius* endeavours to surmount this Opposition, but in vain, P. 214; he is continued Admiral of the Roman Fleet in *Sicily*, P. 215; and ordered to repair immediately to his Post, P. 217; is confirmed in his Employment, P. 241, 270, 295; the Youth of *The Veturian Tribe* give him their Suffrage for their Consulship, P. 326; he dies in *Sicily* and the News of it is brought to *Rome*, P. 327. N. 45.

OTHO, (*Lucius Roscius*). See *Roscius*.

OTRANTO, See *Hydruntum*.

OVATION, a sort of lesser *Triumph*, granted to some Conquerors by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 233; the Etymology of the Word is not agreed on by the Criticks, *Ib.* N. 3; a Description of this kind of *Triumph*, *Ib.*; the Conquerors who enjoyed this Honour did not always enter *Rome* on Foot, *Ib.* N. 4; an Account of the other Ceremonies observed on this Occasion, *Ib.* N. 4, 5, 6; *Posthumius* was the first who enjoyed this Honour in the Year 250, *Ib.*; the Consul *Veturius* was honoured with one in the Year 291, P. 393. N. 22; and *Marcus Fabius Ambustius*, in the Year 394, V. 2. P. 98.

OVINIAN, (*Law*) *The*, gave the *Censors* a Right of excluding from, or adding to the Senatorial Body, any Persons whom they pleased, V. 2. P. 114. N. 70; *Ovinius*, the Tribune of the People in the Year 402, was the Author of it, P. 115.

OVIUS PACCIVS, a *Samnite* Priest, invents a new kind of Sacrifice, to animate his Troops to fight, V. 2. P. 358.

OUCHE, See *Eubœa*.

OTASINION, a City mentioned by *Strabo*, and *Ptolomy*, V. 2. P. 87. N. 18.

OXEN, *Hannibal* makes use of 2000 Oxen, to frighten the *Romans*, who shut him in, by fastening Straw and other combustible Matter to their Horns, setting it on Fire, and then driving the Beasts on the Enemy in the Night, V. 3. P. 99, 100.

OXTHRACÆ, a City whose Situation is unknown, V. 4. P. 564. N. 62.

OXYBII, *The*, a People of *Narbonne Gaul*, V. 4. P. 553. N. 36.

OXYNDAS, or OXINDAS, the Son of *Jugurtha*, with his Father, adorns *Marius's* *Triumph*, V. 5. P. 262; is then banished to *Venusia*, P. 263; in the War with the Allies is taken out of Prison by the Rebels, and shewn to the Troops in all the Majesty of a real King, P. 342.

## P.

PACCUS, a Slave of the Consul *Cato's*, hangs himself to avoid the severe Justice of his Master, V. 4. P. 113. N. 89.

PACHIUM, or PAZUM, a little Town which is supposed to have stood in *Phrygia*, V. 5. P. 395. N. 8.

PACHYNUM, Cape, or *Pachium*, one of the

three Promontories in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 3; now called by the Natives *Capo Passaro*, V. 3. P. 232. N. 42.

PACILIUS, (*Furius*) *Censor* in the Year 318, makes the twelfth *Census* of the *Roman* People, V. 1. P. 526. N. 50.

PACTIO, See *Treaty*.

PACUVIUS CALAVIUS, *Prætor* of *Capua*, forms a Design of delivering up that City to *Hannibal*, and then making himself Sovereign of it, V. 3. P. 141; artfully persuades all the Magistrates to suffer themselves to be shut up in the Temple where they assembled, *Ib.*; and by a like Artifice, prevails on the People who were exasperated against them, not to destroy them, *Ib.*; and by thus reconciling each to the other, he procures himself an unlimited Power in the City, P. 142; sends to *Terentius Varro* after the Battle of *Cannæ*, *Ib.*; and at last delivers up the City to *Hannibal* on certain Conditions, P. 143; which he breaks as soon as he enters the Place, P. 144; *Perola*, the Son of *Pacuvius*, discovers to him a Conspiracy which he had formed against *Hannibal*, P. 145; and *Pacuvius* by his entreaties, prevails on him not to put it in execution, *Ib.*

PACUVIUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of *Ennius's* Sister, was the most famous *Tragic* Poet of his Time, V. 5. P. 47; his Life and Epitaph, *Ib.* N. 96; and a Character of his Writings, P. 48. Note, Col. 1.

PACTYA, an ancient City which *Pliny* says was joined with *Cardia*, to make the City of *Lyfimachia*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 70.

PADASIA, there were three Cities of this Name, one in *Caria*, another near Mount *Ida*, and a third belonging to *Messenia*, V. 4. P. 92. N. 25.

PADUA, in *Latin* *Patavium*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 308. N. 53; it gloried in being founded by the famous *Antenor*, who, after the Ruin of his Country, *Troy*, came into *Italy*, and settled there, V. 4. P. 354. N. 11.

PÆMANDRIA, a Name given to the City of *Tanagra* in the earliest Times, V. 4. P. 91. N. 19.

PÆNULA, (*Marcus Centenius*.) See *Centenius*.

PÆONIANS, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Thrace*, and spread themselves into several Districts of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 12.

PÆSTUM, the City anciently called *Possidonia*, where the *Romans* settled a Colony in 480, V. 2. P. 489; it stood six Miles beyond the Mouth of *The Silanus*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3. See *Pestum*.

PÆTELIUS, (*Publius*) is sent on an Embassy to *Syphax* King of the *Masseylians* in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 356.

PÆTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius*) is made Consul in the Year 393, V. 2. P. 96; is by mistake called *Petilius Balbus* by *Livy*, *Ib.* N. 40; marches against the *Tiburines*, P. 97.



- P. 97; and without having well deserved it, obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; the *Tiburtes* make a Jest of him, *Ib.*
- PÆTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 407, V. 2. P. 127; *Diodorus* by mistake, call him *Marcus Pompilius*, P. 127. N. 101.
- PÆTELIUS LIBO VISOLUS, (*Caius*) the Son of him who was *Consul* and triumphed in 393, is made *Consul* a first Time, in the Year 420, V. 2. P. 192. N. 27; a second Time in the Year 427, P. 203. N. 62; and is nominated *Dictator* in the Year 440, P. 265.
- PÆTUS, (*Marcus Ælius*). See *Ælius*.
- PÆTUS TUBERO, (*Ælius*) *Prætor* of *Rome* in 534, sacrifices his private Interest to that of the Republick, V. 3. P. 46.
- PAGANALIA, a Festival instituted in honour to the Country Gods, V. 1. P. 144; it was celebrated in *January*, when all Country-Work generally ceases, and perhaps the Reason why we don't find it in the Calendar was, that it was not celebrated in the City, *Ib.* N. 23.
- PAGASÆ, is made to be the same City as *Demetrius*, by *Pliny*, but *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* make them two different Cities, V. 3. P. 397. N. 49.
- PAINTING, (*The Art of*) was first brought to *Rome* in the Year 451, V. 2. P. 306; a Piece of Painting in *Fresco*, is carried entire from *Lacedæmon* to *Rome* in the Year 693, V. 6. P. 64.
- PALÆPHARSALUS, a City of *Phthiotis* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
- PALÆPHATUS, a City of *Theffaly*, whose situation is not known, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
- PALANTIA, See *Palentia*.
- PALÆPOLIS, See *Palæpolitani*.
- PALÆPOLITANI, (*The*) a People so called from their City of *Palæpolis* in *Great Greece*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 56; P. 206; attack the *Romans*, P. 204; who declare War with them in form, P. 207; block up *Palæpolis*, and make themselves Masters of it, P. 209, 210.
- PALAMEDES, is thought by some to be the Inventor of Numbers, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21.
- PALATINE, (*Tribe*) *The*, See *Rhamnenses*.
- PALATINUS, (*The Hill*) was so called from *Pallantium*, *Evander's* capital City in *Arcadia*, from which he had been driven, V. 1. P. 7; P. 20. N. 72; it lay near the Hill *Capitolinus*, P. 39.
- PALENESS, (*The Goddess*). See *Fear*.
- PALENTIA, an ancient City which is now in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 571. N. 74; it was formerly the Capital of the Country of the *Vantai*, V. 5. P. 77. N. 48.
- PALERMO, a very important City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 583. N. 151; is taken by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; it was anciently called *Panormus*, V. 3. P. 467. N. 33.
- PALES, the Goddess of Shepherds, had a Festival instituted to her Honour at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 23. N. 84; a Description of the Celebration of this Festival at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 508. N. 93; it was held on the 21st Day of *April*, and called *Palilia*, or *Parilia*, *Ib.*
- PALESTRÆ, was the Name given to the Places, where the Youth exercised themselves in wrestling, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
- PALESTRINA, a City built on the Ruins of old *Præneste*, V. 1. P. 242. N. 27.
- PALICI, (*Dii*) the Origin of these pretended Gods who were worshipped in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267. N. 28; the City of *Palicia*, which stood on the Banks of the *Simæthus*, had its Name from them, *Ib.*
- PALILIA, or PARILIA, a Festival of the Shepherds, instituted in honour to the Goddess *Pales*, V. 1. P. 23. N. 84.
- PALINURUS, *Cape*, is in the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 21; there was also a City of this Name in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 283. N. 91.
- PALLIDASES, how differently used by the *Macedonians* and *Romans*, who greatly excelled the former in this kind of Fortification, V. 4. P. 71.
- PALLADIUMS, (*The*) were two Iron Statues of *Pallas*, one of which was a Copy of the other, V. 1. P. 11; the *Vestals* only had a Right to see them, *Ib.* N. 49; this Monument of Antiquity was held in great veneration, and therefore put under the Care of the *Vestals*, V. 2. P. 16. N. 63; a Collection of all the Accounts the Ancients have given us of this celebrated Relick, *Ib.*
- PALLANTIUM, the Capital of *Evander's* Dominions in *Arcadia*, and the Name of a little Town he built in *Latium*, V. 1. P. 7.
- PALLENE, the Name of a *Peninsula*, and City in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 430. N. 99.
- PALLIUM, The Make of this Garment, V. 3. P. 493. N. 108.
- PALMA, the capital City of the Island of *Majorca*, which is now called *Palma* from its Capital, V. 5. P. 157. N. 92.
- PALMATA, (*Tunica*). See *Tunica*.
- PALTUMBRIA, or POLTUMBRIA, the Name *Stephens* gives to the City of *Ænos* in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.
- PALUDAMENTUM, a sort of military Cloak in use among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 84. N. 101; was of the same Form as the *Roman Sagum*, and *Greek Chlamys*, V. 2. P. 143. N. 13; a Plate of the *Sagum* and *Paludamentum*, *Ib.*; the *Paludamentum*, or *Sagum*, and *Tunic* together, made a compleat military Habit, P. 346. N. 103.
- PALUMBINUM, a City whose true Situation is not known, V. 2. P. 366. N. 81.
- PAMISUS, (*The*) a River of *Thrace*, which falls into *The Peneus*, V. 4. P. 33. N. 91.



- PAMPATIUS, or PRIAMPATIUS, See *Ar-faces*.
- PAMPELUNA, in *Spain*, was, according to *Strabo*, founded by *Pompey*, V. 5. P. 522. N. 28.
- PAN, the tutelary God of the Flocks, V. 1. P. 7. N. 31; *Evander* builds a Temple to his Honour, and calls it *Lupercal*, *Ib.* N. 33; this God seems to have been the *Jupiter* of the *Greeks*, *Ib.* N. 31.
- PANARO, See *Scultenna*.
- PANDOSIA, a City of *Epirus*, V. 2. P. 213. N. 76; there was also another City of this Name, of which we have some Traces in the ancient Medals, P. 214. N. 78; some think there was an ancient City of this Name in *Calabria*, V. 3. P. 501. N. 133.
- PANÆTIUS, There were, according to *Suidas*, two Philosophers of this Name, distinguished by being called *Old* and *Young*, *Panætius*, V. 5. P. 62. N. 2.
- PANEGYRICKS, or Orations in praise of the Dead, used at *Funerals*. See *Funeral*.
- PANGÆUS, a Mountain in *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 422. N. 125.
- PANICK, See *Fright*.
- PANNONIA, The Extent and Bounds of this vast Country, according to the Ancients, V. 5. P. 188. N. 63.
- PANOPE, a City of *Phocis*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 64.
- PANSA, (*Quintus Apuleius*). See *Apuleius*.
- PANTAUCHUS, a Minister of *Perfes* King of *Macedon*, imposes on *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, in order to draw him into a War with *Rome*, V. 4. P. 443; brings the News of the Defeat of *Gentius*, P. 453; goes over to the *Romans*, P. 464.
- PANTICAPÆUM, a City of *European Sarmatia*, and not the same City as *Bosphorus*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 58.
- PANTOMIMES, Dancers among the *Romans*, who without speaking, perfectly well expressed by their Gestures only, whatever they had a Mind to represent to the Spectators, V. 2. P. 84. N. 9.
- PANYASUS, *The*, a River in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 71; *Ptolomy* says, *The Panyasus* watered the East of *Macedon*, and was also called *Genusus*, P. 447. N. 31.
- PAPHLAGONIA, the Situation and Extent of this Country of *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 131. N. 32; what may be conjectured concerning its first Sovereigns, P. 131. N. 37.
- PAPINUS, a Mountain near *Rhegium*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 7.
- PAPIRIA, See *Papyria*.
- PAPIRIAN, (*Code*). See *Code*.
- PAPIRIUS, draws up a Body of the Laws made from the Time of *Romulus* to that of *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 178; and this Collection is called *The Papirian Code*, *Ib.*
- PAPIRIUS, one of the four and twenty old Men who devoted themselves to the Gods, after the Battle of *The Allies*, strikes one of the *Gauls* who insulted him, and there-  
by provokes the *Gaul* to kill him and all his Companions, V. 2. P. 18.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Brutulus*). See *Brutulus*.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 323, V. 1. P. 532.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 370, V. 2. P. 47.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Lucius*) occasions the Abolition of the Law which empowered Creditors to seize their Debtors, and keep them in Irons, V. 2. P. 216.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 335, V. 1. P. 546; a second Time, in the Year 337, P. 548; and *Consul* in the Year 342, P. 553. N. 3.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 372, V. 2. P. 51; defeats the *Prænestini* who came to the Relief of *Velitra*, *Ib.*; is honoured with the *Tribuneship* a second Time, in the Year 374, P. 55.
- PAPIRIUS, (*Spurius*) the Nephew of *Lucius Papirius Cursor*, and Son of the great *Papirius*, shews his Regard to his Religion, by a relation he gives his Uncle of the *Auguries*, V. 2. P. 360.
- PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Caius*) is made *Prætor of Sardinia*, V. 4. P. 439.
- PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Caius*) *Tribune of the People* in 624, warmly contends for the Execution of *The Agrarian Law*, V. 5. P. 126; endeavours to get himself continued in the same Post of *Tribune*, which he had now held almost a Year, P. 127; is made one of the Commissioners for the Distribution of the Lands, P. 136; and at length promoted to the *Consulship* in 633, P. 176; begins his Office with accusing *Opimius* as a Criminal, for having suppressed the Conspiracy of *Caius Gracchus* by force of Arms, P. 178; sinks under the Prosecution carried on against him by *Lucius Crassus*, who afterwards became the most famous Orator in *Rome* of his Time, P. 180.
- PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Cneius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 640, V. 5. P. 194; was the Son of *Caius Carbo*, *Ib.* N. 80; has *Illyricum* for his Province, *Ib.*; succeeds ill in his Expedition against the *Cimbri*, P. 195.
- PAPIRIUS CARBO, (*Cneius*) is nominated *Consul* by *Cinna* for the Year 668, V. 5. P. 424; and continued in that Office for the Year 669, P. 433; by the Death of *Cinna* he becomes sole Master of the Republick, P. 436; but being forced to have new *Consuls* chosen, he gets two Men of his own Faction promoted to that Honour, P. 437; the Senate, at his Desire, declare *Sylla* an Enemy to his Country, *Ib.*; *Papirius* long makes War with *Sylla*, with ill Success, P. 438, 440, 442; he is made *Consul* a third Time in 671, P. 443; his Brother is massacred in *Rome* by Order of young *Marius*, *Ib.*; he is beaten by *Pompey*, P. 444; his Bravery and Cru-  
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- city in another Action, P. 446; growing desperate upon the ill Success of his Arms, he abandons his Country, and goes into *Africa*, P. 448; is proscribed by *Sylla*, P. 454; taken and put to Death by *Pompey*, P. 457; shews great pusillanimity when he comes to die, *Ib.*
- PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* a first Time in the Year 317, V. 1. P. 524; and a second Time, in the Year 326, P. 534.
- PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 384, V. 2. P. 67; and *Dictator* in 413, P. 171; and *Consul* in 417, P. 188. N. 14.
- PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 423, V. 2. P. 197.
- PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 312, V. 1. P. 516.
- PAPIRIUS CRASSUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Dictator* in the Year 421, V. 2. P. 193.
- PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36; a second Time in 369, P. 42; and a third Time, in 372, P. 51; and General of Horse by the *Dictator Papius Crassus*, in 413. P. 171.
- PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* a first Time in 420, V. 2. P. 192. N. 27; is made *Dictator* in 428, P. 218; his Character, *Ib.*; his Conduct with regard to the *Prætor* of *Præneste*, *Ib.*; he marches against the *Samnites*, when the *Auguries* were dubious, which obliges him to return to *Rome* to take new *Auspices*, *Ib.* N. 92; his Lieutenant General *Fabius*, fights the *Samnites* in his absence, contrary to his express Commands, P. 219; the *Dictator* therefore resolves to try him, P. 220; the Army mutiny in favour of the Offender, P. 221; who flees to *Rome* for Refuge, and the *Dictator* follows him thither, P. 222; what passed there with respect to this Affair, P. 223; the *Dictator*, at the entreaty of the People, pardons *Fabius*, P. 224; but deprives him of his Office of General of Horse, P. 225; fights the *Samnites* with Success, *Ib.*; regains the Affections of his Army, who resented his extreme Rigour to *Fabius*, *Ib.*; is continued *Dictator*, P. 226. N. 97; reduces the *Samnites* so that they dare not face him, but sue to him for a Peace, *Ib.*; his Victories are rewarded with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he is made *Consul* a second Time in 433, P. 242; nominates *Cornelius Lentulus Dictator*, who makes him his General of Horse, P. 249; he besieges *Luceria*, which had joined the *Samnites*, P. 250; gains a Victory over them, P. 252; takes *Luceria*, P. 253; and returns to *Rome*, where, tho' *Livy* asserts it, he does not obtain another *Triumph*, *Ib.*; *Manlius* makes him General of Horse a second Time, *Ib.*; he is chosen *Consul* a third Time in 434, *Ib.*; seizes *Satricum*, and triumphs a second Time at *Rome*, P. 254; his Character, P. 255; he is made *Consul* a fourth Time in 438, P. 258; and a fifth, in 440, P. 265; is again made *Dictator* in 444, P. 284; fights the *Samnites*, P. 287; beats them, P. 288; is again honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; when this great Man died is uncertain, P. 289.
- PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) the Son of the former, is chosen *Consul* in the Year 460, V. 2. P. 356; makes new Levies, P. 357; sets out for *Samnium*, *Ib.*; takes *Amiternum*, P. 358; harangues his Troops before he gives Battle, P. 359; wisely avoids the ill Consequences of a false Report which the *Augur* made to him, P. 361; gains a famous Victory over the *Samnites* near *Aquilonia*, P. 363; besieges *Sepinum*, P. 365; takes it by Assault, P. 366; returns to *Rome* and there enjoys the Honours of a magnificent *Triumph*, P. 367; consecrates the Temple of *Quirinus*, *Ib.*
- PAPIRIUS CURSOR, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 481, V. 2. P. 489; defeats the *Samnites*, *Bruttians*, and *Lucanians*, P. 494; seizes *Tarentum* and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 57; P. 495. N. 58; erects a Temple to the God *Consus*, and has his *Triumph* painted in it, P. 495, 540. N. 28.
- PAPIRIUS MASO, (*Caius*) the Son of *Lucius Cornelius* the *Pontifex Maximus*, and another of the same Name, who was one of the *Decemviri* who had the Care of the *Sylline Books*, both die at *Rome* in the Year 560, V. 3. P. 266. N. 39.
- PAPIRIUS MASO, (*Caius*) is accused of Oppressions and condemned, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85.
- PAPIRIUS MASO, (*Caius*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 522, and goes to make War in the Island of *Corfica*, V. 3. P. 17; which he entirely reduces, *Ib.*; is denied a *Triumph*, and makes himself amends for the Want of it, by marching in great Pomp, attended by his Army, to return solemn Thanks to *Jupiter*, in his Temple on *The Hill of Alba*, P. 18.
- PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 309, V. 1. P. 511; signs the Treaty between the *Ardeates* and the Republick, *Ib.*
- PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 331, V. 1. P. 541.
- PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 427, V. 2. P. 209.
- PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a young Roman, who grew famous for a false Story he told his Mother, in order to conceal from her the Secrets of the Senate which he had been acquainted with, V. 5. P. 312. N. 38.
- PAPISIUS, was a Name formerly given to the *Papirian Family*, V. 1. P. 512. N. 18.



- PAPUS, (*Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.  
 PAPUS, (*Marcus Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.  
 PAPUS, (*Publius Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.  
 PAPUS, (*Aponius*). See *Aponius*.  
 PAPYRIA, the Wife of *Paulus Æmilius*, is divorced by her Husband for her ill Temper, V. 4. P. 437.  
 PAPYRIUS, (*Manius*). See *Manius*.  
 PARACHELOIS, There were two Cities so called near the River *Achelous*, from which they probably had their Name, V. 4. P. 283. N. 24.  
 PARIS, (*The City of*) was originally only a Village in an Island in the River *Seine*, V. 6. P. 147. N. 59.  
 PARMA, a sort of Buckler, V. 2. P. 95. N. 33.  
 PARNASSUS, a famous Mountain in *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 368. N. 29.  
 PAROS, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, V. 4. P. 13. N. 32.  
 PARRICIDES, were punished at *Rome*, by being sown up alive in Ox-Hides, and thrown into the Sea, V. 1. P. 177. N. 87; this is confirmed by the eleventh *Law* of the sixth *Table*, which enacts, That they shall be thrown in like manner into the River, P. 453; this Law is again revived, or rather put in execution, in the Year 632, V. 5. P. 282.  
 PARSTRYMONIANS, a People of *Macedon*, so called, because they lived near the River *Strymon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 14.  
 PARTHENIA, the capital City of the *Partheni*, a People of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 172. N. 152.  
 PARTHENIUS, a Mountain which borders on *Arcadia* and *Argolis* in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 118. N. 95.  
 PARTHENIUS, (*The*) a River which rises near the Frontiers of *Bitynia* and *Paphlagonia*, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea, V. 5. P. 392. N. 2.  
 PARTHIA, an Account of this Country, and its Inhabitants, V. 6. P. 128.  
 PARTHIANS, (*The Kingdom of the*) an Account of the Rise and Progress of this Monarchy, which was so formidable to the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 322. N. 59.  
 PARTHINI, (*The*) a People who inhabited a District of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 483. N. 71.  
 PARTHUS, a City which the ancient Geographers place in *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 22. N. 48.  
 PARTHUS, a City in *Africa*, mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 3. P. 551. N. 110.  
 PASSARO, a City in the Country of the *Molossi*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 40.  
 PATARA, a City of *Lycia*, famous for the Oracles which *Apollo* uttered there, V. 4. P. 99. N. 46; it bordered on the Sea of *Lycia*, near the Mouth of the *Xanthus*, P. 203. N. 16; is attacked by *Mithridates*, and said to have been saved by *Apollo*, V. 5. P. 398.  
 PATARUS, the Son of *Apollo*, was honoured  
 at *Patara* and *Delphi*, where that God uttered his Oracles, V. 4. P. 203. N. 16.  
 PATOREANS, (*The*) a People who inhabited the north Part of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 387. N. 13.  
 PATRÆ, an ancient City of *Achaia* in *Peloponnesus*, V. 4. P. 154. N. 169; situated on *The Gulph of Corinth*, P. 641. N. 57.  
 PATRATUS, (*Pater*) an Appellation given to that *Fecialis*, who was deputed to make Treaties of Peace, or proclaim War in Form, V. 1. P. 66. N. 52; the Ceremonies he was obliged to use in the Discharge of his Office, *Id. Ib.*  
 PATRES, or *Fathers*, had an absolute Power given them over their Children by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 29. N. 104; but *Numa* restrained it, P. 70. See *Fathers*.  
 PATRICIAN, (*Families*) a Title given to the six *Alban* Families, to whom *Tullus* gave Places in the Senate, V. 1. P. 91.  
 PATRICIANS, (*The*) at *Rome*, were, strictly speaking, only those who were descended from *Senatorial* Families, tho' the Title is often used in a more general Sense, V. 1. P. 26. N. 92.  
 PATRONIS, a City which bordered on Mount *Parnassus*, V. 5. P. 411. N. 62.  
 PATRONS, (*The*) among the *Romans*, were the richest of the *Citizens*, who kept as it were a middle Rank between the Dignity of the Senators, and the Meanness of the Populace, V. 1. P. 26; their Business, as *Patrons*, was to draw up the Contracts of their *Clients*, extricate them out of Difficulties, and guard them against the Designs of the Crafty, *Ib.*; the *Senatorial* Character and that of *Patron* were at first incompatible, *Ib.* N. 92; whole Cities and Provinces had their particular *Patrons* at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 257; Conquerors often made themselves *Patrons* of the Cities they subdued, and transmitted this *Patronage* as an hereditary Title to their Children, V. 3. P. 333. N. 51.  
 PAULUS, (*The Basilica of*). See *Æmilius*.  
 PAULUS, (*Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.  
 PAULUS, (*Lucius Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.  
 PAUSISTRATUS, the chief Magistrate of the *Rhodians*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4; defeats the *Macedonians*, *Id. Ib.* Col. 2; when Admiral of the *Rhodian* Fleet, he suffers himself to be over-reached by the Artifices of *Polyxenides*, (the Admiral of *Antiochus's* Fleet) who falls suddenly on that of the *Rhodians*, kills *Pausistratus*, and then takes the whole Fleet, P. 199, 201.  
 PAY, (*The*) of a *Roman* Soldier was no more in *Polybius's* Time, than two *Oboli*, or about two Pence *English* to a Foot Soldier; four *Oboli*, or a Groat, to a *Centurion*, and six, or about six Pence to an Horseman, V. 1. P. 561. N. 12; it was not till the Year 347, that the *Romans* gave their Soldiers any pay at all, and then they began with the Foot, *Ib.*; and in the Year 350, began to pay the Horse, P. 568;  
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- and in the Year 352, the *Tribunes of the People* propose a Law for abolishing the Taxes which were laid to raise the Pay for the Soldiers, P. 573.
- PEACE, between *Rome* and *Carthage*, is advised by *Hannibal*, V. 4. P. 558; treated of with the *Roman Senate* by some Ambassadors of *Carthage*, P. 565; concluded by a Decree of the *Roman People*, P. 567; and the Articles of it put in Execution by the sole Care and Conduct of *Scipio*, P. 568.
- PEACE, (*The Goddess*) has a Temple without the Walls of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 74; is represented on the *Roman Medals* in different Postures, and with different Symbols, V. 3. P. 558. N. 27; the *Tribune Clodius* dedicates to this Goddess and *Liberty*, all the Ground in *Rome*, on which *Cicero's House* stood, before he demolished it, V. 6. P. 84. N. 84.
- PECUNIA, the Name given to the first Money which appeared in *Rome*, because the Figures of three Animals (*Pecus*) were stamped upon it, V. 1. P. 150. N. 40.
- PEDANIUS, (*Titus*) performs an Act of great Valour, at the attack of *Hanno's Camp* by the *Romans*, near *Beneventum*, and is rewarded for it, V. 3. P. 279.
- PEDARII SENATORES, or PEDANII JUDICES, were Senators, who had the Cognizance only of Causes of small Moment, and were so called because they gave Judgment standing, or because chosen out of the young Senators, who gave their Opinions by walking to that side of the House where the Senators sat, who were of the same Side of the Question, V. 5. P. 109. N. 78. Col. 2.
- PEDICULI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 195. N. 35; who inhabited a Canton of *La Pouille*, or *Apulia*, near the present *Bari*, V. 5. P. 353. N. 157.
- PEDUCEIUS, (*Sextus*) exclaims vehemently against two *Vestals* for their Incontinence, V. 5. P. 191; and gets them punished, P. 192.
- PEDUM, an ancient City, which probably stood between *Tusculum*, *Tibur*, and *Lavicum*, V. 2. P. 317. N. 111; is besieged by *Tiberius Æmilius*, P. 171; taken by assault by *Furius Camillus*, P. 173; and becomes a *Roman Municipium*, P. 175.
- PELAGONIA, a Name common to a City, and a little District in *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 28; it was also given to two little Cantons in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60; one District of this Name was also called *Tripolitis*, from the three Cities of *Azores*, *Dolyche*, and *Pythium*, P. 424. N. 88.
- PELAGONIA, a District of a very large Country in *Macedon*, which was called *Pæonia*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 5.
- PELASGI, (*The*) who came from *Greece* to *Italy*, to assist the *Aborigenes*, returned for the most part into *Greece*, V. 1. P. 6; and there retained the Name of *Tyrrheni*, *Ib.*; the *Pelasgi* came originally from *Peloponnesus*, from whence they were driven out by the *Caretes* and *Leleges*, V. 2. P. 188. N. 13.
- PELASGIOTIS, or PELARGIA, a Province of old *Theffaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3; P. 397. N. 48.
- PELIADIS, a little Island called *Columbaria* by the *Latins*, V. 2. P. 609. N. 52.
- PELIGNI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Italy*, V. 2. P. 346. N. 100; who lived in *Hither Abruzzo*, V. 3. P. 100. N. 55; some of them in the *Latin Army* give Proofs of an heroic Intrepidity, P. 278, 279; their Country lay between the Rivers *Pesaro* and *Sangro*, P. 464. N. 18; V. 5. P. 336.
- PELLA, a City of *Macedon*, in which *Alexander the Great* was born, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27; and which was the Residence of the Kings of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 463; a Description of this City, P. 467.
- PELEA, a City of the Province of *Decapolis*, in *Palestine*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 75.
- PELENE, a City of *Achadia Propria*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 102.
- PELLINA, or PELLINEA, a City of *Æstiotis*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 8; is taken by the *Romans*, in 562, *Ib.*
- PELLINA, a City near the Country of the *Deuriopes* and *Dassaretæ*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 77.
- PELLIUM, or PELIUM, a City of *Macedon*, on the Coasts of the Lake *Lychnis*, V. 4. P. 32. N. 85.
- PELOPIDAS, the best Orator in the Court of *Mithridates*, is sent by that Prince to the *Roman Deputies* in the East, V. 5. P. 393; makes a long Harangue to them, *Ib.*; in answer to which, they only with a true *Roman Pride*, order him to be gone, P. 394.
- PELOPONNESUS, a great *Peninsula*, adjoining to *Greece*, now known by the Name of *The Morea*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 37.
- PELOPS, the Son of *Lycurgus*, and King of *Lacedæmon*, is deprived both of his Crown and Life, by the cruel Tyrant *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 122. N. 107.
- PELORUM, Cape, a Promontory in *Sicily*, so called from one *Pelorus*, who was killed by *Hannibal*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 2.
- PELORUS, (*The*) a River in *Asiatick Iberia*, V. 5. P. 571. N. 37.
- PELUSIUM, one of the chief Cities in *Lower Egypt*, V. 4. P. 364. N. 27; some Moderns by mistake confound it with *Damiatta*, V. 6. P. 112. N. 168.
- PEMENI, a People who formerly inhabited Part of *The Ardennes* in *France*, V. 6. P. 102.
- PENATES, (*Dii The*), were chiefly the two *Palladiums*, which were also called *The Gods of Samothrace*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 46; the *Romans* also gave them the Appellation of *Potes Dii*, or *the Powerful Gods*, and *Varro* says the denomination of *Great Gods*.



- Gods* was appropriated to them, P. 115 ; A Medal of the *Sulpician* Family, on which are represented the two *Dii Penates* which *Aeneas* brought with him into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 16.
- PENESTÆ, (*The*) a People who anciently possessed the western Part of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 403. N. 46 ; near *Illyricum*, P. 420. N. 79.
- PENEUS, (*The*) a River which watered the Territory of the *Eleans*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 5 ; it was also called *The Araxes*, and falls into *The Thermaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 41 ; after it has run through *Theffaly*, V. 6. P. 221. N. 111.
- PENNUS, (*Junius*). See *Junius*.
- PENNUS, (*Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.
- PENNUS, (*Aulus Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.
- PENTAPOLIS OF AFRICA, *The*, was the Country which lay between *Egypt* and the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, V. 3. P. 145. N. 71 ; it was so called from the five Cities of *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemais*, and *Apollonia*, which were in it, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.
- PENTUI, (*The*) a People who possessed a Canton near *Bovianum*, V. 2. P. 376. N. 57 ; in *Samnium*, V. 3. P. 95. N. 40.
- PEOPLE, (of *Rome*) *The*, being enraged against the *Patricians*, retire to the Hill *Janiculus*, V. 2. P. 407 ; but are brought back to the City by the prudent Management of the *Dictator Fabius*, P. 408.
- PEPARETHOS, an Island in *The Archipelago*, its Situation, different Names, and the Nature of its Soil, V. 3. P. 396. N. 43.
- PERA, (*Marcus Junius*). See *Junius*.
- PERÆA, a Name common to several little Countries in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 63.
- PERÆA, a Province of *Caria* in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.
- PERÆA, a City of *Myfia*, which was an ancient Colony of the Inhabitants of *Mitylene*, V. 4. P. 206. N. 22.
- PERANTHOS, a Hill near *Ambracia*, on which the *Ambracians* built a Fortrefs, V. 4. P. 230. N. 69.
- PERENNA, (*Anna*) *Dido's* Sister, was worshipped at *Carthage* as a Goddess, V. 2. P. 527. N. 12.
- PERGA, a City on the Banks of the River *Cestrius*, V. 4. P. 251. N. 110.
- PERGULA CANALITIA, a military Machine made use of by the *Romans* in Sieges, V. 3. P. 130.
- PERGAMUS, a City of *Great Phrygia*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 8 ; the *Æra* of the Foundation of the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, and a short Account of it, V. 5. P. 105. N. 71 ; its Magnificence was very great for that Age, P. 106. N. 75. Col. 2.
- PERJURY, was punished with Death by the *Romans*, according to the 11th Law of the XIth Table, V. 1. P. 467.
- PERICLES, *Diodorus* and *Plutarch* are mistaken in making him the Inventor of the *Catapultæ* and *Balistæ*, V. 2. P. 429. N. 48. Col. 2.
- PERINTHUS, a City of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 62. N. 68 ; a Medal of this ancient City is in being, on which there is a *Hercules*, *Ib.*
- PERIPLUS OF HANNO, (*The*) is not thought his, but the Work of some later Author, V. 2. P. 527. N. 13.
- PERMANINI, (*Lares*). See *Lares*.
- PEROLA, the Son of *Pacuvius*, forms a Plot, to kill *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 144 ; but his Father *Pacuvius*, by his Intreaties, prevails on him, not to put it in execution, P. 145.
- PERPERNA, (*Caius*) is defeated in the War with the *Allies*, and deprived of the Command of the Army, V. 5. P. 340.
- PERPERNA, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 623, V. 5. P. 133 ; and has the Conduct of the War against *Aristonicus*, *Ib.* ; whom he utterly defeats, P. 134 ; and takes Prisoner, P. 135 ; but a sudden Death at *Pergamus*, robs him of the Honours his Victory would naturally have procured him, *Ib.* ; the *Romans* shew themselves basely ungrateful with Regard to the Father of this great Man, *Ib.*
- PERPERNA, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 661, V. 5. P. 317.
- PERPERNA, (*Marcus*) *Censor* in the Year 667, declares openly for *Cinna*, V. 5. P. 417. N. 73 ; P. 456 ; and fights in *Spain* under *Sertorius*, P. 484 ; *Pompey* gains the Superiority over him, P. 490 ; *Metellus* defeats him, P. 491 ; his Jealousy breaks off the good Understanding between him and *Sertorius*, P. 504 ; he gets *Sertorius* assassinated in a very cowardly manner, P. 506 ; and causes himself to be proclaimed Head of the *Lusitanians* in his Room, *Ib.* ; the Discovery of *Sertorius's* Will, who had by it given all his Estate to *Perperna*, makes him extremely hated, *Ib.* ; and he is taken Prisoner by *Pompey*, who cuts off his Head, P. 507.
- PERRÆBIA, a little District of *Pelasgiotis*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 48 ; which lay in the most eastern Part of that Province, V. 4. P. 33. N. 90 ; this Name was also common to a Country in *Theffaly*, and a little Province in *Ætolia*, P. 184. N. 32 ; P. 453. N. 42.
- PERSEPOLIS, See *Elymais*.
- PERSES, the Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25 ; is sent by his Father to guard the Passes of *Pelagonia*, P. 25, 28 ; afterwards recalled by *Philip* with his Detachment, P. 29 ; tho' only *Philip's* natural Son, P. 301. N. 55 ; he exasperates his Father against his Brother *Demetrius*, who was legitimate, P. 310 ; accuses him of Fratricide, P. 312 ; and at length prevails on his Father to destroy him, P. 320 ; after the Death of *Demetrius*, *Perfes* usurps the Authority and Office of King, P. 337 ; *Philip* discovers that he was the Au-



Author of the Calumnies which brought *Demetrius* to the Grave, P. 338 ; and to punish him for his *Fratricide*, would fain deprive him of the Throne, *Ib.* ; but *Philip* fails of his Design, and *Perfes* having timely notice of the Death of *Philip*, causes himself to be crowned King of *Macedon*, P. 339 ; puts *Antigonus* his Competitor to Death, P. 340 ; privately makes Preparations for a War with the *Romans*, P. 351 ; marries *Laodicea*, *Ib.* ; out of Avarice neglects to secure the *Bastarnæ* in his Interest, P. 353 ; gives the *Romans* great Umbrage, P. 356 ; the *Ætolians* inform the *Roman* Senate of all the Steps he takes to gain the *Greek* Nations over to his Interest, P. 361 ; and King *Eumenes* does the same, P. 366 ; in consequence of this, the Senate give the Ambassadors of *Perfes* a cold Reception, P. 367 ; upon which they run into great Excess in their Speeches, *Ib.* ; *Perfes* attempts to get *Eumenes* assassinated, *Ib.* ; but fails of his Design, at least in part, P. 368 ; endeavours to prevail on a rich Citizen of *Bründusium* to poison some *Roman* Generals, *Ib.* ; *Rome* at last, resolves to declare War with him, P. 369 ; he sends a new Embassy to *Rome* to divert this Blow, P. 370 ; the Senate order his Ambassadors to leave *Rome* immediately, *Ib.* ; and declare War with him in form, P. 374 ; the Friends that supported him fall off from him, P. 378 ; he has an interview with two Deputies whom the *Romans* sent to *Thessaly*, P. 380 ; what passed at this Interview, P. 381 ; and the Result of it, *Ib.* ; the *Romans* draw off most of the *Greek* Cities from *Perfes*, P. 382 ; who holds a Council, to deliberate what is to be done, P. 386 ; and at last resolves on War, and gives Orders accordingly, *Ib.* ; harangues his Troops, P. 387 ; takes the Field, P. 388 ; his Expeditions, P. 388, 389 ; he comes and insults the *Romans* in their Camp, P. 390 ; gains a considerable Advantage over them, P. 391 ; but does not make any use of it, P. 392 ; on the contrary, by the Advice of his most faithful Counsellors, he sends to the *Consul* *Licinius* to desire a Peace, P. 393 ; which is denied him, *Ib.* ; he attempts to set fire to the *Roman* Camp, but without Success, P. 394 ; succeeds better in an attack upon some *Roman* Foragers, P. 395 ; but this Action in the end, proves fatal to him, P. 396 ; he returns to *Pella*, his Capital, *Ib.* ; from thence goes to defend *Cotys*, who is attacked in his own Territories by *Eumenes*, P. 400 ; solicits the *Bastarnæ* to join him, P. 402 ; marches to the Frontiers of *Illyricum*, P. 418 ; takes *Uscana*, *Ib.* ; and *Æneum* by Assault, P. 419 ; sends Ambassadors to *Gentius*, who is irresolute, to fix him, P. 418 ; but his own Avarice prevents his Success, P. 420 ; enters *Ætolia*, P. 421 ; and gains great Honour by this Expedition, P. 422 ;

shuts up all the Passes into *Macedon* against the *Romans*, P. 424 ; but is so unactive, that they force their Way into his Kingdom, which fills him with dread, P. 426 ; and his first Care is to secure his Treasures, *Ib.* ; he suffers the *Roman* Army, who had advanced too far into his Territories, to escape, P. 428 ; puts two of his most faithful Officers to Death, for only doing their Duty faithfully, P. 430 ; and makes some advances towards procuring a Peace with the *Romans*, P. 433 ; but his Avarice is his Ruin, P. 441 ; he refuses a Reinforcement of 20000 *Gauls* which are offered him, for fear of emptying his Coffers, P. 442 ; other Instances of his Avarice and Impositions on *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, P. 443 ; and *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, P. 444 ; he offers *Antiochus* to join against the *Romans*, but to no purpose, P. 445 ; but his Negotiations with the *Rhodians* succeed, and they are prevailed on, partly by Violence, and partly by their Hatred to the *Romans*, to join him, *Ib.* ; he commits Hostilities against *Eumenes*, P. 446 ; shuts up all the Passes through which the *Romans* can enter his Dominions, P. 452 ; nevertheless, they force their Way into them, P. 453 ; which greatly embarrasses him, P. 454 ; he triumphs upon a pretended Advantage which he thinks he has gained over *Paulus Æmilius*, P. 456 ; an Eclipse of the Moon fills his Troops with Consternation, P. 457 ; he is forced to fight sooner than he intended, P. 459 ; a Description of the Battle, P. 460 ; he abandons his Troops in the middle of it, *Ib.* ; and they, after a vigorous Resistance, are routed, P. 461 ; he loses 25000 Men in this Action, P. 462 ; leaves *Pydna*, and retires to *Pella*, P. 463 ; his Adventures in his Flight, *Ib.* N. 56 ; as soon as he arrives at his Palace, he puts his most faithful Ministers to Death, P. 464 ; carries away all the Riches from *Pella*, and goes to *Amphipolis*, *Ib.* ; there harangues the few People he has left about him, P. 465 ; leaves that City, and gives the *Cretans* a fresh Proof of his Avarice, *Ib.* ; retires to *Samothrace*, P. 466 ; sends an Embassy to *Paulus Æmilius*, P. 468 ; kills *Evander* the most faithful of all his Ministers, P. 470 ; after having first employed him to assassinate King *Eumenes*, P. 469 ; thinks of leaving *Samothrace*, where he is not safe, P. 470 ; a *Cretan* Merchant, who undertakes to convey him to *Demetrium*, robs him of his Treasures, *Ib.* ; he surrenders himself to the *Prætor* *Oelavius*, P. 471 ; who carries him to *Amphipolis*, *Ib.* ; the *Consul* has him brought to his Camp, *Ib.* ; what passed at their meeting, P. 472 ; *Perfes* is closely confined, P. 497 ; the three Factions which divided *Greece* during the War with *Macedon*, were *The Perfesites*, *The Romanites*, and *The Indifferents*, P. 499 ;



- P. 499; which is made a Republick independent of the *Roman Senate*, *Ib.*; *Perfes* is carried to *Rome*, P. 503; there adorns his Conqueror's *Triumph*, P. 509, 510; and is afterwards banished to *Alba* in the Country of the *Marfi*, P. 513; where he perishes with Want, P. 513, 521; his Character, P. 522; an Impostor named *Andriscus*, calls himself the Son of *Perfes*, and as such claims the Inheritance of his Dominions, P. 562, 575.
- PERSER, an Impostor, who pretends to be the Son of the late King *Perfes*, claims the Throne of *Macedon*, V. 5. P. 62.
- PERSIAN, (*Order of Pillars*) *The*, or rather Statues, was invented by the *Greeks*, in contempt of the *Persians* whom they had conquered, and who represented by these Statues the Posture of Slaves, ready to sink under the Weight of the Buildings which they supported, V. 4. P. 118. N. 97.
- PERSIUS, (*Caius*) makes a vigorous Sally from the Castle of *Tarentum*, on the *Carthaginians*, puts them to Flight, and kills a great many of their Men, V. 3. P. 338.
- PERTUSINI, a Name which *Andrew of Po-ci* gives to the *Bargusii*, V. 3. P. 59. N. 16.
- PERUSIA, one of the most considerable Cities in the twelve *Lucumonies* of *Hebruria*, V. 2. P. 282. N. 86.
- PESSINUS, a City bordering on *Phrygia* and *Galatia*, V. 3. P. 475. N. 43; and so called from the Greek Verb *πεσών*, to fall down, P. 477. N. 54.
- PESTUM, a maritime City in *Italy*, called *Possidonia* by the *Greeks*, where *Alexander King of Epirus* made a descent, V. 2. P. 194. N. 29. See *Pæstum*.
- PETASUS, a sort of Hat with broad Brims, which the *Romans* wore when they travelled, V. 3. P. 220. N. 26. A Medal on which we have the Figure of one, P. 220.
- PETELIA, or PETILIA, a City of old *Bruttium*, founded, as is supposed, by *Philofetes*, V. 3. P. 160. N. 109; its Inhabitants signalize their Fidelity to the *Romans*, P. 160, 161; the Situation of this City seems to agree with that of the present *Belcastro*, P. 387. N. 19; between *Cortona* and *Squillaci*, P. 501. N. 130.
- PETELINE, (*Wood*) the, stood at the bottom of the Hill *Viminalis*, V. 2. P. 49.
- PETELIUS, a Tribune of the People in the Year 311, prosecutes three *Patricians*, whom the Senate send Commissioners to *Ardea*, to restore a Territory which the Republick had unjustly adjudged to belong to her, V. 1. P. 516; his turbulent Spirit, *Ib.*; he in vain endeavours to get Lands distributed among the poor Citizens, *Ib.*
- PETILIUS, two Tribunes of the People of this Name, prosecute *Scipio Africanus*, V. 4. P. 261.
- PETILIUS, (*Quintus*) is chosen *Decemvir* for Vol. VI.
- the Year 303, V. 1. P. 463; and has the Command of a *Legion* in the Army appointed to march against the *Sabines*, P. 476.
- PETILLIUS SPURINUS, (*Quintus*) is made Consul in the Year 577. V. 4. P. 349; a remarkable Accident in the Sacrifice he offered upon taking Possession of his Office, *Ib.*; he is ordered to make War in *Liguria*, *Ib.*; and is said to have foretold his own Death, without knowing it, P. 350; is killed, *Ib.*
- PETITARUS, (*The*) a River, which most probably was near *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 422. N. 84.
- PETRA, its Situation, V. 4. P. 283. N. 22; it was the Capital of *Arabia Petrea*, V. 5. P. 584. N. 72.
- PETREIUS, (*Marcus*) defeats the Army of *Catiline*, who is killed in the Battle, V. 6. P. 38, 39; makes a smart Reply to *Cæsar*, upon his ordering his *Lictors* to carry *Cato* to Prison, P. 67; is sent by *Pompey* to govern *The Spains* in his Room, P. 127; signally shews his Attachment to *Pompey* in the Civil Wars, P. 194; commands under him in *Hither Spain*, P. 197; hinders his Colleague *Afranius* from surrendering himself up to *Cæsar*, P. 201; but is soon after forced to surrender up himself, *Afranius*, and his whole Army, P. 202.
- PHACIUM, a City of *Pelasgiotis*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 6.
- PHÆBEUM, a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*, V. 4. P. 127. N. 115; but *Meursius* thinks that by *Phæbeum* in this Place of *Livy*, is meant *Ephebeum*, which signified an Academy, or *Gymnasium*, in *Lacedæmon*, *Ib.*
- PHÆCAS, or PHÆCEDUM, a City of *Thefaly*, V. 4. P. 34. N. 94.
- PHÆNEAS, the Chief of the *Ætolians*, speaks with some warmth against *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 63; to which the King makes a very severe Answer, P. 64; he endeavours to persuade the *Ætolians* not to consent to the Peace which *Flaminius* is inclined to grant *Philip*, P. 77; whom he treats with great Freedom, P. 78; but he is forced, after the Defeat of *Antiochus*, to intreat the *Romans* to grant a Peace to his Nation, P. 181.
- PHÆNICE, a City which some have taken for *Adrianople*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 38; but it stood in *Chaonia*, a Province of *Epirus*, V. 3. P. 20. N. 38; P. 483. N. 74.
- PHÆNICIA, properly speaking, was the maritime Part of *Syria*; most Geographers make it extend along the *Mediterranean*, from the River *Eleutherus* to *Pelusium* in *Egypt*, V. 4. P. 6. N. 13.
- PHÆNICUS, a Port belonging to the Territory of *Erythrea*, V. 4. P. 187. N. 37.
- PHÆSTUM, a City belonging to *Æstiotis*, V. 4. P. 173. N. 6.



- PHALANA**, a City of *Pelagiotis*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 21.
- PHALANX**, (*Macedonian*) *The*, its Form and Inconveniencies, V. 2. P. 162. N. 45; a full Description of it, and their manner of fighting, P. 433. N. 66.
- PHALARA**, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 52.
- PHALARICA**, or **FALARICA**, a defensive Weapon which the *Saguntines* used with Success, when their City was besieged by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 48. N. 110.
- PHALARIS**, the famous Bull which this Tyrant had made to be the Instrument of his Cruelty, was brought to *Agrigentum*, after the Destruction of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 629.
- PHALASIA**, a Cape on the eastern Coast of *Eubœa*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 113.
- PHALERIA**, there were two Cities of this Name in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 40.
- PHALEROS**, an ancient Port of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 400.
- PHAMEAS**, the General of all the *Carthaginian* Cavalry, greatly incommodes the *Romans* in the Siege of *Carthage*, V. 4. P. 597; *Scipio* gains him over, P. 608; he goes to *Rome*, P. 609.
- PHANÆ**, a Port in the Island of *Cbios*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 35.
- PHANAGORIA**, a City of *Asiatick Sarmatia*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 57.
- PHANATES**, a Name which some Authors give to the City of *Phenice*, V. 3. P. 483. N. 74.
- PHANIUM**, a City on the eastern Bank of *The Peneus* in *Pelagiotis*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
- PHANOTEA**, a City of *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 52. N. 47.
- PHANOTE**, There was a Fortrefs of this Name in *Epirus*, and a City of this Name in *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 421. N. 81.
- PHARNACES**, the Son of *Mitbridates*, draws his Father's Troops into a Rebellion against him, V. 5. P. 580; forces the old King to kill himself, P. 581; sends his Body to *Pompey*, P. 582. N. 63; who rewards the Son for his Parricide, *Ib.*; declares him King of *The Bosphorus*, V. 6. P. 44; and makes him marry the Daughter of King *Deiotarus*, *Ib.*
- PHAROS**, an Island now subject to the *Venetians*, and called *Lefina* by the Natives, V. 3. P. 21. N. 46.
- PHARSALIA**, a Plain famous for the Victory which *Cæsar* there gained over *Pompey*, and thereby became Master of the World, V. 6. P. 222; a description of that important Battle, P. 224. *Éc.*
- PHARSALUS**, or **PHARSALAB**, a City on the Banks of *The Enipeus* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 75; P. 78. N. 113.
- PHARYLUS**, (*The*) a River thought to have been the same with *The Helicon*, and called *Baphyras* by *Pausanias*, V. 4. P. 440. N. 10.
- PHASELIS**, a maritime City, which some place in *Cilicia*, others in *Pamphylia*, and some in *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 24; it gave Name to a sort of Brigantine invented and used by the Corsairs who settled in the Ports of *Cilicia*, and was called *Phaselus*, *Ib.*
- PHASELITÆ**, *The*, or Inhabitants of *Phaselis* were so poor, that they had nothing better to offer to their Gods than salted Fish; whence the Proverb *Sacrificium Phaselitarum*, to signify a Thing of little or no Value, V. 5. P. 494. N. 81.
- PHASIS**, *The*, a River of *Colchis*, now *Mingrelia*, on the Banks of which stood a City of the same Name which is no longer in being, V. 5. P. 320. N. 54.
- PHELISTIO**, Governour of *Acradina*, in *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, is cruelly murdered by the Inhabitants, V. 3. P. 261.
- PHENEUS**, an ancient City of *Peloponnesus*, V. 3. P. 428. N. 145.
- PHERÆ**, a City of *Magnesia*, V. 4. P. 71.
- PHIDIAS**, the most famous Statuary in old *Greece*, V. 4. P. 469. N. 61.
- PHILA**, a City of *Picria*, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 32.
- PHILIP**, King of *Macedon*, resolves to enter into a League with *Hannibal* against the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 161; sends an Embassy to him, P. 171; he was then only twenty Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 145; and sends a second Embassy to him, P. 178; the Senate of *Rome* carry the War into his Dominions, P. 179; he marches out of his Kingdom to make War on the *Romans*, P. 224; takes *Oricum*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* plunder his Camp, cut his Troops in pieces, and force him to return to his own Dominions, *Ib.*; he makes fresh Preparations to go into *Italy*, P. 313; the *Ætolians*, *Romans*, *Lacedæmonians*, and several other Nations, enter into a Confederacy against him, P. 318; which makes him resolve to turn his Arms against the *Greeks*, *Ib.*; he makes incursions into *Illyricum*, and *Thrace* and *Media*, *Ib.*; besieges *Topiris*, P. 319; takes it, and returns to his own Territories, where he thinks his Presence necessary, *Ib.*; *Hannibal*, by his Intrigues sets him more against the *Romans*, P. 395; he sends Troops to strengthen the Garrison of *Peperethus*, which King *Attalus* was ready to besiege, P. 396; takes other Measures to cover the Countries of his Allies, P. 397; endeavours to raise a Party and Divisions in the Diet of the Nations which were entered into a League with the *Romans* against him, *Ib.*; lays waste the Territory of the *Enians*, *Ib.* N. 48; beats the *Ætolian* Troops twice, *Ib.*; receives Ambassadors from King *Ptolemy Philopator*, P. 398. N. 54; strengthens the Ports of *Eubœa* with good Troops against the attacks of *Attalus*, P. 399; the Citizens of *Argos* do him the Honour to appoint him to preside at *The Heræan Games*, *Ib.* N. 61; after discharging that Office, he goes to the general



general Diet of the Nations of Greece, P. 400; and there imprudently suffers his warmth to carry him too far, P. 402; retires to *Argos*, *Ib.*; assists at *The Nemean Games*, during the Celebration of which, he undertakes an Expedition against the *Romans*, which does him much Honour, *Ib.*; he carries his Debauchery to great Excess, P. 403; and is punished for it by the ill Success of his Arms, *Ib.*; goes into *Theffaly* to prevent the ill Effects of a Revolt, which was resolved on there, P. 404; he is forced to encamp under *Demetrius*, P. 421; sends a Detachment from his Army to strengthen the Garrison of *Peparethus*, and another to assist the *Bæotians*, *Ib.*; comes to the Relief of *Cholcis*, which the *Romans* and *Attalus* are preparing to besiege, P. 425; obliges *Attalus* to retire in haste from *Cynus*, which he had lately made himself Master of, *Ib.*; takes some Cities of little Consequence from the *Ætolian Confederates*, P. 426; forces *Machanidas*, King of *Lacedæmon*, to lay aside his Design of making War with the *Eleans*, P. 426, 428; makes a descent on the Borders of *Ætolia*, P. 429; and after several Incursions, returns to *Macedon*, *Ib.*; the Republick of *Carthage* endeavours to prevail on him to side with her against the *Romans*, P. 468; he forces the *Ætolians* to sue to him for a Peace, P. 483; the *Romans*, to make a diversion, raise him up Enemies in his own Dominions, *Ib.*; he endeavours to come to a Reconciliation with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; obtains a Truce for two Months, P. 484; which is followed by a Peace, *Ib.*; but *Philip*, at the pressing Instances of the *Carthaginians*, breaks it, P. 533; his Ambassadors arrive at *Rome*, P. 563; are brought to the Senate, P. 564; who make them a very cold Answer to the Complaints they make against some *Roman* Generals, P. 565; the *Rhodians* inform the *Romans*, that *Philip* is soliciting some Cities of *Asia* to join him against them, V. 4. P. 3; the *Athenians* come to *Rome* to demand Succours against him, P. 4; their Complaints; the Decree of the Senate concerning their Demands, and the Declaration of War with *Philip*, *Ib.*; the *Comitia* of the People at first declare against this War, *Ib.*; *Philip's* new enterprizes against the Allies of the *Romans*, P. 10; he makes War with the *Athenians*, P. 12; *Philocles* one of his Generals, lays their Territories waste, P. 13; makes himself Master of *Maronea*, *Enos*, and several other Cities in the *Chersonesus*, P. 14; besieges *Abydos*, *Ib.*; the *Abydians* signalize themselves by their Despair and Cruelty, P. 16; *Philip* takes their City by Force, and plunders it of all its Riches, *Ib.*; the taking of this City is the signal of War between him and the *Romans*, *Ib.*; he is very near taking *Athens* by surprize, P. 22; but is forced to

retire further from it, P. 23; his deportment at the Diet of the *Achaïans*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* make an irruption into his Kingdom, P. 24; he sends his Ambassadors to the general Diet of the *Ætolians*, to bring them into his Interest, P. 25; draws near his Frontiers. to make head against the *Romans*, who laid them waste, P. 28; encamps only 200 Paces from them, P. 29; a Detachment of his Army is routed by the *Romans*, P. 30; he at first has the better in a Battle he fights with the *Consul Sulpicius*, but is afterwards put to flight, P. 30, 31; decamps, and by a Stratagem conceals his March from the *Romans*, P. 31; drives the *Ætolians* and *Athamanes*, who had made an irruption into *Macedon*, out of his Territories, P. 34; besieges *Thaumacia*, or *Thaumacus*, P. 39; is forced to raise the Siege, *Ib.*; makes a private Treaty with *Antiochus*, P. 42; confirms several Cities in his Interest, P. 44; and takes very proper Measures to oppose the *Romans*, P. 44, 45; encamps in a very advantageous Post, P. 45; has there a Conference with the *Roman Consul*, P. 46; but nevertheless they come to a slight Engagement which does not prove decisive, P. 47; his Camp is forced by *Flaminius*, *Ib.*; and himself obliged to retire into *Theffaly*, *Ib.*; which he ravages, as if it had been an Enemy's Country, P. 49. N. 37; the *Achaïans*, in a general Diet of the Nation, refuse to make an Alliance with him, and join the *Romans*, P. 53, 56; he has another Interview with *Flaminius*, P. 61; sends Ambassadors to *Rome* to treat with the Senate, P. 66; who haughtily dismiss them, and refer them to the *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; he therefore thinks of nothing but continuing the War, P. 67; *Thebes* and all *Bæotia* desert him, P. 70; he makes new Levies, *Ib.*; advances into *Theffaly*, P. 71; is entirely defeated in the Plain of *Cynocephalæ*, P. 73, 74; and flees, P. 75; is at the same Time informed of the defeat of one of his Generals in *Achaïa*, *Ib.*; obtains a Truce for fifteen Days, P. 77; *Flaminius* appoints a Day for a Conference about a Peace, *Ib.*; at this Conference *Philip* accepts of the Terms offered him, P. 78; and obtains a Truce of four Months, to conclude the Peace with the Senate at *Rome*, *Ib.*; in the mean Time, the *Rhodians* take *Peræa* from him, P. 86. N. 4; he revenges himself on the *Dardani*, whom he drives out of his Dominions which they were come to ravage, P. 87; the Ambassadors he sent to *Rome* are favourably received there, *Ib.*; and a Peace is concluded between him and the *Romans*, P. 89; the Articles of this Peace, P. 92; he long shews a signal Fidelity to the *Romans*, P. 96; sends them Succours in their War with the Tyrant *Nabis*, P. 118; and for that which they were ready to make with *Antiochus*, P. 170; he takes one  
Philip



- Philip* Prisoner, who pretended to be descended from *Alexander*, and to be Heir to his Dominions, P. 173; makes himself Master of *Acarmania*, P. 174; besieges *Lamiæ*, which surrenders to the *Romans*, P. 180; gives the *Ætoliens* to understand, that he is not so firmly attached to the *Romans* as he appeared to be, P. 182; makes himself Master of *Demetrias*, P. 184; he gives the *Romans* a Passage through his Dominions, in order to their making War on *Antiochus*, P. 197; and receives them with Magnificence, *Ib.*; in return for this the *Romans* forgive him the Sum he was obliged to pay them annually, by the Treaty made with *Flamininus*, *Ib.*; he is driven out of *Ætolia*, P. 223; after the Departure of the *Romans*, he is inclined to renew the War with them, P. 281; and begins to make Preparations for it, P. 282; in the mean time, he sends an Embassy to *Rome* to answer the Complaints which several Nations had there made of him, *Ib.*; the three Commissioners of Enquiry whom the Senate had sent, cite him to appear before them, *Ib.*; what passed in that Affair, P. 283, 285; new Complaints are carried to *Rome* against him, P. 300; *Demetrius* his Son, who undertook his Defence in full Senate, *Ib.*; is suspected by him, P. 301; *Rome* forces him to give all the Cities he had seized in *Thrace* and *Thessaly* their Liberty, *Ib.*; he prepares in earnest for War with the *Romans*, P. 309; and takes some Precautions to that end, which are both unjust and cruel, *Ib.*; is enraged at his Son *Demetrius*, P. 310; and by the Intrigues of his other Son *Perfes*, is more and more exasperated against him, P. 312; and at length resolves to destroy him, P. 318; which he does in a most unjust and barbarous manner, P. 319, 320; the ill Behaviour of *Perfes* his only surviving Son, makes him repent of his Cruelty to *Demetrius*, P. 337; he discovers that *Perfes* himself carried on the Intrigue which brought *Demetrius* to the Grave, P. 338; and to punish him for his Fratricide, resolves to keep him from the Throne of *Macedon*, *Ib.*; the Remembrance of the unjust Murder of *Demetrius* torments him Day and Night, P. 339; he dies in these Agonies, *Ib.*; and is succeeded by *Perfes*, *Ib.*
- PHILIP**, (*The false*). See *Andriscus*.
- PHILIP OF MEGALOPOLIS**, who pretended to be the lawful Heir of the Kingdom of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 164; is taken Prisoner by King *Philip*, P. 173; and sent to *Rome*, *Ib.*
- PHILIP**, a third Impostor, who takes this Name in *Macedon*, and pretends to be the Son of *Perfes*, V. 5. P. 31; is defeated and killed by the *Quæstor Tremellius*, P. 32.
- PHILIPPI**, a City of *Macedon* near the Borders of *Thrace*, V. 5. P. 427. N. 95.
- PHILIPPOPOLIS**, a Name given to the City of *Philippi* in *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 282. N. 16.
- PHILIPPUS**, (*A*) a Gold, a Silver, and a Copper Coin used in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 130, 131. N. 123.
- PHILIPPUS**, the Son of *Antiochus Gryphus*, causes himself to be proclaimed King of all *Syria*, V. 5. P. 566; and after many Revolutions, and a Reign of about nine Years, dies Childless, *Ib.*
- PHILIPPUS**, (*Lucius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
- PHILIPPUS**, (*Quintus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
- PHILO**, a famous Architect, who had built the fine Arsenal at *Athens*, which *Sylla* destroyed, after he had taken that City, V. 5. P. 411.
- PHILO**, (*Lucius Veturius*). See *Veturius*.
- PHILOBOIOTOS**, a Mountain which overlooked the Plains of *Bæotia*, V. 5. P. 413. N. 63.
- PHILOCARIS**, a famous Debauchee in the City of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 419; persuades his Fellow-Citizens to destroy a *Roman* Fleet which was in sight of their City, *Ib.*
- PHILOCLEES**, one of *Philip's* Generals, ravages the Territory of *Athens*, V. 4. P. 14; raises the Siege of *Corinth*, P. 57; makes himself Master of *Argos*, *Ib.*; and introduces *Nabis* there, to whom *Philip* had given that Place, P. 67; has a Conference with *Flamininus*, P. 69.
- PHILODEMUS**, an *Argian*, one of the two Deputies whom *Hieronymus* the young King of *Syracuse* sent to *Hannibal* to desire an Alliance with him, V. 3. P. 211. N. 9; is Governour of *Euryalus*, a Citadel in that part of *Syracuse* which was called *Epipolæ*, P. 258; and delivers it up to the *Romans*, P. 259.
- PHILOMENUS**, one of the most considerable Lords in *Tarentum*, V. 3. P. 273; has a Conference with *Hannibal*, and enters into Measures with him, to deliver up the Town to him, P. 274; does so, and makes a terrible Slaughter of the Garrison, P. 275; and threw himself at last into an open Well to avoid the Vengeance of the *Romans*, P. 369.
- PHILOMETOR**, See *Ptolomy*.
- PHILONIDES**, surnamed *Cotila*, a Buffoon at *Tarentum*, offers a provoking Insult to *Posthumius*, who was sent Ambassador to the *Tarentini* from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 421. N. 33.
- PHILOPOEMENES**, the General of the *Achaean* Troops, V. 4. P. 125; a great Master in the Art of War, *Ib.*; imprudently exposes himself at Sea, P. 154; where his Fleet is beaten by that of the Tyrant *Nabis*, *Ib.*; but he soon revenges himself at Land, P. 155; where he defeats the Army of *Nabis*, and forces him to flee, P. 156; he persuades the *Achaean*s to make War with the *Lacedæmonians*, P. 249; Rome



- Rome* endeavours to reconcile the two Nations, P. 249; *Philopæmenes*, by a barbarous Action, gains his Point of humbling *Lacedæmon*, P. 250; the heroic Death of this great Man, P. 303; his Character, *Ib.* See *Dinocrates* and *Lycortas*.
- PHILOPÆMENES OF MILETUM, the Father of the famous *Monimia*, Queen of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 396.
- PHILUS, (*Marcus Furius*). See *Furius*.
- PHILUS, (*Publius Furius*). See *Furius*.
- PHINEAS, a Deputy of *Tarentum* at *Rome*, procures the escape of the Hostages which the *Romans* had demanded of the *Tarentini* to secure their Fidelity, V. 3. P. 272; and by that Means is the Occasion of their being all put to Death, P. 273.
- PHINTHIA, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 606. N. 44.
- PHISCON, See *Ptolomy*.
- PHLIASIUS, or PHLIUS, a City of *Achaia*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 103.
- PHLIUS, a City which stood 30 *Stadia* East of *Corinth*, V. 3. P. 428; there were also two other Cities of this Name, one in *Elis*, and the other on the Sea-Coast of *Argolis*, *Ib.* N. 144.
- PHOCÆA, a City on the Borders of *Æolis* and *Ionia*, in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 186. N. 33; is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, P. 212; it is now only a little Country Town called *Fochia Vecchia*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 19.
- PHOCÆANS, or PHOCENSES, (*The*) inhabited the Territory of *Phocæa* in *Æolis*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 19; a Fleet of *Phocæans* makes a descent in *Italy* in the Year of *Rome* 404, V. 2. P. 120; which they are forced to do, by being driven out of their own Country, *Ib.*; they are beaten by the *Gauls* in *Italy*, *Ib.*
- PHOCIS, a Province of *Achaia*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 23; in old *Greece*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 44.
- PHOCIS, a City of *Asia Minor*, whose Inhabitants abandon their City which is besieged by *Harpagus*, and go and found the City of *Marseilles*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 23.
- PHOTINUS, Treasurer to the King of *Egypt*, advises his Master to have *Pompey* assassinated, V. 6. P. 230; and puts the barbarous Advice in execution himself, *Ib.*
- PHRAATES, the third of the Name, succeeds his Father *Arfaces*, in the Kingdom of the *Parthians*, and makes a League with the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 561; declares War with *Tigranes*, P. 562; sends Deputies to *Pompey*, to desire him to deliver up young *Tigranes* to him, and make the *Euphrates* the Bounds of the *Roman Empire*, P. 565; *Pompey* sends one of his Lieutenants against him, who drives him before him as far as *Arbela* in *Affyria*, P. 573.
- PHRAGANDÆ, a City whose Situation is
- utterly unknown, V. 3. P. 319. N. 30.
- PHRYGIA, (*Great*) reached 125 Leagues in length, between *Pisidia* and *Mysia*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61.
- PHTHIOTIS, one of the five Provinces into which *Theffaly* was formerly divided, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.
- PHTHIA, an ancient City in *Greece* famous for the Birth of *Achilles*, V. 3. P. 424; it gave the Name of *Phthiotis*, to one of the five Provinces of *Theffaly*, P. 424. N. 132.
- PHYSICIANS, The old *Romans* had a great aversion to them, V. 2. P. 375.
- PHYLA, or PHILA, a City in *Macedon* near the Borders of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 452. N. 41; it was so called from the Name of the Mother of *Demetrius*, the Son of *Antigonus Gonatas*, who founded it, *Ib.*
- PIALIA, an ancient City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 42.
- PIARA, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 10.
- PICENTES, (*The*) and *Picentini*, were two different Nations, the former the Inhabitants of old *Picenum*, the other the Inhabitants of that Country which was afterwards joined to old *Picenum*, V. 5. P. 337. N. 94.
- PICENTIA, a City which gave Name to *The Picentine*, of which it was the Capital, V. 5. P. 338. N. 105.
- PICENUM, (*Old*) is placed by all the ancient Geographers, between *The Nar*, *The Æsis*, *Umbria*, and *The Adriatick Sea*, V. 2. P. 10. N. 48; the People of *Picenum* make an Alliance with the *Romans* in the Year 454. P. 319; they were originally *Sabines*, or as others, *Illyricans*, P. 499. N. 71; called themselves *Picentes*, and their Country *Picenum*, from a Wood-Pecker which perched upon one of their Ensigns, and whom they took to be *Picus*, their old King, *Ib.*; are subdued by the *Romans* in the Year 485, P. 507; *Picenum* is now *The Marquisate of Ancona*, V. 5. P. 441. N. 126.
- PICTOR, (*Fabius*) was so called from his having painted the Temple of the Goddess *Salus*, V. 2. P. 489. N. 35.
- PICULIA, PICETIA, or PECULIA, a City in the Territory of *Rome*, which is thought to have been *Ficulna*, or *Ficulnea*, V. 1. P. 225. N. 89.
- PICUS, the pretended King of the *Aborigines*, is supposed by *Vossius* never to have had a Being, V. 1. P. 10. N. 48.
- PIERIA, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 10.
- PIERIA, See *Seleucia*.
- PIETY, (*Filial*). An heroic Instance of it in a poor *Roman Woman*, V. 4. P. 576.
- PILEAMINES, See *Flamines*.
- PILENTA, a sort of Chariots used by the *Roman Ladies*, V. 1. P. 586. N. 64.



- PILEUS**, (*The*) was a Symbol of Liberty among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 198. N. 15; V. 3. P. 219. N. 26.
- PILUM**, a sort of Weapon peculiar to the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 232; the different Opinions of Authors concerning it, *Ib.* N. 2; *Vegetius* by mistake, confounds the little *Pilum* with the *Verutum*, *Ib.*; it was a sort of *Javelin* used at first only by the Soldiers called *Hastati*, V. 2. P. 161. N. 43; but afterwards given to the *Triarii* likewise, P. 162. N. 44.
- PINÆUS**, See *Pineus*.
- PINARIA**, a *Vestal* whom *Tarquin* buried alive for her Incontinence, V. 1. P. 131.
- PINARIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, which was originally *Patrician*, is said to have been descended from *Pinus*, a Son of *Numa*, V. 1. P. 366. N. 57.
- PINARIUS**, is appointed by *Hercules*, to perform the Office of a Priest in his Temple, V. 2. P. 211. N. 63.
- PINARIUS**, Governour of *Enna* for the *Romans*, in the Year 539, V. 3. P. 254; preserves that City for the Republick, by massacring the Inhabitants who would have forced him to deliver it up to the *Carthaginians*, P. 255.
- PINARIUS POSCA**, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in the Year 472, V. 4. P. 317; brings back those Islanders to their Duty, after they had revolted in conjunction with the *Corficans*, P. 325.
- PINARIUS RUFUS CAMERINUS**, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 264, V. 1. P. 313.
- PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 281, V. 1. P. 366.
- PINARIUS RUFUS MAMERCINUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 321, V. 1. P. 528. N. 56.
- PINDENISSUM**, a City in *Cilicia* situated on a steep Rock, V. 6. P. 170. N. 20.
- PINDUS**, a famous Mountain of *Macedon*, or rather *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 45. N. 20.
- PINEUS**, a young King of *Illyricum*, sees his Dominions fall a Prey to the *Romans* through the ill Conduct of his Guardians, V. 3. P. 21, 22, 41, 44, 112.
- PINNA**, an ancient City in *Further Abruzzo*, which still retains the same Name, V. 5. P. 338. N. 106.
- PIRÆUS**, (*The*) a famous Port of *Athens*, V. 4. P. 12; called by the Historians *The Triple Port*, *Ib.* N. 28; and by the Moderns *The Lion's Port*, *Ib.*; it was called *Piræus* from the *Greek Word* *πῆρα*, P. 399. N. 30.
- PIRATES**, The beginning of the War which the *Romans* made with the *Pirates* of *Cilicia*, in the Year 678, V. 5. P. 487; *Publius Servilius* reduces them in part, P. 494; but nevertheless, they soon after make *Marcus Antonius*, the General of the *Romans* on all the Coasts of the *Mediterranean*, to feel their Power, P. 496; which afterwards increases to a very great degree, P. 547, &c. *Pompey* is invested with a full Power over the Seas, and prepares to subdue them. P. 550; which he effectually does in a very little Time, P. 551, 552.
- PIRUSTÆ**, (*The*) are thought to have been a People of *Albania*, V. 6. P. 132. N. 25.
- PISA**, a City which was always thought one of the most considerable in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 29. N. 67.
- PISA**, See *Olympia*.
- PISAURUM**, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 6. P. 189. N. 53.
- PISCINA PUBLICA**, or *Publick Fish-Pond*, a great Reservoir or Pond of Water, where the young *Romans* used to learn to swim, before they ventured into *The Tyber*, V. 3. P. 170. N. 139.
- PISIDIA**, was bounded to the West and North by *Galatia* and *Great Phrygia*, to the East by *Lycaonia*, and to the South by *Pamphylia*, V. 4. P. 227. N. 61. Col. 2.
- PISIDIANS**, (*The*) a People of *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 151. See *Pisidia*.
- PISINDA**, a City of *Pamphylia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 93.
- PISISTRATUS**, a *Bæotian*, zealous for the *Roman* Interest, V. 4. P. 90; is put to Death by the contrary Faction, P. 91.
- PISISTRATUS**, the *Athenian*, usurps the supreme Authority in *Athens*, V. 4. P. 35. N. 98.
- PISO**, (*Caius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
- PISO**, (*Cneius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
- PISO**, (*Lucius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
- PISO**, (*Quintus Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
- PISO BESTIA**, (*Lucius Calpurnius*). See *Calpurnius*.
- PISO**, (*Marcus Pupius*). See *Pupius*.
- PISO**, (*Publius Pupius*). See *Pupius*.
- PISTIUS**, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
- PISTORIA**, now *Pistoia*, a City of *Tuscany*, V. 6. P. 37. N. 59.
- PITANE**, a Name given to several Cities by the ancient Geographers, V. 5. P. 427. N. 97.
- PITHAGORAS**, a famous Sculptor, born at *Samos*, as well as *Pythagoras* the Philosopher, V. 5. P. 288. N. 81.
- PITHECUSÆ**, three Islands in the *Mediterranean*, near *Africa*, V. 5. P. 480. N. 50.
- PITONIA**, a Spring in the Country of the *Marfi*, which supplied the famous Aqueduct called *Aqua Marcia*, V. 5. P. 22. N. 162. Col. 2.
- PITONIUS**, (*Amnis*) a little River which fell into the Lake *Fucinus*, V. 2. P. 298. N. 20.
- PITULUM**, a City not known to the Moderns, V. 1. P. 100. N. 7.



- PITYUSÆ, (Islands) the, two Islands of *E-buffus* and *Ophiusa*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*, V. 3. P. 109. N. 68; over-against *Spain*, P. 454. N. 33.
- PLACENTIA, now *Plaisance*, a City on the South-side of *The Pos* V. 3. P. 37. N. 84; it is now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Parma*, V. 4. P. 7. N. 18.
- PLÆTORIUS, See *Lætorius*.
- PLÆTORIUS, (*Marcus*) is killed by *Sylla's* Order; only for expressing a Concern at seeing the Torments which *Marius* suffered, V. 5. P. 455. N. 5.
- PLAGUE, A, rages in *Rome* in the Time of *Romulus*, Years of *Rome* 15, 16, V. 1. P. 47; another in the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, Year of *Rome* 242, P. 181; another in the Time of *Numa*, about the Year of *Rome* 50; rages all over *Italy*, P. 64; another commits great Ravages in the Country of the *Volscei*, Year of *Rome* 261, P. 295; and almost unpeoples the City of *Velitræ*, *Ib.*; another attacks *Rome* in the Year 281, P. 366; and carries off great Numbers of People, P. 368; another rages violently in *Rome* in the Year 290, P. 388; this, according to *Livy*, was foretold by extraordinary Prognosticks; *Ib.* N. 13; the two *Consuls*, and a very great Number of the People die of it, P. 389; but a stop is at last put to it, P. 390; in the Year of *Rome* 300, the City is laid waste by another, P. 433; in the Year 313, by another, P. 517; in the Year 317, by another, P. 524; in the Year 341, by another, P. 553; in the Year 388, by another, V. 2. P. 80; great Pains are taken to appease the Anger of the Gods on this Occasion, P. 82, 83; in the Year 405, *Rome* is visited with another Plague, P. 124; in the Year 419, with another, P. 192; in the Year 458, with another, P. 346. N. 104; P. 348; and in the Year 461, with another, P. 372; in the Year 488, another extraordinary Plague ravaged *Rome*, P. 516; in the Year 491, another, or rather the same, continued, P. 545; and in the Year 545, *Rome* was again visited with this Scourge, V. 3. P. 382; and in the Year 548, another Plague destroyed great Numbers in the *Consular Army*, P. 466; in the Year 578, another destroyed Multitudes in *Italy*, P. 352; and in the Year 588, *Rome* was visited with another, P. 515.
- PLAUCIUS, (*Cneius*) does all sorts of good Offices to *Cicero*, when in Banishment, by means of the seditious *Clodius*, V. 6. P. 85. N. 85.
- PLAUCUS, (*Titus Munacius*). See *Munacius*.
- PLAUCUS, (*Sergius*). See *Sergius*.
- PLATÆÆ, one of the most famous Cities in *Boeotia*, V. 4. P. 70. N. 87.
- PLATO, comes to *Tarentum* in the Year of *Rome* 404, V. 2. P. 119. N. 86.
- PLÆTOR, Governour of *Oreos*, delivers up the Place to the *Romans* for Money, V. 3. P. 423.
- PLAUTIUS, (*Caius*) is defeated in *Spain* by *Viriatius*, V. 4. P. 604.
- PROCLUS DECIANUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 424, V. 2. P. 199; makes himself Master of *Privernum*, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 200; solicits the Senate in favour of the captive *Privernates*, P. 203; obtains his Request, *Ib.*
- PLAUTIUS HYPSEUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* a first Time in 406, V. 2. P. 127; a second Time in 412, P. 151. N. 24; defeats the *Privernates*, and seizes their City, *Ib.*; gives the *Antiates* Battle, P. 152; forces them to flee hastily to *Antium* for Refuge, and consecrates his Spoils to the Goddess *Lua*, *Ib.*
- PLAUTIUS HYPSEUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 628, V. 5. P. 147; gives the *Romans* a noble Example of conjugal Fidelity, *Ib.* N. 74.
- PLAUTIUS HYPSEUS, (*Publius*) stands for the *Consulship* in 700, V. 6. P. 149; which costs him dear, P. 154.
- PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 395, V. 2. P. 102; vanquishes the *Hernici*, and obliges them to return to their Duty, *Ib.*
- PLAUTIUS PROCULUS, (*Caius*) surnamed *Venox* in the *Greek Fables*, is made *Consul* in 425, V. 2. P. 204. N. 52; but *Diodorus* makes him *Consul* a Year sooner, P. 199. N. 45.
- PLAUTIUS SYLVANUS, (*Marcus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 664, makes several Laws which are very advantageous to the *Publick*, V. 5. P. 350.
- PLAUTIUS VENNO, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 423, V. 2. P. 197, was of a *Plebeian* Family, *Ib.* N. 41.
- PLAUTIUS VENNO, (*Lucius*) a different Person from the former is made *Consul* in 435, V. 2. P. 255; and with his Army strikes Terror into *Apulia*, *Ib.*
- PLAUTIUS VENOX, (*Caius*) had that Sur-name of *Venox* given him in his *Censorship*, *ab indagandis aquarum Venis*, V. 2. P. 270. N. 61; lays down the *Censorship*, *Ib.*
- PLAUTUS, the Poet, dies in the Year of *Rome* 569, V. 4. P. 299. N. 54.
- PLEBEIANS, a Name given by *Romulus* to the common People at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 26.
- PLEBISCITA, Laws made by the *Roman* People in their *Comitia*, which were at first confirmed by the Senate, but afterwards became valid without such Confirmation, V. 1. P. 297. N. 69.
- PLEIÆ, a Place in *Lacedæmonia* near the Sea, V. 4. P. 154. N. 170.
- PLEMINIUS NEPOS, (*Quintus*) or *Quintus Flaminius*, is sent to *Rhegium* in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, V. 3. P. 458; the *Consul Scipio* orders him to carry the 3000 Men he had at *Rhegium* to *Locri*, P. 470; *Pleminius*



- minius* seizes the Castle of *Locri*, P. 470; and after he has taken the City, is made Governour of it by *Scipio*, P. 471; signalizes his Cruelty and Avarice there, *Ib.*; is punished for it by the *Romans* themselves, *Ib.*; cruelly revenges himself on those Soldiers, and all of whom he had Reason to complain, P. 472; the *Locrians* therefore complain of him to the Senate, P. 486; *Pleminius* is imprisoned, P. 494; and dies of Sickness in Prison, P. 496. N. 114.
- PLEURATUS**, King of *Thrace*, or a Part of *Illyricum*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 9; enters into a Confederacy with the *Romans*, *Ætolians*, and *Macedonians*, against *Philip* King of *Macedon*, P. 318; takes up Arms in Favour of the *Romans*, P. 396; offers the *Romans* Succours, V. 4. P. 24. N. 59; enters *Macedon*, P. 29, 33; the *Romans* in the Treaty they make with *Philip*, enlarge the Dominions of *Pleuratus*, P. 95; and he assists the *Romans* against the *Ætolians*, P. 232.
- PLINY**, an Anachronism in the Text of that Author, V. 2. P. 331. Note.
- PLISTIA**, a City whose Situation is unknown, V. 2. P. 258. N. 36; is taken by force by the *Samnites*, P. 259.
- PLISTINA**, *Livy* contradicts himself with regard to this City, which in one Place he says belonged to the *Samnites*, and in another to the *Marfi*, V. 2. P. 310. N. 58.
- PLOTIUS**, (*Caius*) an infamous Debauchee, V. 2. P. 382; is condemned to die, P. 407.
- PLOTIUS**, See *Trebonius*.
- PLUTIUS**, a Name given to one *Plautius*, on an old Medal, V. 2. P. 197. N. 41.
- PLUTO**, has Sacrifices offered to him by *Valerius Poplicola*, in 249, V. 1. P. 223; the Particularities of those Sacrifices, and their Origin, as related by *Valerius Maximus*, *Ib.* N. 85; this God is sometimes called *Summanus*, V. 3. P. 384. Note Col. 1.
- PNYX**, a Place where the Assemblies were sometimes held at *Athens*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 28.
- Po**, (*The*) rises in Mount *Vesò*, and after it has run through a great extent of Country, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, by seven Mouths, V. 3. P. 31. N. 70; the first *Roman* Generals that passed *The Po* with an Army, were the *Consuls Flaminius* and *Furius* in the Year 530, P. 31.
- POEMANDRIA**, See *Pæmandria*.
- POEONIA**, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 5.
- POEONIANS**, See *Pæonians*.
- POETELIUS LIBO**, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 439, V. 2. P. 261; and General of Horse in 411, P. 265.
- PORTINUS**, (*Marcus Fulvius*). See *Fulvius*.
- PORTUS**, (*Ælius*) is made General of Horse in the Year of *Rome* 432, V. 2. P. 241; and *Augur* in 453, P. 316.
- POETUS**, (*Publius Ælius*). See *Ælius*.
- POISON**, To prepare it, or give it to any Person, was Capital among the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 453, *Law X*; in the Year 422, it was grown a common Practice among the *Roman* Women to poison their Husbands, V. 2. P. 196; the same Thing was practised again in 603, and the Poisoners strictly enquired after, and severely punished, V. 4. P. 576.
- POLICASTRO**, a Name sometimes given to *Lyfimachia*, V. 4. P. 64. N. 70.
- POLINCTORES**, (*The*) at *Rome*, were the Servants of those who were called *Libitinarii*, V. 1. P. 142. N. 15.
- POLITORIUM**, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 100. N. 5; is twice taken and demolished, *Ib.*
- POLLENTIA**, a City founded by the *Romans*, in the Island of *Majorca*, V. 5. P. 157. N. 92; is now no longer in Being, *Ib.*
- POLLIO**, (*Lucius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- POLLUX**, (*Castor and*). See *Castor*.
- POLUMBRIA**, a Name by which *Strabo* means the City of *Ænos* in *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 34.
- POLUSCA**, a considerable City in the Country of the *Volsci*, which had been taken by the *Romans*, is taken from them by *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 321. N. 116.
- POLUSCANI**, (*The*) or People of *Polusca*, send a Deputation to *Rome* in the Year 423, V. 2. P. 198; a Mistake in all the Editions of *Livy* concerning this Matter, *Ib.* N. 43.
- POLYÆNUS**, a Citizen of *Syracuse*, proposes a Method for settling the Divisions which disturbed the Peace of that City after the Murder of King *Hieronimus*, V. 3. P. 226.
- POLYBIUS**, The Historian, a Lord of Distinction among the *Achæans*, V. 4. P. 432; was the Son of *Lycortas* one of their most famous Generals, P. 303; he is a Prisoner in *Rome* in the Year 591, with several other *Achæans* of Distinction, P. 530; gives bold Advice to *Demetrius*, *Ib.*; finds Means to procure his escape from *Rome*, P. 531; his Opinion of *Alexander*, who deprived *Demetrius* both of his Kingdom and his Life, P. 562; through the Friendship of *Nasica*, he obtains leave for the *Achæan* Exiles in *Italy* to return home, P. 574; accompanies *Nasica* to the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 626; and is at the sacking of *Corinth*, P. 644.
- POLYCLITUS**, one of the Ambassadors whom *Hieronimus* King of *Syracuse* sent to *Hannibal* in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 211. N. 9.
- POLYCLITUS**, whom *Epicides* left Governour of *Acradina* in *Syracuse* during his Absence, is cruelly murdered by the Inhabitants, V. 3. P. 261.
- POLYPHANTES**, an Officer in the Army of *Philip* of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 422.



- POLYPHAS**, one of *Philip of Macedon's* Generals, V. 3. P. 397.
- POLYXENIDAS**, one of *Antiochus's* Generals, V. 4. P. 165; goes to meet the *Romans* with a Fleet, P. 186; but they beat him and put him to Flight, P. 187; takes great Pains to refit his Fleet which is designed to act against the *Romans*, P. 198; with this Fleet, he by Stratagem seizes that of the *Rhodians*, P. 199, 200; *Antiochus* orders him to fight the *Roman* Fleet, P. 209; he fails after it, P. 210; fights it, P. 211; is beaten and forced to flee, *Ib.*; retires to *Patara*, P. 220.
- POMERIUM**, The different Opinions of Authors concerning the Meaning of this Word, V. 1. P. 140. N. 12; P. 100. N. 6.
- POMETIA**, *Livy's* Contradictions with respect to this City, V. 1. P. 235. N. 10.
- POMETIA**, (*Suessa*). See *Suessa*.
- POMPÆDIUS SILO**, (*Quintus*) a great Man among *The Allies*, would by force compel young *Cato of Utica* to solicit in their Favour, his Uncle *Livius*, a *Tribune of the People*; but all he gets is a Discovery of the heroic Courage of the Child, V. 5. P. 332. N. 77; he marches at the Head of 10000 Men to surprize *Rome*, but is diverted from the Attempt by the Advice of a wife *Roman*, P. 335; he is made *Consul* in his own Country, and ordered to oppose the *Romans* in *The War with the Allies*, P. 337; appears in sight of the *Roman* Camp, P. 343; and in vain endeavours to draw them to a Battle, P. 344; he having already destroyed the *Pro-Consul Servilius Cæpio*, P. 341; he endeavours to secure a Sea-Port-Town, to open a Communication with the eastern Nations, P. 353; is vanquished, P. 362; and killed in the Battle, *Ib.*
- POMPEIA**, the Grand-Daughter of *Sylla the Dictator*, and Wife of *Julius Cæsar*, has an Intrigue with *Publius Clodius*, V. 6. P. 41, 42; the Consequences of this Iniquity, P. 42.
- POMPEIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, was divided into at least four great and considerable Branches, V. 5. P. 19. N. 49; it took its Name from *Pompeium*, a City of old *Campania*, from which they originally came, *Ib.*
- POMPEIOPOLIS**, the Name which *Pompey* gave to the City of *Soli*, a Place famous for the bad Language of the Inhabitants, from whom came the Word *Solæcism*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 102.
- POMPEIUM**, a maritime City of old *Campania*, V. 2. P. 283. N. 89, 90; from which the *Pompeian* Family had that Name, V. 5. P. 19. N. 49; it was also called *Pompeii*, and *Pompæa*, P. 354. N. 159.
- POMPEIUS**, (*Cneius*) a *Plebeian*, is falsely said to have been promoted to the *Consulate* in 344, V. 1. P. 555. N. 6.
- POMPEIUS**, (*Quintus*) is ordered by the Senate to take care to secure *Capua*, which *Catiline's* Emissaries were endeavouring to seize, V. 6. P. 15.
- POMPEIUS NEPOS**, (*Quintus*) *Prætor* of *Spain*, in 610, V. 5. P. 19; and very famous for his Eloquence, *Ib.* N. 49; makes War with *Viriatius*, P. 19; the beginning of which War favours him, but in the Progress of it, he is not so successful, P. 20; he is so beaten, that he dares not appear any more, *Ib.*; nevertheless, by his Intrigues and Dissimulation, he raises himself to the first Dignity in the Republick, P. 32; is nominated *Consul* for the Year 612, and appointed to make War with *Viriatius*, P. 33; lands at *Tarragonia*, P. 34; his first Scheme is to conquer *Numantia* and *Termantia*, and he seeks Quarrels for that Purpose, P. 34. N. 83; but his Expectations are frustrated, P. 35; he is ill used by the Inhabitants of both those Cities, *Ib.*; besieges *Lagni*, a strong Place belonging to the *Numantini*, P. 36; takes it, and exercises great Cruelty on the People, P. 37; after the expiration of his *Consulship*, he is continued General of the *Hither Province* in *Spain*, to continue the War with the *Numantini*, P. 39; he undertakes to starve *Numantia*, by draining *The Durus*, *Ib.*; and the *Roman* Army suffers greatly by this Attempt, P. 40; *Pompeius* puts it into Winter-Quarters, *Ib.*; spends the Winter in treating with the *Numantini* about a Peace, *Ib.*; which is concluded between them and the Republick, P. 41; *Pompeius* basely disclaims this Treaty, tho' his Concurrence in it is made evidently appear, P. 42; and persuades the *Roman* People to pass a very unjust Judgment on the *Numantini*, P. 53, 54; is made *Censor* in 622, P. 126.
- POMPEIUS RUFUS**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* through the Interest of *Sylla*, whose Daughter his Son had married, V. 5. P. 357, 359; Medals, on which we have the two Names of *Pompeius* and *Sylla*, with the Title of *Consuls*, and the *Curule Chair*, P. 357. N. 168; his Son is killed in an Insurrection made by the *Tribune Sulpicius*, and he narrowly escapes with his own Life, P. 363; that *Tribune* causes the People to declare him deprived of the *Consular* Dignity, *Ib.*; *Pompeius* joins *Sylla*, who comes at the Head of an Army to vindicate his abused Authority, and that of his Colleague, P. 365; seizes the Hill *Collina*, P. 366; is murdered by *Pompeius Strabo*, his Predecessor in the *Consulship*, P. 374.
- POMPEIUS RUFUS**, (*Quintus*) a *Tribune of the People* in 701, is condemned for Sedition, V. 6. P. 155. N. 75.
- POMPEIUS STRABO**, (*Cneius*) the Father of *Pompey the Great*, is made Lieutenant General in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; is defeated before *Asculum*, P. 338; and obliged to stand a Siege in *Firmum*, 6 F  
whither



whither he retired, P. 341; by the help of *Sulpicius*, he routs the Enemy, and puts them to Flight, P. 344; is made *Consul* in the Year 664, P. 346; continues the Siege of *Asculum*, which he had begun some Time before, P. 347; cuts in pieces an Army of *Marsi*, who came to relieve the Place, *Ib.*; utterly defeats *Vettius Cato*, P. 352; reduces the *Vestini* to Obedience, *Ib.*; takes *Asculum*, P. 356; and punishes the Inhabitants in an exemplary manner, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 358; and the Hopes of a second, leads him to get *Quintus Pompeius*, the *Consul*, and his own Relation, assassinated, P. 374; he refuses at first to engage in the Quarrel between *Cinna* and the Senate, P. 377; soon after offers his Service to *Cinna*, who treats him with Contempt, and this drives him to side with the Senate, *Ib.*; his Son, afterwards *Pompey the Great*, saves his Life, P. 380; he is killed by Lightning, P. 381.

POMPEY THE GREAT, or *Cneius Pompeius Magnus*, was born in the Year of Rome 647, V. 5. P. 257; when very young is greatly admired for his Eloquence, and marries the Daughter of the Judge before whom he had pleaded, P. 417; declares for *Sylla*, P. 440; and in a manner becoming an Hero, P. 441; *Sylla* gives him the Title of *Imperator*, P. 442; sends him into *The Gauls*, to draw the People there into his Interest, *Ib.*; he defeats one of the Generals who opposed *Sylla*, P. 446; sets out for *Africa*, to destroy the opposite Party there, P. 453; but is first forced by *Sylla* to divorce his Wife and marry *Æmilia*, the Grand Daughter of *Metella*, P. 456; *Pompey* lands in *Sicily*, and there surprizes the City of *Catana*, *Ib.*; causes *Papirius Carbo* to be put to Death, P. 457; gains the Affections of all People by his Good-Nature and Humanity, P. 456; receives Orders from *Sylla* to go into *Africa*, to fight *Domitius* and *Hiarbas*, two old zealous Friends to *Marius* and *Cinna*, *Ib.*; he goes, defeats *Domitius*, *Ib.*; takes his Camp, P. 466; in which *Domitius* is killed and *Hiarbas* taken Prisoner, *Ib.*; his Victories raise the Envy of *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who recalls him to *Rome*, *Ib.*; and as soon as he arrives there, gives him the Surname of *The Great*, *Ib.*; his first *Triumph*, P. 469; the young Hero gains a Superiority over *Sylla*, P. 472; defeats the *Consul* *Æmilius*, who was come with an Army to the Gates of *Rome*, to destroy the publick Liberty, P. 475; and obliges *Junius Brutus*, one of the zealous Partizans of *Æmilius*, to lay down his Arms, P. 476; and afterwards has him beheaded, *Ib.*; the Senate appoint him to make War with *Sertorius* in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 483; he arrives in *Spain*, and strengthens the Power of the Republick there, P. 484; is unsuccessful in his first

Attempts against *Sertorius*, P. 486; loses 10000 Men in one Action, *Ib.*; is wounded in another, P. 490; and defeated by *Sertorius* in a third, P. 491; he writes to the Senate desiring a Reinforcement of Troops, P. 494; the *Consul* *Lucullus* causes it to be sent him, P. 495; after the Assassination of *Sertorius* by *Perperna*, *Pompey* finishes the War by one decisive Action with *Perperna*, who is beaten and taken Prisoner, P. 507; *Pompey* beheads *Perperna*, P. 508; after he has settled the Country in Peace, returns to *Rome*, and erects several Trophies to his own Honour in the Road, as he passes, P. 522; he finishes the War with the *Gladiator*-Slaves, and claims more Honour from it than he deserves, P. 523; is honoured with a lesser *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and is made *Consul* for the Year 683, P. 526; makes great Alterations in the State, in the beginning of his Administration, P. 527; appears as a *Roman Knight*, at the Review of *The Knights* by the *Censors*, P. 528; contends for the Honour of Consecrating the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, but *Lutatius* is preferred before him, P. 538; restores the *Tribunes* to their former exorbitant Power, P. 546; and then gets a Law passed by the Management of the *Tribune* *Gabinus*, which appoints him to undertake the War with the *Pirates*, P. 547; the passing this Law creates great Disturbances, *Ib.*; but at last *Pompey* is, by a majority of Voices, declared *Pro-Consul of all the Seas*, P. 550; he prepares to suppress the Power of the *Pirates*, *Ib.*; and soon accomplishes their Ruin, P. 550, 551; Medals struck in Honour to *Pompey* on this Occasion, P. 522. N. 103; the *Cretans* send Deputies to him, to desire him to come into their Island, and promise to submit to him without Resistance, P. 553; he hears the Deputies, but behaves himself in such a manner to them, as his best Friends disapprove of P. 554; he endeavours underhand, to get the Commission of *Lucullus* in *Asia*, taken from him, and given to himself, P. 554, 557; a Motion is made to the People to this Purpose, by the *Tribune* *Manilius*, P. 557; and this Motion passing into a Law, *Pompey* is thereby appointed to succeed *Lucullus*, P. 558; and pretends not to be much pleased with the Promotion, which his Heart was really most set upon, *Ib.*; he has a Conference with *Lucullus*, whom he had before taken pains to mortify, P. 559; *Pompey's* first Step in *Asia*, is to offer a Peace to *Mithridates*, who at first refuses it, and afterwards desires; but cannot obtain it, P. 561; *Mithridates* is beaten, P. 562; *Pompey* follows him into the Heart of his Dominions, and suffers him to escape, *Ib.*; young *Tigranes* surrenders himself to *Pompey*, P. 563; who surrounds *Mithridates*, and forces him to give Battle, *Ib.*; *Mithridates* is beaten, and escapes with



with only two Persons more out of the Battle, P. 563; *Pompey*, in Memory of this Victory, builds a City on the Spot, and calls it *Nicopolis*, P. 564; old *Tigranes* comes and surrenders himself up to the Roman General, *Ib.*; who reconciles the Father and Son, and afterwards determines the Fate of both, *Ib.*; young *Tigranes* by his ill Conduct, obliges *Pompey* to put him in Irons, P. 565; *Pompey* very unjustly seizes *Syria*, P. 566, 567; then marches in pursuit of *Mithridates*, P. 567; makes himself Master of *Albania*, in his Way, P. 570, 572; as also of *Iberia*, P. 571; sends one of his Lieutenants against *Phraates* King of the *Parthians*, P. 573; seizes the private Papers of *Mithridates*, and the Records of the Kingdom, P. 574. N. 49; makes a formal Entry into *Amisus* the Capital of *Pontus*, and absolutely disposes of all the Parts of the conquered Kingdoms as he pleases, 575; makes it a Roman Province, *Ib.*; from *Pontus* he proceeds to *Galatia*, where, without troubling himself to follow *Mithridates* in all his Flights, he forms a Design which is said to be greater and more worthy of him, namely, that of subduing a great many more innocent Nations, who had deserved no ill Treatment from him, P. 577; he enters *Syria*, and beats all that pretend to oppose him in his March, P. 578; there receives the News of the Death of *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; whose embalmed Body is sent to him by *Pharnaces*, P. 581; *Pompey* marches his Army towards the Nations near *The Red Sea*, P. 582; falls upon *Phœnicia* and *Judæa*, P. 583; at *Damascus* he receives Ambassadors from *Hircanus* and *Aristobulus*, two Brothers, who disputed for the Crown of *Judæa*, P. 584; *Aristobulus* makes him a Present of a Vine-Tree in solid Gold, which weighs 500 *Talents*, which are worth near 100000 *l. Sterl.* P. 584; nevertheless *Pompey*, offended at his haughtiness, makes War with him, notwithstanding his Present, P. 585; *Aristobulus* comes and surrenders up himself to him, *Ib.*; *Pompey* takes *Jerusalem*, and carries with him into *Pontus*, *Aristobulus* and four of his Sons, to grace his *Triumph*, P. 585, 586, 587.

News is brought to *Rome*, that *Pompey* will soon return thither, V. 6. P. 16. N. 23; the seditious *Catiline* dreads his Return, *Ib.*; some *Tribunes* raise great Disturbances, under Pretence of favouring his Return, P. 34; he gives *Cicero* a singular Mark of his Esteem, P. 36; prepares to return from *Asia*, P. 43; sends a Messenger to the Senate, to desire them to postpone the great Elections till he came, *Ib.* N. 77; desires to have one of his Lieutenant Generals promoted to the *Consulate*, and he succeeds, *Ib.*; *Pompey* comes to the Kingdom of *Pontus*, P. 44; spends his Time while he continues at *Amisus*, in

vainly and cruelly displaying his Grandeur in pompous Audiences, and insults over the subdued Princes, *Ib.*; passes through *Rhodes* and *Athens*, P. 45; and before he lands in *Italy*, divorces his Wife, whom he suspects of an Intrigue with *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; arrives at the Port of *Brundisium*, P. 46; there disbands his Army, *Ib.*; has extraordinary Honours paid him in his Way to *Rome*, *Ib.*; by dint of Money procures the *Consulship* for one of his Officers, whom he could not get advanced to it by his Interest, *Ib.*; *Cato* refuses him one of his Nieces, whom he had demanded in Marriage, *Ib.*; a Description of the famous, because most pompous, *Triumph* of the Conqueror of the three known Parts of the World, P. 47; he erects a Temple to *Minerva*, and consecrates it himself, P. 49. N. 93; the People give him the Privilege of appearing at the publick Shows in a triumphal Habit, *Ib.* N. 95; he declines the Honour offered him, of nominating the three Judges who should try *Clodius*, who was accused of Irreligion, P. 50; forms a chimerical Scheme of making himself absolute in the Republick, by gentle Means, P. 46, 55; is deceived in his Views, 46, 56; the Senate oppose two Petitions which he makes to them, P. 56; *Pompey* therefore brings the Affair before the People, *Ib.*; is opposed in it by all the greatest Men in *Rome*, *Ib.*; upon which he resolves to patronize a Company of young factious Men, and particularly the prophane *Clodius*, P. 58; which is much to his Dishonour, *Ib.* N. 11; the Friendship he enters into with *Cæsar* and *Crassus*, gives rise to the famous *Triumvirate*, which was in the End, the Ruin of the Republick, P. 62; *Pompey* gives *Cæsar* a bold Answer with regard to the *Agrarian Law*, which he wanted to get passed by Violence, P. 67; and thereby incurs the Displeasure of the Senate, *Ib.* N. 35, 36; a *Comedian* makes some very severe Allusions to him, upon the publick Stage, P. 73. N. 52; he hinders *Cicero* from accepting of the Office of Lieutenant General, which *Cæsar* offered him, to screen him from the Prosecutions of *Clodius*, P. 81; and afterwards, in a very base and cowardly manner, abandons the Orator, *Ib.* N. 74; during whose Banishment, *Pompey* gives himself up to Effeminacy and Indolence, P. 93, 94; but at last, he undertakes to get *Cicero* recalled from Banishment, P. 94. N. 128; *Clodius* enraged at this, endeavours to get *Pompey* assassinated, P. 95. N. 129; *Pompey* protects *Ptolomy Auletes* King of *Egypt*, P. 110, 111; grows very jealous of *Cæsar*, P. 117; desires his Consent to his being made *Consul* for the next Year, P. 118; he is accordingly advanced to the *Consulate* in the Year 698, P. 120; this Promotion increases the Interest of the *Triumvirate*, P. 123; the Tribune *Trebonius*, labours



hours to get such Employments assigned to him and his Colleague, as will put them upon a level with *Cæsar*, P. 123; he succeeds, and gets the Government of the two *Spains* and *Africa*, given to *Pompey*, P. 124; *Pompey* and *Crassus* endeavour to reform the Corruption of the Judges, and prevent so many iniquitous Judgments, P. 125; *Pompey*, to remove the Contempt which his Pretence of being a Reformer began to bring upon him, dedicates the famous Theatre he had built, and in it, entertains the People with pompous Shows, P. 127; supplies *Rome* with Plenty, in a Time of Scarcity, *Ib.* N. 13; protects the Oppressor *Gabinus*, P. 130; but cannot prevent his Banishment, P. 131; and the Confiscation of his Estates, *Ib.* N. 22; *Pompey* loses his Wife *Julia*, P. 134. N. 29; one of his Party proposes it to the People, to make him *Dictator*, but as this Motion caused great uneasiness, *Pompey*, to remove all Suspicion on that Account, gets two *Consuls* nominated, who put an end to the *Interregnum* which had long distressed the Republick, P. 146; after a second *Interregnum*, not so long as the former, *Pompey* is chosen *Consul* a second Time, in 700, P. 151; and the Senate do him new Honours on this Occasion, *Ib.* N. 68; he makes several Laws in his *Consulship*, P. 151, 155. N. 74; declares openly for punishing *Milo*, P. 152, 153; marries the famous *Cornelia*, P. 154. N. 72; is led by his Affection for her, to make some odious Promotions, *Ib.*; he joins his Father-in-Law *Metellus* with him in the *Consulship*, for the Year 701, *Ib.*; gets that Office conferred on two of his own Creatures, in 702, P. 167; his secret Plots to destroy *Cæsar*, P. 167, 177; who in part overturns them, by the finest Address and Policy imaginable, P. 177, 178; which *Pompey's* Vanity hinders him from seeing, P. 178; a Step taken by *Scribonius Curio*, whom he thought one of his most zealous Friends, embarrasses him very much, P. 179; he promotes two of his own Creatures to the *Consulship*, for the Year 704, P. 181; a Letter of *Cæsar's*, the Conclusion of which is approved of, by both Senate and People, hurts *Pompey* greatly, P. 181, 182; the *Consul Marcellus* orders him to take up Arms against *Cæsar*, which he does, without enough considering the Consequences of such a Step, P. 182, 184; he makes all the Preparations he can for War, P. 185; his delays in opposing *Cæsar's* Progress, make the Senators reflect very severely upon him, P. 187; he persuades the Senators to leave *Rome*, and retire to *Capua*, *Ib.*; sends a Deputation to *Cæsar* to treat of a Peace, P. 188; retires to *Brundisium*, P. 191; is there besieged by *Cæsar*, *Ib.*; leaves the City to his Rival, and sails to the East, P. 192; two of the most able of his Lieu-

tenants are forced to surrender up themselves and their Armies to *Cæsar*, P. 200, 203; *Cæsar* lands in *Epirus*, and prepares to make War with *Pompey* in Person, P. 208; the Condition in which *Cæsar* finds him, P. 209; *Pompey* himself teaches the young Soldiers Discipline, which had been brought to him from all the Parts of the East, P. 210; *Cæsar* makes new Proposals to him of an Accommodation, P. 211; which are rejected, *Ib.*; *Pompey*, tho' at the Head of a much larger Army than *Cæsar*, dares not attack him, P. 214; but is surrounded in his Camp by *Cæsar*, P. 216; attacks *Cæsar's* Lines at first with loss, *Ib.*; and afterwards forces them, P. 217; by his dilatoriness loses the great Advantages he might have made of this Action, P. 219; but at the earnest Intreaties of his Officers, he at last decamps, and marches after *Cæsar*, P. 221; fights him in the Plains of *Pharsalia*, P. 223; is beaten by *Cæsar*, P. 225; flees, P. 226; desires leave to land in *Egypt*, P. 229; where *Ptolomy* has him assassinated, P. 230; his Character, P. 231; the Exploits of his Children, P. 216. N. 105.

POMPILIA, *Numa's* only Daughter, marries *Marcus*, V. 1. P. 73.

POMPILIUS, (*Numa*). See *Numa*.

POMPILIUS, (*Sextus*) a brave *Roman* Horseman, who distinguished himself in the Battle of *Verrugæ*, and is rewarded for it, with being made *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 76.

POMPILIUS, another *Tribune of the People* in 333, desires the *Quæstorship* for his Brother, but cannot obtain it, V. 1. P. 544; for which he revenges himself on *Sempronius*, whom he gets fined, P. 545. N. 82.

POMPONIUS, banishes all the foreign *Rhetoricians* and *Philosophers* from *Rome*, V. 4. P. 534.

POMPONIUS, (*Caius*) an old Man, dances at *The Apollinarian Games*, which being thought a good Omen, hence the Proverb, *Salva res est dum saltat Senex*, V. 3. P. 268. N. 4.

POMPONIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Publican*, makes War with the Enemies of the *Romans* without leave, V. 3. P. 245; is defeated by *Hanno*, P. 245, 270.

POMPONIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574.

POMPONIUS, (*Marcus*) *Tribune of the People* in 391, undertakes the Prosecution of *Lucius Manlius Imperiosus*, V. 2. P. 88.

POMPONIUS MATHO, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 520, V. 3. P. 13; *Plutarch* pretends that the *Pomponian* Family descended in a right Line from *Numa Pompilius*, *Ib.* N. 23; *Pomponius* sails for *Sardinia*, P. 14; where he has such Success as procures him a *Triumph*, P. 15; is made *Consul* a second Time in 522, P. 17; reduces the *Sardinians* so low, that they surrender themselves up to him at Discretion, P. 17;



- is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 78; declares to the People the Loss of the Battle of *Thrasimenus*, P. 90; is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Velurius*, P. 113; and continued *Prætor* in *Rome* to try the Causes of Foreigners, P. 115.
- POMPONIUS MATHO, (*Marcus*) is continued *Pro-Prætor* in *Cisalpine Gaul* in the Year 539, V. 3. P. 215; joins his Troops to those of *Marcellus*, in order to fight *Hannibal*, over whom he gains a slight Advantage, P. 221; dies in 542, P. 327. N. 45.
- POMPONIUS MATHO, (*Marcus*) is made *Prætor* of *Sicily*, in the Year 549, V. 3. P. 482.
- POMPTIN, (*Territory*) *The*, in the Country of the *Volsce*, was so called from *Pometia* its chief City, V. 2. P. 102. N. 48; in 395 the *Romans* sent a new Colony thither, which made a new Tribe, viz. *Tribus Pomptina*, *Ib.*
- POMPTINIUS, or PONTIDIUS, is charged by the *Consul Cicero* with a Commission, in relation to *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 24; his Expeditions in the Country of the *Allobroges*, P. 40.
- PONTIA, an Island near the Promontory of *Circæum*, to which the *Romans* send a Colony in 411, V. 2. P. 266; there was also another Island of this Name in the Sea of *Lucania*, *Ib.* N. 50.
- PONTIDIUS, See *Pomptinius*.
- PONTIFEX, (*Maximus*) *The*, was the President of the *Pontifical* College at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 67; enjoyed great Privileges, and had great Authority, P. 177; was chosen by the People assembled in *Comitia*, P. 67. N. 59; his Jurisdiction was very extensive, P. 489. N. 135; P. 507. N. 14; after the Abdication of the *Decemviri*, the Senate empowered the *Pontifex Maximus* for the Time being, to assemble the *Comitia*, P. 489. N. 135; in the Year 550, this high Office was given to a *Plebeian*, V. 2. P. 588; the Right of electing the *Pontifex Maximus* belonged to the People assembled in *Comitia*, and that of electing the inferior *Pontifices*, to the *Pontifical* College, V. 3. P. 272. N. 10; *Licinius Crassus*, tho' *Pontifex Maximus*, has the Command of the Armies in *Asia*, during his *Consulship*, V. 5. P. 125; one Instance of banishing a *Pontifex Maximus*, P. 214. N. 23.
- PONTIFICES, (*The*) the eighth Class of the Ministers of Religion established by *Numa*, V. 1. P. 67; the Appellation is thought to have been taken from the *Pontes*, or Bridges, which it was their Province to see kept in good Repair, *Ib.* N. 56; their Functions, P. 67, 68; their Number, P. 67. N. 57; their Privileges, V. 2. P. 313. N. 62; *Plebeians* were introduced into their College in 453, P. 316; the *Plebeian Flavius* in the Year 449, endeavours to diminish their Authority, V. 2. P. 303; they had the Right of filling up the Vacancies of their Body, V. 3. P. 272. N. 10.
- PONTINA, (*Palus*) *The*, or *Pomptin Lake*, was in *Latium*, and took its Name from the City of *Pometia*, which stood near it, V. 1. P. 266. N. 6.
- PONTIUS, a *Samnite* General, Son of the famous *Herennius*, animates the *Samnites* to continue the War with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 233; and after he has very artfully drawn the *Roman Army* into narrow Passes, and shut them in, P. 234; he receives the Deputies they send to treat of Peace with haughtiness, P. 236; but at last treats with them, P. 237; makes the whole *Roman Army*, with the *Consuls* at their Head, pass under the Yoke, P. 239; *Rome* delivers up to him the *Roman Officers* who had suffered this Disgrace, and made the Peace with him; and basely pretends to evade the Obligation of it by that Means, P. 245; the excellent Answer he made to the *Roman Feciales* on that Occasion, P. 245, 246; he gives those Officers full Liberty to return home, P. 246; throws himself into *Luceria* when besieged by the *Romans*, P. 253; who make him pass under the Yoke, as he had done them at the *Caudian Forks*, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 377.
- PONTIUS, a Slave, who is said to have foretold *Sylla's* Victories over his Enemies, V. 5. P. 438. N. 122.
- PONTIUS COMINIUS, forces his Way into the *Capitol* when besieged by the *Gauls*, in order to get confirmed the Election which had been made of *Camillus* for *Dictator*, V. 2. P. 22.
- PONTIUS TELESINUS, a *Samnite* Lord, V. 5. P. 437; resolves to humble *Sylla*, who was become almost absolute Master of the *Roman Republick*, P. 449; and to that end marches his Troops directly to *Rome*, *Ib.*; *Sylla* fights him in sight of the City, P. 450; defeats him, *Ib.*; *Pontius* is killed in the Action, *Ib.*; and his Brother soon after loses his Life in as unfortunate a manner, P. 452. N. 146.
- PONTUS, (the Kingdom of) a very large Country in *Asia Minor*, bordering on *The Euxine Sea*, V. 4. P. 551. N. 28; V. 5. P. 131. N. 31; a short History of the Kings who governed it, down to that irreconcilable Enemy to *Rome*, *Mithridates*, P. 318. N. 53; both they and the Kings of *Persia* were called *Achamenides*, because they claimed a descent from *Achamenes*, the Father of *Cambyses* and Grandfather of *Cyrus*, *Ib.*
- POPILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 4. P. 539. N. 4.
- POPILIAN, (*Law*) *The*, so called from its Author, *Popilius*, Tribune of the People in 505, gave the *Pontifex Maximus* full Power to fill up the Vacancies among the *Vestals* as he pleased, V. 2. P. 608. N. 47.



- POPILIUS, (*Caius*) Ambassador to *Ptolomy* and *Antiochus*, in the Year 585, is invited by the Inhabitants into the Island of *Rhodes*, where he exercises an absolute Authority over them, during his Stay, V. 4. P. 479. N. 11.
- POPILIUS, (*Caius*) a Roman Officer, passes under the Yoke in the Year 646, with a Consular Army, at the Head of which the Consul had lost his Life, V. 5. P. 230; is prosecuted for it by a Tribune of the People, *Ib.*; and prevents his Condemnation by banishing himself. *Ib.*
- POPILIUS, (*Marcus*) is made Consul in the Year 437, V. 2. P. 257.
- POPILIUS, (*Marcus*) Prætor of Rome in 610, V. 5. P. 18; passes Sentence on a Woman who had been guilty of Parricide, *Ib.*
- POPILIUS, (*Publius*) is sent by the Roman Senate on a Deputation to *Syphax*, in the Year 543, V. 3. P. 356. N. 75.
- POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Caius*) is chosen Consul in 581, V. 4. P. 365; takes his Brother's Part, and therefore meets with some mortification from the Senate, P. 365, 370, 373; makes a Vow to *Jupiter* in the Name of the Senate, That he will celebrate Games in honour to that God for ten Days together, if the Republick continued prosperous for ten Years, P. 374; is sent on a Deputation to *Antiochus Epiphanes*, whom he treats with a remarkable Roman Pride, P. 409.
- POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Marcus*) is made Consul in 394, V. 2. P. 98; appeases a Sedition, *Ib.*; is thought to have given Name to *The Popilian Tribe*, P. 102. N. 48; prosecutes *Licinius Stolo*, and gets him fined for transgressing the Law he had himself made, concerning the quantity of Lands a Roman should hold, P. 103; is promoted to the Consulate a second Time, in 397, P. 105; and a third Time, in 403, P. 115; marches against the *Gauls*, P. 117; fights them, *Ib.*; is wounded, P. 118; retires out of the Battle, and returns to it again, *Ib.*; encourages his Soldiers, and entirely routs the Enemy's Army, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 119; and made Consul a fourth Time, in the Year 405, P. 123.
- POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Marcus*) is made Consul in 580, V. 4. P. 359; his Battles in *Liguria*, P. 360; is very inhuman and very faithless, *Ib.*; the Senate appear against him, P. 361; he refuses to obey their Orders, P. 370; appears before the Judge nominated by the Senate to punish him, P. 371; and on another Occasion, in 582, again shews his turbulent Spirit, P. 375.
- POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Marcus*) is made Consul in 614, and sets out for *Spain*, with Orders from the Senate to disannul the Treaty of Peace made with the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 30, 53; Hostilities are suspended between them and the *Romans* during his whole Consulship, P. 54; he continues in *Spain* in quality of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; prepares to march against the *Numantini*, P. 56; his Army is totally routed, and disabled from taking the Field any more all the Summer, P. 57; he enters into the Country, where some Banditti lurked, who incommoded the Roman Armies, P. 57; and suppresses them, P. 58.
- POPILIUS LÆNAS, (*Publius*) the Son of *Caius* who had been twice Consul, is promoted to the Consulship in 621, V. 5. P. 114.
- POPULICIUS MALLEOLUS, (*Marcus*) is made Consul in the Year 521, V. 3. P. 16; and suffers the *Corficans* to rob him of the Booty which he had taken from the *Sardinians*, P. 17.
- POPULICOLA, (*Lucius Gellius*). See *Gellius*.
- POPULICOLA, (*Lucius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- POPULICOLA, See *Publius*, and *Valerius*.
- POPPIES, *Tarquin the Proud* cuts off the Heads of the tallest *Poppies* in his Garden, in the Presence of the Deputy sent to him by his Son, who was fled to *Gabii* for Refuge, to shew his Son by that Action, what he would have done with the People of *Gabii*, V. 1. P. 174; which Action the Son understood, (tho' the Messenger did not) and acted accordingly, *Ib.*
- POPULI FUGIUM, or *Nonæ Capotinae*, a Festival among the *Romans*, the Institution of which is, without Reason, ascribed to *Romulus* by *Plutarch*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 167. See *Nones*, or *Capotinae*.
- POPULONIUM, one of the most considerable Cities in *Hetruria*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 12.
- POPULONIUM, a City on the Coast of the *Hetrurian* Sea, remarkable for its Situation, Port, Temples, and Antiquity, V. 4. P. 562. N. 134.
- PORCIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was originally *Plebeian*, V. 4. P. 101. N. 58.
- PORCIAN, (*Law*) *The*, forbade the *Lictors* to scourge any Roman Citizen, V. 4. P. 101, 102. See *Porcius Læcas*.
- PORCIUS, (*Lucius*) is made Prætor in *Cisalpine Gaul*, in the Year 546, sends advice to the Senate of *Asdrubal's* Preparations to pass *The Alpes*, P. 410; encamps within sight of the *Carthaginian* General, P. 414; follows him to the Banks of *The Metaurus*, P. 415; distinguishes himself in the Battle he there fights with *Asdrubal*, P. 416; but nevertheless is suffered to continue without Employment, P. 432.
- PORCIUS CATO, the Son of *Cato the Censor*, does heroic Things at the Battle of *Pydna*, V. 4. P. 462. N. 53; was the Son-in-Law of *Paulus Æmilius*, *Ib.* N. 54; dies at *Rome*, P. 566; had the Surname of *Licinianus*, *Ib.* N. 67.
- PORCIUS CATO, surnamed *Salonius*, another Son of *Cato the Censor*, was the Person from whom *Cato of Utica* descended, V. 4. P. 566.



PORCIUS CATO, (*Caius*) Consul in the Year 639, V. 5. P. 188; was the Grandson of *Cato the Censor*, *Ib.* N. 59; *Macedon* falls to him by Lot, P. 189; the *Scordisci*, with whom he makes War, surround his Army and put it to Flight, *Ib.*; he was condemned for Oppression, and banished to *Tarragona*, P. 190; and according to *Cicero*, was also condemned for having been corrupted by *Jugurtha*, P. 214. N. 22.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Caius*) accuses *Gabinus*, of canvassing unlawfully for the *Consulship*, V. 6. P. 110. N. 163; prevents, or rather suspends, the Restoration of *Ptolomy Auletes* to the Throne of *Egypt*, *Ib.* N. 164; P. 111; is firmly attached to *Crassus* and *Pompey*, P. 118, 119.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Lucius*) is sent to command in *Hetruria*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 344; is made Consul in the Year 664, P. 346; makes War in the Country of the *Marfi*, P. 352; with an Army consisting for the most part of undisciplined Vagabonds, *Ib.* N. 151; nevertheless he succeeds with them, *Ib.*; but is killed by a Dart thrown by an unknown Hand, *Ib.*

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) first surnamed *Priscus*, and afterwards called *Cato the Censor*, V. 3. P. 486. N. 85; was what the *Romans* called a *New Man*, *Ib.*; was born at *Tusculum* in the Year of *Rome* 519, *Ib.* N. 86; employed his Youth in Arms, Husbandry, and Study, *Ib.*; was so eloquent, that he was called *The Roman Demosthenes*, *Ib.* N. 90; and it was by his Eloquence that he paved the Way for his attaining to publick Honours, P. 487. N. 92; his second Wife, who was of mean Extraction, gave him a great deal of Trouble, *Ib.* N. 93; his Continence was not such, as to keep him always blameless, *Ib.*; his Frugality was indeed very great, *Ib.* N. 94; as was his Equity and Fidelity, *Ib.* N. 95; his Disinterestedness, *Ib.* N. 96; and Economy, *Ib.* N. 97; one *Valerius Flaccus* persuades him to go to *Rome*, *Ib.*; this his Vanity, which was always one of his favourite Vices, leads him to comply with, P. 488. N. 99; he makes his first Campaign at the Age of seventeen, *Ib.* N. 100; *Nearchus* at *Tarentum* first gave him a Taste for the Philosophy of *Plato*, and the *Greek Learning*, when he was twenty-four, *Ib.* N. 101; but his Taste for the *Greek Learning* did not hinder his treating with Contempt the best Productions of *Greece*, in different Parts of *Literature*, P. 489. N. 101. Col. 2; by the Interest of the great *Fabius*, he obtains the Dignity of *Quæstor*, *Ib.*; at the Age of 30, or thereabouts, *Ib.* N. 102; in this Office he discovers his Avarice to the Publick, *Ib.* N. 103; a Parallel drawn between him and *Scipio the Younger*, P. 489, 490; his remarkable Sayings,

P. 490. N. 104; his satyrical Temper, *Ib.* N. 105; he declares openly against *Scipio*, P. 490, 491; and in conjunction with *Fabius*, inveighs against him in *Rome*, P. 491; is recalled from *Spain* where he was *Quæstor*, and brings with him the Poet *Ennius*, P. 540. N. 33.

He is promoted to the *Consulship* in the Year 558, V. 4. P. 102; the famous *Porcian Law* is ascrib'd to him by Mistake, P. 101. N. 59; *Spain* falls to him by Lot for his Province, P. 102; before he goes thither, he rashly opposes the Abolition of *The Opian Law*, which the *Roman Ladies* solicited with great Earnestness, P. 104; but notwithstanding all he can do, that Law is abolished, P. 106; he lands at *Rhoda*, and takes its Citadel by Force, P. 107. N. 74; by Stratagem delivers a *Spanish King* in Alliance with *Rome*, whom the Rebels of the Country threaten'd with Death. P. 108; he disciplines his Troops, P. 109; gives the Rebels Battle, *Ib.*; puts them to Flight, P. 110; attacks and plunders their Camp, P. 110; by an Artifice makes most of their Cities defenceless, *Ib.*; endeavours to gain over the *Celtiberians*, P. 111; subdues several Nations, P. 112. takes *Bergium* by Storm, *Ib.*; by his Victories fills *Rome* with Joy, P. 113; which raises the Jealousy of *Scipio*, *Ib.*; *Cato* returns to *Rome* and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; employs his Leisure in hard Labour and Study, P. 114; serves in the Army of the Consul *Aquilius*, as a *Legionary Tribune*, P. 171. N. 213; and distinguishes himself in this Campaign, P. 175; chiefly at the Battle of *Thermopylæ*, P. 177; *Acilius* sends them to *Rome* with the News of his Victory, P. 178; he stands for the *Consulship*, and by a base Accusation endeavours to disappoint one of his Competitors, P. 228; but he does not obtain that Office, *Ib.*; he therefore endeavours to revenge himself on *Scipio Africanus*, by stirring up *Petilius* against him, P. 260; and after the Death of that Man, he displays his Hatred against *Scipio Asiaticus*, the Brother of *Africanus*, P. 265; draws up a Petition against him, P. 265; gets it approved by the People, P. 266; stands for the *Consulship* a second Time, P. 290; and obtains it, P. 291; strikes *Lucius Quinctius* out of the List of Senators, *Ib.*; degrades *Scipio Asiaticus* from the Rank of a *Roman Knight*, P. 292; shews his Rigour in other Instances, during his Administration, *Ib.*; but makes several useful Regulations before it expired, P. 293; the People erect a Statue to his Honour, P. 293; the Inscription of which is written by himself, and he there gives himself the Surname of *The Censor*, *Ib.*; which he retained ever after, *Ib.*; as soon as his *Censorship* is expired, he retires, and resolves to lead a private Life, P. 294; in which he



he behaves himself with great Prudence and Integrity, P. 294, 295; the Faults to which he was most subject, were Pride, Lewdness, Severity, and Avarice, *Ib.*; he speaks with warmth in Favour of *The Voconian Law*, P. 415; is sent on a Deputation into *Africa*, P. 544; becomes an implacable Enemy to *Carthage*, *Ib.*; unaccountably takes a Prejudice against the Ambassadors the *Athenians* had sent to *Rome*, and opposes them, P. 549; shews a great Hatred to Physicians, whom he thought Enchanters, *Ib.* N. 25; declares openly against *Carthage* in the Senate, P. 565; loses his eldest Son, P. 566; is much affected with that Loss, *Ib.*; displays again his Hatred to *Carthage*, P. 574, 580; his Death, P. 601. N. 10; and Character, *Ib.*

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) the Grandson of the first *Cato*, is made *Consul* in 635, and goes and dies in *Carthage* before his *Consulship* expires, V. 5. P. 182; he was, according to *Aulus Gellius*, a vehement O-rator, *Ib.* N. 38.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *The Narbonne Province* in 663, V. 5. P. 345; was the great Grandson of *Cato the Censor*, *Ib.* N. 135.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) at the Age of 14 Years, gives an heroic Instance of his Resolution and Courage, in relation to the Murders *Sylla* committed in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 456; when *Quæstor*, he refuses to pay the Pensions of the *Dictator's* Guards, P. 577.

PORCIUS CATO, (*Marcus*) his Character, V. 6. P. 2; he assists *Cicero* with his Advice in the Affair of *Catiline*, P. 21; and calls him *The Father of his Country*, in full Senate, P. 25; his Speech to the Senate, to persuade them to pronounce Sentence of Death on the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, P. 30; warmly opposes the Abuse introduced among the Great, of buying the Suffrages of the People, P. 33. N. 54; shews great firmness in opposing the Motion of two *Tribunes of the People*, who insist on recalling *Pompey*, on purpose to create publick Disturbances, P. 34; and as great Moderation in screening one of them from the infamous Punishment which some were desirous of inflicting on him for his Violences, P. 35; refuses his two Nieces to *Pompey*, who demands one of them in Marriage for himself, and the other for his Son, P. 43. N. 77; *Ib.* N. 78; the Return of this great Man to *Rome*, fills *Cato* with uneasiness, he fearing lest *Pompey* should re-establish Tyranny there, P. 45; he opposes *Pompey's* Request, that the great Elections be postponed, P. 46; when he saw the famous *Triumviri*, *Crassus*, *Cæsar*, and *Pompey* closely united, he said, *Rome now has her Masters*, *Liberty is no more*, P. 62; he is carried to Prison by Order of *Cæsar*, who soon after releases

him, P. 67; he at first obstinately refuses to consent to *The Agrarian Law*, P. 69; but *Cicero* persuades him at last to subscribe to it, *Ib.*; a seditious *Tribune* sends him from *Rome*, under Pretence of giving him an honourable Commission, P. 86; which he discharges with Credit, P. 106; is received with great Marks of Distinction when he returns to *Italy*, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* in 696, *Ib.*; enters into a strict Friendship with *Cicero*, *Ib.*; very narrowly escapes being assassinated, P. 118, 119; *Crassus* and *Pompey* prevent his being nominated *Prætor*, P. 119; *Cato* opposes the exorbitant Authority which the *Triumvirate* assumed, P. 123; he is carried to Prison, *Ib.* N. 4, 5; makes *Pompey* sensible of his Folly, in contributing to aggrandize *Cæsar*, P. 124; obtains the *Prætorship*, P. 128. N. 14; makes himself hated in *Rome* by the great Pains he takes to reform the most epidemical Vices of the People there, P. 137; *Pompey* endeavours to set the People against him, P. 138; *Cato*, purely for the sake of promoting the publick Good, stands for the *Consulship*, P. 167; receives the Refusal of the People to give him that Promotion, only with a Smile, *Ib.*; declares warmly against *Cæsar*, P. 172. N. 26; is sent *Prætor* into *Sicily*, P. 178; and returns from thence purely to animate the *Romans* against *Cæsar*, P. 184; prevents the Senate's depriving *Pompey* of the Generalship they had given him in the Civil War, P. 187; declares entirely for him, P. 206; nevertheless, *Pompey* will not make him Admiral General of all his Fleets, P. 209; but offers him the Command of the Port of *Dyrrachium*, and the Country about it, which *Cato* declines, P. 221.

PORCIUS LÆCAS, one of the first Members of the College of *Epulones*, V. 4. P. 101; was the Author of the famous *Porcian Law*, *Ib.* N. 59; this Fact is confirmed by Medals, P. 102. N. 61; he is made *Prætor* in 558, and the Province of *Pisa* falls to his Lot, *Ib.* N. 64.

PORCIUS LÆCCA, (*Marcus*) one of the chief *Catilinarian* Conspirators, V. 6. P. 3; for which he suffers Death, P. 40.

PORCIUS LIVINUS, (*Lucius*) *Plebeian Ædile* in 543, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86; causes some Statues of Brass to be made, and places them in the Temple of *Ceres*, P. 358. N. 86. Col. 2.

PORCIUS LIVINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 569, V. 4. P. 288; takes great Pains to prevent the Success of one *Fulvius*, who pretended to get the *Prætorship* of *Rome* by Force, P. 289.

PORCUS TROJANUS, signified among the *Romans*, a wild Boar brought to Table stuffed with other Meats, and so far resembling the *Trojan Horse*, V. 5. P. 213. N. 20.

PORIS and THROXENA, the tragical History of the cruel Execution of this innocent and un-



- unfortunate Couple, by the inhuman Barbarity of *Philip of Macedon*, V. 4. P. 309, 310.
- PORSENA, King of *Clusium*, V. 1. P. 207; sends an Embassy to *Rome*, to demand either the Restoration of the *Tarquins* to the Throne, or at least the Restitution of their Estates, *Ib.*; but obtains neither, P. 208; appears before *Rome* with a formidable Army, *Ib.*; attacks and takes the Fortrefs of the *Janiculus*, P. 209; fights the *Roman* Army; the Order of both Armies, *Ib.*; forces the *Romans* to give way, and retire into their City, P. 210; shuts up *Rome* so close, that there is a Famine there, P. 211; *Mucius Cordus Scævola* who aims at the King, kills one of his Officers by his side, but misses him, P. 213; at the Persuasion of his Son, *Porsena* inclines to enter into a Friendship with the *Romans*, P. 214; is himself chosen by the *Romans* to be the Judge in the Affair of the Restitution of the Estates of the *Tarquins*, which he demanded as a Condition of the Peace, *Ib.*; the Cause is pleaded before him, and the chief Officers of his Army, P. 215, 216; when informed of all the Crimes of the *Tarquins*, he breaks off his Friendship for them, and forbids them to appear any more in his Presence, P. 216; makes Peace with the *Romans*, sets out for *Clusium*, and with a generosity truly worthy of a great Mind, leaves all the Provisions he had in his Camp, for the Relief of those who wanted in *Rome*, P. 216, 217; in gratitude for which, the Senate make him Presents, erect a Statue to his Honour, and institute a new Custom among them, to perpetuate the Memory of his Bounty, P. 217; and receive in the most cordial manner, the shattered Remains of the Army of his Son *Arunx*, who was unfortunately killed before *Aricia*, P. 219.
- PORTICO's, (*The*) built by *Minucius Rufus* in the Year 643, are, in the Description of old *Rome*, placed near *The Flaminian Circus*, V. 5. P. 209. N. 18.
- PORTUS ICCIUS, or ITIUS, *The*, of *Cæsar*, was the present Town, or Port, of *Calais*, V. 6. P. 132. N. 26.
- POSCA, (*Marcus Pinarius*). See *Pinarius*.
- POSSIDONIA, another Name for the City of *Pæstum*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3. See *Pæstum*.
- POSSIDONIUS OF APAMEA, a Stoick Philosopher, is greatly honoured by *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 45. N. 83.
- POSTHUMIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was one of the most ancient and most distinguished of those which were called *Patrician*, V. 3. P. 165. N. 121.
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in 327, V. 1. P. 534; the Quarrel between him and his Collegue, is the Cause of the Defeat of the *Romans* by the *Veientes*, P. 535; for this the *Tribunes* prosecute him, P. 539; and he is fined, P. 541. N. 75.
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Publican*, draws the Hatred of the Publick at *Rome* on his whole Fraternity, V. 3. P. 270; and then disappears, P. 271.
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 339, and ordered to lead an Army against the *Æqui*, V. 1. P. 550; takes *Bola*, *Ib.*; by his Faithfulness, and one rash Expression, he exasperates the Men against him, *Ib.*; and he is assassinated by his own Soldiers, P. 551.
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 359, V. 1. P. 588; defeats the *Æqui*, and is soon after defeated by them, P. 591; defeats them a second Time. *Ib.*
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Spurius*) *Censor* in the Year 374, dies, and his Death is deemed a fatal Prefage to the Republick, V. 2. P. 55.
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Spurius*) an Orator in 620, gains himself a great Reputation in *Rome*, by his Eloquence, V. 5. P. 98.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) the High-Priest of *Mars*, is chosen *Consul* in 540, but not suffered to perform the Functions of that Office, V. 2. P. 615, 616.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 602, V. 4. P. 567; and appointed to make War in *Cisalpine Gaul*, P. 568; is poisoned by his Wife *Publicia*, P. 576. N. 81.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) the Brother of *Spurius*, is left by the latter to command in *Numidia* in his Absence, V. 5. P. 213; suffers *Jugurtha* to draw him into a Snare, P. 216; who draws off part of his Troops from him, and takes his Camp, *Ib.*; and makes both him and his Soldiers pass under the Yoke, *Ib.*
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 573, V. 4. P. 326; enters upon his Office, P. 327; and distinguishes himself by his Valour in *Liguria*, and his Equity among the *Ingauni*, P. 328, 329.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 654, and makes War in *Macedon*, but the Success of his Arms is not known, V. 5. P. 300; is killed by his own Soldiers in a Mutiny, P. 353.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 29; and a second Time in 373, P. 51.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 519, V. 3. P. 12; marches into *Liguria*, where he is very Successful, *Ib.*; is chosen *Consul* again for the Year 532, P. 165; but is killed before the Time comes, P. 166.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Spain* in 572, V. 4. P. 326; the *Vaccæi* find him more Employment than he expected from them, P. 335; but he at last gains so great a Victory over them,



- them, as procures him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 337; he is made *Consul* for the Year 580, P. 359; his Conduct in his Administration, *Ib.*
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 599, V. 4. P. 552; and as such leads an Army into *Spain*, *Ib.*; is poisoned by his Wife, *Ib.*
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in 524, V. 3. P. 21; signalizes himself in *Illyricum*, P. 22; returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* of *Cisalpine Gaul*, P. 115.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) surnamed also *Albus Regillensis*, the Son of the famous *Dictator Aulus Posthumius*, is made *Consul* in 287, V. 1. P. 383. N. 3; dedicates the Temple of *Dius Fidius*, P. 384; is sent to *Athens* to get a Collection of the *Athenian Laws*, P. 431; is made *Decemvir* in 302, P. 436.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* in 419, V. 2. P. 191; it is remarkable of the *Albini*, that they all continued *Patricians*, and not one of them was ever translated into any *Plebeian Family*, *Ib.* N. 25; he makes a *Census* of the *Roman People*, P. 196; is made General of Horse, P. 208. promoted to the *Consulate* a second Time, in 432, and marches with his Colleague against the *Samnites*, P. 233; he, his Colleague, and all their Army undergo the Disgrace of *passing under the Yoke*, at *The Caudian Forks*, P. 239; his Speech to the new *Consuls* after his Return to *Rome*, wherein he advises them to give up himself and his Colleague into the Enemy's Hands, P. 242; which Advice is approved, P. 244; another Speech he makes to the Senate, in confirmation of his first Advice, *Ib.*; he is delivered up to the *Samnites*, P. 246.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* in 567, V. 4. P. 272; makes the beginning of his Administration famous, by destroying the infamous Society of the *Bacchanals*, P. 273, 274; repeoples *Buxentum* and *Lipontus* with *Romans*, P. 281; is promoted to the *Consulate* a second Time, in 579, P. 354.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* in 643, V. 5. P. 207; the Province of *Numidia* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; he repairs thither, P. 212; and returns to *Rome* without doing any Thing, P. 213; is banished for having been corrupted by *Jugurtha's Money*, P. 214, 216.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS MAGNUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 605, V. 4. P. 606.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS REGILLENIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 356, V. 1. P. 577.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 257, V. 1. P. 251; and then *Dictator*, by his Colleague *Titus Vigninus*, P. 252; a Mistake of *Livy* concerning the Time of his *Dictatorship*, *Ib.* N. 47; the new *Dictator* makes *Ebutius Elva* his General of Horse, *Ib.*; sends Succours to his Camp which is attacked by *Lucius Tarquinius*, P. 253; resolves to give the *Latins* Battle, P. 254, harangues his Army, *Ib.*; fights the Enemy and beats them, P. 255; takes their Camp, P. 257, is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 258; is called *Regillensis*, from his Victory at the Lake *Regillus*, *Ib.*; erects Temples to several Gods, *Ib.*; lays down the *Dictatorship*, P. 269; prevents the Rout of the *Romans* in the War with the *Aurunci*, *Ib.*; puts their Army to flight, and seizes their Camp, *Ib.*; is again made *Consul* for the Year 260, P. 280; marches against the *Volsci*, P. 289; routs them, besieges and takes *Longula* and *Polusca*, P. 289; appears before *Corioli*, and in vain attempts to take it by Storm, P. 290; but makes himself Master of it, after he has defeated the *Antiates*, who come to relieve it, P. 292; rewards the extraordinary Valour of young *Coriolanus*, *Ib.*; refuses the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 289, V. 1. P. 386. N. 6; the Senate, after the Defeat of his Colleague *Furius*, give him an absolute Power, and appoint him to secure the Safety of the Publick, *Ib.*; he places *Titus Quinctius* at the Head of the *Roman Army*, *Ib.*; attacks, and puts into Disorder the Camp of the *Æqui*, who were come to lay waste the Territory of the *Romans*, P. 387; and thereby obliges the rest of their Army, which besieged *Furius* in his Camp, to retire, and flee to their own Cities for Refuge, P. 388; is sent on a Deputation to them, to demand Satisfaction for the Ravages they had committed in the District of *Tusculum*, contrary to their last Treaty with the *Romans*, P. 412.
- POSTHUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENIS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 321, V. 1. P. 528.
- POSTHUMIUS, (*Cominius*). See *Cominius*, and *Posthumius, Albus Regillensis Aulus*.
- POSTHUMIUS MEGELLINUS, (*Lucius*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 448, V. 2. P. 296; enters upon his Office, P. 297; gains a compleat Victory over the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; commands in the Country of the *Falisci* in quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 341; is made a *Consul* a second Time, in 459, and appointed to make War in *Samnium*, but detained at *Rome* by Sickness, P. 349; sends his Troops thither, to enlarge his Colleague's Army, P. 350; follows them with all speed, *Ib.*; after he has dedicated the Temple of *Victory*, *Ib.*; he seizes *Millionia*, P. 351; and *Triventum*, *Ib.*; and several other Cities, P. 352; ravages *Hetruria*, P. 355; the People grant him a *Triumph*, which the Senate had refused him, *Ib.* N. 8; he is threatend with a *Pro-*



Prosecution, but escapes it by his Address, P. 357; and the Interest of *Carvilius*, P. 368; he is appointed Governour of the State during an *Interregnum*, P. 373; causes himself to be chosen *Consul* in the Year 462, *Ib.*; behaves himself with great Pride and Haughtiness, P. 376; especially to the Senate, *Ib.*; takes *Cominium*, and *Venusia*, P. 376, 377; the Senate humble him, P. 377; which most highly exasperates him, *Ib.*; and he is prosecuted, and fined, *Ib.*

POSTHUMIUS MEGELLUS, (*Lucius*) is sent on a Deputation to *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 421; the *Tarentini* insult him in the most shocking manner, *Ib.*; he is made *Consul* for the Year 491, P. 546; besieges *Agri- gentum*, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over the *Carthaginians*, P. 548; takes *Agri- gentum*, and gives it up to be plundered by his Troops, P. 549; dies in his *Censorship*, in the Year 500, P. 584.

POSTHUMIUS REGILLENSIS, (*Aulus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 373, V. 2. P. 51.

POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, See *Tubertus*.

POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in 248, V. 1. P. 220; goes to meet the *Sabines*, who were laying waste the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; covers *Rome* with his Army, P. 221; marches to the Assistance of his Collegue *Marcus Valerius*, who is engaged with the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; and thereby secures the Victory to the *Romans*, P. 222; he and his Collegue are honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; the Senate grant him a Privilege, before granted to none, *viz.* a Right of burial for himself and Family within the Walls of *Rome*, P. 223; he is made *Consul* a second Time in 250, P. 229; is first routed, and then surrounded by the *Sabine* Army, P. 231; his Collegue *Menenius* extricates him out of this Difficulty, *Ib.*; and he makes great amends for his late Defeat, in the Battle he fights with the *Sabines* near *Ere- tum*, P. 233; is honoured with a lesser *Triumph* called an *Ovation*, P. 233, 234.

POSTHUMUS COMINIUS, [See *Cominius*].

POSTHUMUS EBUTIUS, See *Ebutius*.

POSTHUMUS, (*Caius Rabirius*). See *Rabi- rius*.

POSTULIO, signified among the *Romans* the Victim devoted to the Gods of Hell, V. 2. P. 164. N. 52.

POTIDÆA, a Name first given to the City of *Cassandra* by the *Corinthians*, V. 3. P. 430. N. 154.

POTILIUS, (*Enius*) discovers a Plot which many Slaves had entered into against the State, V. 2. P. 561.

POTITIUS, one of the ancient *Aborigines*, to whom had been given, from the earliest Ages, the Priesthood of the Temple of *Hercules* called *Ara Maxima*, V. 2. P. 271; *Dionysius Halicarnassensis's* Account [of it, *Ib.* N. 63; his Descendants, at the Re-

quest, or rather for the Money, of *Appius Claudius*, admit Slaves into the Priesthood which they enjoyed, *Ib.*; the Consequence of which was, says *Festus*, that the whole Family of the *Potitii* were extirpated in thirty Days, *Ib.* N. 64.

PRÆFECT OF ROME, (*The*) was an occasio- nal Officer chosen to govern the City, in the Absence of the Kings or *Consuls*, V. 1. P. 97. N. 1.

PRÆFECTURES, There were two sorts of *Præ- fectures* among the *Romans*. In one, the *Roman* People had a Right to elect the *Præfects* to administer Justice there, in the other, the *Præfects* were appointed by the *Prætor*, and administered Justice in his Name, V. 2. P. 256. N. 27.

PRÆFECTUS CELERUM, an Officer who commanded one of the *Centuries*, in the Body of Troops called *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166.

PRÆNESTE, a City of old *Latium*, surren- ders to the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 242; it was before called *Stephane*, *Ib.* N. 27; its Si- tuation, *Ib.*; it is plundered by an Army of *Æqui* and *Volsci*, in the Year 291, P. 391; it was successively a *Roman Colony* and *Municipium*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 95; its Inhabitants were called *Nuculae*, or *Nut-eaters*, because their Territory abound- ed with that Fruit, P. 159. N. 105; it is now called *Palestrina*, and was formerly famous for the *Lots* there, which the Peo- ple came thither to consult from all Parts of *Italy*, V. 4. P. 490. N. 30; it was one of the strongest Cities in old *Latium*, V. 5. P. 444.

PRÆNESTINE, (*Lots*) *The*, a sort of Divi- nation in great Esteem among the ancient *Romans*, is proscribed in 511, V. 2. P. 615. N. 65.

PRÆNESTINE, (*Way*) *The*, was the Road which led from *Rome* to *Præneste*, *Ana- gnia*, and *Beneventum*, V. 3. P. 304. N. 56.

PRÆNESTINI, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Præ- neste*, come to the Relief of *Velitrae*, which is threatened with a Siege by the *Romans*, and are defeated by *Papirius*, V. 2. P. 51; join the *Volsci*, and prepare to attack *Satricum*, *Ib.*; *Camillus* gains a compleat Victory over them and the *Volsci*, P. 53; they come with an Army to the very Gates of *Rome*, to insult the *Romans*, P. 56; but the bare News of the creation of a *Dictator*, makes them to retire, P. 57; they are defeated near *The Allia*, *Ib.*; their Camp near *Præ- neste* is taken and plundered by the Army of *Quintilius*, *Ib.*; they surrender their City by Capitulation, *Ib.*; and afterwards draw the whole Body of the *Latin* Nation into a Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 58.

PRÆNOMEN, NOMEN, and COGNOMEN, were the three Names which most *Romans* had, and sometimes there was a fourth ad- ded to them called *Agnomen*, V. 1. P. 97. N. 2; the *Nomen*, was the Name of the *Fa-*



*Family*, the *Prænomen*, *Cognomen*, and *Agnomen*, were a kind of Nick-Names taken from Accidents, or the Actions of the Person, *Ib.*

**PRÆSUL**, The Name, or rather Title, of the Person, whose Business it was to regulate the Dances of the *Salii*, V. 1. P. 65. N. 48.

**PRÆTEXTA**, *The*, was a kind of Robe which was at first given by way of distinction, to the Children of the *Sabine* Ladies, who brought about the Peace between *Fabius* and *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 44; but it afterwards became very common, *Ib.* N. 154.

**PRÆTOR**, a Title which was given in the first Ages to the *Consuls*, especially when they administered Justice, V. 1. P. 440. N. 22, 23; it was the second Dignity in the *Roman* Republick, V. 2. P. 77. N. 48; this Office wholly related at first to the Administration of Justice, P. 79. N. 52, 53, 54; the *Prætor of Rome* had six *Lictors* with Axes and *Fasces*, to walk before him, P. 79. N. 55; *Valerius Poplicola* was the first *Prætor*, who had the Command of an Army in the Absence of a *Consul*, P. 117; it was a part of his Office to preside in *The Publick Games*, in the Absence of the *Consuls*, P. 232. N. 106; the *Prætor of Rome's* Office was divided in the Year 511, into two Parts, and given to two Persons, one called *Prætor Urbanus*, and the other *Prætor Peregrinus*, P. 616; the Business of the former was to try all Causes between *Citizen* and *Citizen*, that of the latter, to try those between *Citizen* and *Foreigner*, or *Foreigner* and *Foreigner*, *Ib.* N. 66; in the Year 526, the *Romans* chose four *Prætors*, two to continue in *Rome*, and the other two to go to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, V. 3. P. 25; the two latter had the same Jurisdiction in their Provinces as the others had at *Rome*, *Ib.*; this Officer among the *Greeks*, was one of the first Rank, and greatest Authority, P. 397. N. 50; in the Year 556, the *Roman* Senate increased the Number of the *Prætors* to six, V. 4. P. 60; in 582, the *Spaniards* make Complaints to the Senate, of the Exactions of their *Prætors*, P. 397; about the Year 608, or 609, V. 5. P. 16. N. 40; the *Romans* added four more *Prætors* to the two who were before appointed, to administer Justice in *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 39; their Order was, to administer Justice there, each in his own Court for one Year, and the next, to have the Government of the *Prætorian* Provinces, *Ib.* N. 39; in the Year 700, the Senate pass a Law, which is confirmed by the People, That no *Prætor*, or *Consul*, shall command in any Province a second Time, till five Years after the first, V. 6. P. 147.

**PRÆTORIUM**, (*The*) among the *Romans*, was the General's Tent in a Camp, V. 2. P. 142. N. 11.

**PRÆTORSHIP**, In the Year 416, the *Plebeians* promote one of their Body to this Office, V. 2. P. 185. See *Prætor*.

**PRASIÆ**, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Attica*, the other in *Laconia*, V. 4. P. 36. N. 101.

**PRAXITELES**, the Name of one of the most famous Statuaries *Greece* ever produced, V. 5. P. 301. N. 12.

**PRAXO**, a Woman of Condition at *Delphi*, is brought to *Rome* in the Year 581, V. 4. P. 367, 368.

**PRECIA**, a Woman who was not a common Prostitute, but a Whore only to Men of Condition, who were able to help such as she loved; by means of her Paramours, procures the Government of *Cilicia* for the famous *Lucullus*, who was forced to stoop so low, as to apply to her for it, V. 5. P. 496.

**PRECIANI**, (*The*) a People of *Gaul* whose Situation is not exactly known, V. 6. P. 116. N. 183.

**PREROGATIVE**, (*Right*) *The*, among the *Romans*, was the Right that *Tribe* had of voting first, whose Name was first taken out of the Urn by the Magistrates, V. 1. P. 336. N. 11.

**PRESAGES**, were divided by the *Romans* into two sorts, which they called *Oblativa* and *Imperativa*, V. 1. P. 218. N. 72; it was always their Custom, to search for good Presages in the Entrails of the Victims, before any Battle, or important Expedition, V. 2. P. 92. N. 30; the fatal *Presages* which preceded the Battle which *Scipio* fought with *Hannibal*, near *The Tefin*, V. 3. P. 73. N. 40; and that of *Thrasimenus*, P. 84. N. 4; and that of *Cannæ*, P. 116; other *Presages* in the Year 538, P. 169. N. 134; in the Year 539, some *Presages* whether true or false, raised a great Consternation in *Rome*, P. 216; and the People endeavour to avert the Evils threatened by those in 540, by the usual Expiations, P. 242; the same in 543, P. 358. N. 86; the same in 544, P. 362. N. 97; the *Romans* were also again alarmed with these *Presages*, whether real or imaginary, in the Year 545, P. 381. N. 1; in the Year 546, P. 408. N. 94; in the Year 547, P. 433. N. 6; in the Year 549, P. 485; in the Year 550, P. 515. N. 29; in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9. N. 21; in the Year 554, P. 40. N. 120; in the Year 562, P. 188. N. 38, 39; in the Year 586, P. 498; in the Year 588, the usual Ceremonies were performed, to prevent the ill Effects of these supposed Prognosticks, P. 515.

**PRESCRIPTION**, Among the *Romans*, one Year's Possession of Moveables, and two Years of Land, gave a prescriptive Right to the Possessor, V. 1. P. 451, *Law IV.* the Meaning of this Law, *Ib.* 59; but no length of Possession amounted to a Prescription



- scription against a Right to a Sepulchre, or its *Vestibule*, P. 460, *Law XIII*.
- PRESENTIUS, (*Lucius*) an Officer of *The Allies* in their War with *Rome*, V. 5. P. 337; defends the Country of the *Marfi*, against the *Romans*, P. 339.
- PRESIDENT, a Dignity among the *Romans*, of which we find no Traces at all, till the *Consulship* of *Paulus Æmilius* in 586, V. 4. P. 497; the *President* in a Province was a temporary Officer, appointed by the *Roman General* to govern it, till the Republic had nominated a Governour for it, V. 6. P. 54. N. 1.
- PRILIS, a Lake in *Hebruria*, which *Pliny* calls a River, V. 2. P. 311. N. 60.
- PRINCIPES, (*The*) in the *Roman Army*, were the Soldiers who made the second Line in the *Legions*, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25; but at first, the *Principes* were those who fought at the Head of the *Roman Legions*, and begun the Attacks in Battle, V. 2. P. 161. N. 42; and afterwards there were other Alterations made with respect to them, *Id. Ib.*; P. 162. N. 47.
- PRISCUS, (*Tarquinius*). See *Tarquin*.
- PRISONERS, *Hannibal* took 4000 *Romans* Prisoners at the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 126. N. 18; fixed their Ransom at 300 *Denarii* a Head, P. 129; sent ten of them to treat of their Redemption, to *Rome*, P. 136; where they were very ill received by the Senate, P. 137; one of them is guilty of a Fraud, P. 136; which the *Romans* greatly dislike, P. 139.
- PRIVERNATES, (*The*) are attacked by the *Romans* in 423, V. 2. P. 198; routed, *Ib.*; their City besieged, P. 199; taken a second Time, P. 200; a strong Garrison placed in it, P. 201; and their Senators banished, P. 202.
- PRIVERNUM, a City beyond *Setia*, in the Road to *Terracina*, V. 2. P. 102. N. 47; submits to the *Romans*, in the Year 396, P. 104; but in 411, its Inhabitants commit Hostilities against *Rome*, P. 151; the *Consul Plautius* defeats them, takes their City in 412, *Ib.*; puts a *Roman Garrison* in it, and gives them a Part of the Lands of the Conquered, for their Subsistence, P. 152. See *Privernates*.
- PRIVILEGE, It was forbidden by the *Roman Laws* to grant *Privilege* to any Person whatsoever, V. 1. P. 455, *Tab. 9. Law I.* and the same Law was in Force at *Athens*, P. 455. N. 82.
- PROCAS, the twelfth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 15; was also called *Palatinus*, *Ib.* N. 62.
- PROCEEDINGS AT LAW, The Method of carrying them on among the *Romans*, was settled by *The first Table*, V. 1. P. 438; and by the 7th *Law of The eleventh Table*, they are ordered to be suspended on all Festivals, P. 466.
- PROCESSIONS, What are now called *Processions* in the Church of *Rome*, are the same
- Things that were called *Supplications* by the ancient *Pagans*, V. 1. P. 366.
- PROCILIUS, (*Caius Valerius*). See *Valerius*.
- PROCHYTA, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 1. P. 5; the Etymology of the Name, *Ib.* N. 22.
- PRO-CONSUL, a Title first given to *Cæso Fabius* in 275, V. 1. P. 352; this Office was at first limited to the commanding of the *Roman Armies*, in the necessary Absence of the *Consul*, *Ib.* N. 32; the *Pro-Consuls* were probably at first chosen by the Senate, or chief Magistrates, but afterwards when it became a standing Office, the People in *Tribes*, or *Curiae*, or *Centuries*, had a Share in the Election of them, *Ib.* N. 32; the *Pro-Consuls* supplied the Places of the *Consuls*, and had the same Authority in their respective Provinces, V. 2. P. 386. N. 8; they were first elected by the *Comitia by Tribes*, in the Year 427, P. 211. N. 71; *Publius* was the first *Pro-Consul* who enjoyed the Honours of a *Triumph*, which he did in 427, *Ib.* N. 70; the *Comitia by Tribes* continued to have the Right of electing them in 542, V. 3. P. 321. N. 35.
- PROCLUS, a *Prænomen*, given to some *Romans*, because born either in the Absence of their Parent, or when they were much advanced in Years, V. 1. P. 517. N. 25; it was a Surname in the *Plautian Family*, *Ib.*
- PROCLUS (*Julius*) a *Roman Senator*, persuades the People that *Romulus* was carried up to Heaven, V. 1. P. 53; is sent to *Numa Pompilius*, to carry him the News of his Election to the Crown of *Rome*, P. 55.
- PROCLUS, (*Geganius Macerinus*). See *Macerinus*.
- PROCLUS, (*Virginus*). See *Virginus*.
- PRODIGIES, (*The*) which are said to have appeared at *Rome*, in the Year 292, greatly alarmed the People, V. 1. P. 393; tho' probably only the Effects of their own Superstitions, *Ib.* N. 24; the Effects of others, whether true or false, are said to have been prevented by religious Ceremonies, in the Year 567, V. 4. P. 280; in the Year 581, P. 373; in the Year 584, P. 511; and in the Year 586, P. 498; other Prodigies whether true or disputed, are said to have been seen in 610, V. 5. P. 21. N. 61; in 611, P. 30; in 616, P. 57; in the same Year, P. 72; in 617, P. 80; in 619, P. 83; in 628, P. 149; in 636, P. 184; in 650, P. 271; in 652, P. 282; in 654, P. 300; and in 663, P. 337. N. 101.
- PROEDROI, the ten Senators at *Athens*, who presided there Weekly, V. 4. P. 384. N. 10.
- PROERNA, a City of *Æstivolis* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 174. N. 11.



**PROEROSIA**, the first of the three great Festivals, which the People of *Attica* celebrated in honour of *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26. Col. 2.

**PROLETARII**, (*The*) were the *Romans* who in the *Census* taken by *Servius*, made the sixth Class, V. 1. P. 168; they were called *Capite Censi*, because having no Money or Land, they were enrolled only by their *Heads*, *Ib.* N. 62; nevertheless, they were enrolled according to Custom, in the Year 473, V. 2. P. 430.

**PROMONTORY**, (*The Fair*) in Greek *καλὸν Ἀκρωτήριον*, lay a little to the North of *Carthage*, and was probably the same as the *Promontory of Mercury*, V. 2. P. 125. N. 96.

**PROMONTORY OF APOLLO**, *The*, See *Apollo*.

**PROMONTORY OF CERAUNUS**, *The*, See *Ceraunus*.

**PROMONTORY**, (*Lacinian*) *The*, was that which is now called *Capo delle Colonne*, V. 3. P. 170. N. 142. See *Lacinian*.

**PROMONTORY OF MERCURY**, (*The*). See *Mercury*.

**PROMONTORIES OF SICILY**, (*The*) worth notice, were only three, Cape *Pelorum* in the north east End of the Island, Cape *Pachynum* in the South East, and Cape *Lilybæum* in the West, V. 2. P. 469. N. 2, 3, 4.

**PROPHECY**, There was one current, that the *Greeks* and *Gauls* should one Day become Masters of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 25; the completion of which the *Romans* endeavour to divert by a barbarous human Sacrifice, P. 26. N. 60.

**PRO-PRÆTOR**, an Office, which at first differed from that of *Pro-Consul* chiefly in this, that the former commanded only a part of an Army, the latter a whole one, and had more *Lictors* to attend him than the *Pro-Prætor*, V. 2. P. 340. N. 93.

**PROSERPINE**, (*The Goddess*) was sometimes called *Libera*, and sometimes *Cora*, that is, *Virgin*, *Girl*, or *Daughter*, V. 1. P. 292. N. 54; her Temple at *Locri* was plundered in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9; for which the Senate order Expiations to be made, *Ib.* N. 21; her usual Sacrifice was a black Cow, V. 5. P. 501.

**PROVINCE**, (*Roman*) was an Expression used by the *Romans* to signify any large Country, which was by Arms, or any other Means, brought into Subjection to their Republick, V. 2. P. 621; why *Narbonne Gaul* was called a *Roman Province*, V. 5. P. 188. N. 61.

**PROVISIONS**, The *Roman* Soldiers were obliged to carry, besides their offensive and defensive Weapons, as much Provisions for themselves as was necessary for the Expedition, V. 2. P. 276. N. 77.

**PRUSA**, a City of *Asia*, now called *Bursa*, V. 5. P. 503. N. 110.

**PRUSIAS**, King of *Bitbynia*, about the Year of *Rome* 545, sends a Fleet to *Philip of Macedon*, V. 3. P. 402; enters the Dominions of King *Attalus* to make War with him, P. 425. N. 139.

**PRUSIAS**, surnamed *The Hunter*, King of *Bitbynia*, in the Year of *Rome* 363, V. 4. P. 208. N. 28; is solicited by *Antiochus* to declare against the *Romans*, *Ib.*; but *Scipio* by a Letter, and *Livius*, by the Proposals he makes him in the Name of the Republick, attaches him for ever to the Interest of *Rome*, P. 209; he makes War on the King of *Pergamus*, in which War *Hannibal* serves under him, who had retired to him in *Bitbynia*, P. 299; the *Romans* appoint three Commissioners to settle the Differences between him and *Eumenes*, P. 301; *Prusias* comes himself to congratulate *Rome* on the Conquest of *Macedon*, P. 489; and dishonours himself by his mean Flatteries, P. 490; sends Complaints of *Eumenes* to the Senate, P. 516; and makes War on his Successor, P. 550; the Senate of *Rome* order *Prusias* to lay down his Arms, *Ib.*; but he despises or evades that Order, and insults the Ambassador sent to him from *Rome*, *Ib.*; makes himself contemptible on the Throne by his Vices, V. 5. P. 7; the Character *Polybius* gives of him, *Ib.* N. 11; he endeavours to get his Son *Nicomedes* assassinated, *Ib.*; and the Son, informed of this Design, rebels against him, P. 8; and has him assassinated, P. 9.

**PRUSIAS**, the Son of the former, and Brother to *Nicomedes*, is sacrificed to the Ambition of the latter, who kills him, as he had done his Father, V. 5. P. 9. N. 22; it was this *Prusias*, and not the former, who had the Surname of *μνοδοῦς*, P. 7. N. 10; P. 9. N. 22.

**PRYTANES**, the fifty Senators at *Athens*, who were chosen to preside annually over the Republick, in their Turns, V. 4. P. 384. N. 10.

**PTELEUM**, the Name of a City in *Phthiotis* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 396. N. 33; and of another in *Ionia*, *Ib.*

**PTOLEMAIS**, a maritime City of *Phœnicia*, V. 4. P. 562. N. 57; V. 5. P. 524. N. 30.

**PTOLEMAIS**, one of the five Cities of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 309. N. 32.

**PTOLOMIES**, (*The*) two Sons of *Ptolomy Epiphanes*, were called by this Name, the elder having the Surname of *Philometor*, and *Alexander* the younger that of *Phylcon*, V. 4. P. 362; their Mother *Cleopatra* from an unreasonable fondness for the younger, will have the Crown given to him, *Ib.*; *Antiochus Epiphanes* their Uncle, wants to take the Kingdom from them both, P. 363; and they therefore complain of him to the Senate of *Rome*, P. 408; who force *Antiochus* to leave *Egypt*, P. 409;



- P. 409; in the Year 585 they send Ambassadors to *Rome*, P. 477; who are there graciously received, P. 478; Divisions arise between the Brothers, P. 517; *Philometor* the eldest, is dethroned by his Brother, and flees to *Rome* for Refuge, P. 523; the younger Brother comes also to *Rome*, to plead his Cause himself before the Senate, P. 532; the *Romans* divide *Egypt* equally between them, *Ib.*; new Quarrels arise between them, which are likewise determined by the *Romans*, 542, 554; *Philometor* generously gives up *Cyrenaica* to his Brother *Physcon*, who relinquishes to him all his Pretensions to the Island of *Cyprus*, P. 555.
- PTOLOMY, the Son of *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, is left there by his Father to govern the Kingdom in his Absence, V. 2. P. 430; the young Prince had very great Bravery, P. 490; his Death, P. 492.
- PTOLOMY, King of *Macedon*, V. 2. P. 431; surnamed *Ceraunus*, *Ib.* N. 56; died in the Year of *Rome* 475, P. 474. N. 10.
- PTOLOMY, King of *Cyprus* in the Year of *Rome* 695, V. 6. P. 85; incurs the Hatred of *Clodius*, who resolves to deprive him of his Kingdom, *Ib.*; the manner of his Death is differently related by the Historians, P. 86.
- PTOLOMY, the Son of *Ptolomy Auletes*, raises Troops in *Egypt* for his Tutor *Pompey*, who in return, gives him the Crown of *Egypt*, which his Father at his Death, had given to his Sister *Cleopatra*, V. 6. P. 209; and after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, he has *Pompey*, who came to take Refuge in his Dominions, assassinated, P. 230.
- PTOLOMY APION, the natural Son of *Ptolomy Physcon*, has *Cyrenaica* given him by his Father, V. 5. P. 309; and when he died, he left it by Will to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who make it a *Roman Province* in the Year 688, P. 575.
- PTOLOMY AULETES, invites *Pompey* to come to him, and cloaths the *Roman Soldiers*, V. 5. P. 583; he was the eleventh King of *Egypt*, and mounted that Throne in the Year of *Rome* 689, V. 6. P. 106. N. 157; the *Romans* have a great Inclination to seize his Dominions, P. 107; but *Cæsar*, whom he gains by his Money, maintains him on the Throne, P. 108; his Subjects being greatly oppressed by Taxes, drive him out of his Kingdom, P. 85; he has recourse to the *Roman Republick*, but by his not following the Advice of *Cato*, he renders his own Attempts fruitless for some Time, P. 108; however, *Pompey* protects him, P. 109; a pretended Oracle is produced at *Rome* against Restoring him, P. 110; he corrupts *Gabinus* with his Money, and prevails on him to restore him, contrary to the Inclinations of the Senate, P. 112; *Gabinus* undertakes the Work, *Ib.*; and at length *Ptolomy* recovers Possession of *Egypt*, *Ib.*; kills his Daughter *Berenice*, and fills his Kingdom with Blood, *Ib.*; dies in 702, and leaves his Throne to *Cleopatra* his eldest Daughter, P. 172.
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- PTOLOMY EPIPHANES, King of *Egypt* in the Year of *Rome* 552, mounted that Throne at 12 Years of Age, V. 4. P. 2. N. 7; a short Account of what happened there worth noticed during his Minority, P. 6. N. 10; the *Romans* send a Deputation to him, P. 2. N. 7; and he another to the *Romans*, P. 6; to put himself under their Protection, *Ib.* N. 10; and to persuade them to oppose *Philip's* Enterprizes against *Athens*, *Ib.*; the *Romans* send another Embassy to him, P. 7; he discovers a Plot against his Life, and punishes the Author of it, P. 99; offers the *Romans* a great Sum of Money, to assist them in carrying on the War with *Antiochus*, P. 170. N. 212; and sends Ambassadors to them to congratulate them on their Victory over him, P. 194.
- PTOLOMY EVERGETES, King of *Egypt* in 513, thanks the *Romans* for the Assistance they offered him against *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, V. 2. P. 625.
- PTOLOMY EVERGETES, King of *Egypt* in 616, becomes the Curse of his Subjects for his unparalleled Cruelties, V. 5. P. 63. N. 4; but nevertheless, he was the Reviver of Learning in *Egypt*, *Ib.* N. 4. Col. 2; his Character, P. 64; he is driven from his Dominions, P. 130; and repeats the Crime of *Thyestes*; *Ib.*
- PTOLOMY LATHURUS, the eldest Son of *Ptolomy Physcon* King of *Egypt*, his Adventures, V. 5. P. 309. N. 31; he receives *Lucullus* in his Dominions with great Marks of Distinction, P. 404; his Death, P. 463.
- PTOLOMY PHILADELPHUS, King of *Egypt* in the Year of *Rome* 480, sends an Embassy thither, V. 2. P. 488; the *Romans* send another to him, and their Ambassadors very disinterestedly decline accepting of his Presents, P. 489, the *Carthaginians* demand a Supply of Money of him, P. 589; which he refuses them, *Ib.*
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- bassy to him, P. 356. N. 77; and he sends Ambassadors to *Philip of Macedon*, in the Year 543, *Ib.* N. 78; and in 545, P. 398. N. 54.
- PUBLICANS**, *The*, among the *Romans*, were properly speaking, the Farmers of the publick Revenues, V. 3. P. 267; they undertake to supply the Publick with their own Money, *Ib.*; the Avarice of one of them, and his Exactions draw the Hatred of the Publick on the whole Body, P. 270; and several of them voluntarily banish themselves from *Rome*, P. 272.
- PUBLICIA**, See *Posthumius*.
- PUBLICIUS**, Two Brothers of this Name build a Temple to the Goddess *Flora*, V. 2. P. 627; and make a very good Road for Carriages, in the Year 513, P. 627.
- PUBLILIUS**, a young *Plebeian*, who was in Debt to *L. Papirius*, is very cruelly used by his Creditor, into whose Service he had entered, because he would not submit to his brutal Passion, V. 2. P. 216; which produces a Law, That for the future Creditors have no Right over the Bodies, but only over the Goods of their Debtors, P. 216.
- PUBLILIUS**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 414, V. 2. P. 171; and *Dictator*, P. 172; *Prætor*, in 416, P. 185; General of Horse in 418, P. 191; *Censor* in 421, and makes a *Census* of the People in the Year 421, P. 196.
- PUBLILIUS PHILO**, or *Volscus*, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 38.
- PUBLILIUS**, (*Quintus*) proposes to the Senate the Prosecution of *Manlius* in form, V. 2. P. 48; and they follow his Advice, P. 48, 49.
- PUBLILIUS**, (*Quintus*) a *Plebeian*, is made *Consul* in the Year 414, V. 2. P. 171; forces the Remainder of the Rebels in *Latium* to surrender at Discretion, *Ib.*; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is made *Dictator*, and makes three Laws which are greatly for the Service of the Publick, P. 172.
- PUBLILIUS PHILO**, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 426, V. 2. P. 207. N. 60; ordered to make War with the *Paleopolitani*, *Ib.*; takes their Capital, P. 210; is honoured with a *Triumph* for it, P. 212; is made *Consul* a second Time in 433, P. 242; abdicates, P. 249. N. 13; and is promoted to the *Consulate* a third Time, in 438, P. 258.
- PUBLILIUS**, (*Titus*) is made *Augur* in the Year 453, V. 2. P. 316.
- PUBLILIUS**, (*Voleto*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574. See *Voleto*.
- PUBLIUS**, a descendant from one of the Branches of the *Tarquins*, forms a Conspiracy in *Rome*, in their Favour, V. 1. P. 239; discovers the Plot himself to the *Consul Sulpitius*, P. 240; and is amply Rewarded for it by the Senate, P. 241.
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- PUBLIUS ÆMILIUS PAPUS**, See *Æmilius*.
- PUBLIUS ANTISTHIUS**, See *Antisthius*.
- PUBLIUS ANTISTHIUS LABEO**, See *Antisthius*.
- PUBLIUS AQUILIUS GALLUS**, See *Aquilius*.
- PUBLIUS ATIUS VARUS**, See *Atius*.
- PUBLIUS AUTRONIUS**, See *Autronius*.
- PUBLIUS AUTRONIUS PÆTUS**, See *Autronius*.
- PUBLIUS CETHEGUS**, See *Cetbegus*.
- PUBLIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER**, See *Claudius*.
- PUBLIUS CORNELIUS ARVINA**, See *Cornelius*.
- PUBLIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS**, See *Cornelius*.
- PUBLIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS**, See *Cornelius*.
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- PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS**, See *Cornelius*.
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- P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA**, See *Cornelius*.
- P. CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS**, See *Cornelius*.
- P. CORNELIUS RUFFINUS**, See *Cornelius*.
- P. CORNELIUS RUFFINUS SURA**, See *Cornelius*.
- P. CORNELIUS RUFINUS SYLLA**, See *Cornelius*.
- P. CORNELIUS RUTILUS**, See *Cornelius*.
- P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO**, See *Cornelius*.
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- P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA**, See *Cornelius* and *Scipio*.
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- P. FONTEIVS CAPITO**, See *Fonteus*.
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- P. LICINIUS**, See *Licinius*.
- P. LICINIUS CALVUS**, See *Licinius*.
- P. LICINIUS CRASSUS**, See *Licinius*.
- P. LICINIUS NERVA**, See *Licinius*.
- P. LICINIUS TROULA**, See *Licinius*.
- P. LICINIUS VARUS**, See *Licinius*.
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- P. MANLIUS VULSO**, See *Manlius*.



P. MOELIUS, See *Maelius*.  
P. MOENIUS, See *Moenius*.  
P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA, See *Scævola*.  
P. NAUTIUS, See *Nautius*.  
P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS, See *Plautius*.  
P. PLEMINIUS NEPOS, See *Pleminius*.  
P. POETELIUS, See *Poetelius*.  
P. POPILIUS, See *Popilius*.  
P. POPILIUS LÆNAS, See *Popilius*.  
P. POSTHUMIUS, See *Posthumius*.  
P. PUPIUS, See *Pupius*.  
P. PUPIUS PISO, See *Pupius*.  
P. RUPILIUS, See *Rupilius*.  
P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, See *Rutilius*.  
P. SCAPIO NASICA, See *Nasica*.  
P. SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS, See *Sempronius*.  
P. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, See *Sempronius*.  
P. SERVILIUS, See *Servilius*.  
P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS, See *Servilius*.  
P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS, See *Servilius*.  
P. SERVILIUS PRISCUS, See *Servilius*.  
P. SERVILIUS RULLUS, See *Servilius*.  
P. SERVILIUS VATA, See *Servilius*.  
P. SESTIUS, See *Sestius*.  
P. SESTIUS CAPITOLINUS, See *Sestius*.  
P. SEXTIUS, See *Sextius*.  
P. SULPICIUS GALBA, See *Sulpicius*.  
P. SULPICIUS RUFUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
P. SULPICIUS SAVERRIÖ, See *Sulpicius*.  
P. SYLLA, See *Sylla*.  
P. TERENTIUS VARRO, See *Terentius*.  
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P. VALERIUS FALTO, See *Valerius*.  
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- PYRSEIA**, the Art of giving notice of the Motions of an Enemy by Signals made by Fire, V. 3. P. 397.
- PYTHAGORAS**, the Philosopher, was the first Inventor of Arithmetick, according to *Isidorus*, V. 2. P. 87. N. 21. See *Pythagoras*.
- PYTHAGORAS**, the Son-in-Law of the Tyrant *Nabis*, V. 4. P. 117; and a famous Soldier, P. 118; preserves *Argos* for his King, *Ib.*; who recalls him to him, and is advised by him to sue to the *Romans* for a Peace, P. 121; *Pythagoras* saves *Lacedæmon* after the *Romans* had even entered into it, P. 127, 128; and *Nabis* sends him to the Camp of the *Pro-Consul*, of whom he at last obtains a Peace, P. 128.
- PYTHECUSA**, See *Ænaria*.
- PYTHEUM**, or **PITHIUM**, a City of *Pelagonia-Tripolitis*, V. 4. P. 423. N. 86; P. 434. N. 44.
- PYTHIAN**, (*The*) an Appellation given the Priests who uttered the Oracles of *Apollo*, V. 1. P. 578. N. 49.



PYTHIAN, (*Games*) *The*, a Festival celebrated every four Years near *Delpbi*, in honour to *Apollo*, V. 3. P. 427. N. 142.

PYTHIAS, a *Theban*, who put that City into great Confusion, and then banishes himself, to avoid the Punishment which the *Prætor Metellus* intended for him, V. 4. P. 641.

PYTHIUS, See *Apollo*.

PYTHON, The different Etymologies given by Authors of this Word, V. 1. P. 578. N. 49.

PYTHOGORCONIUS, a Name given to an obscene *Atellan* Piece, composed by one *Pomponius*, V. 2. P. 86. N. 14; the Word answers to that of *Manducus*, which signified a kind of Bug-bear, used in these lewd Representations, *Ib*.

## Q.

QUADRATUS, (*Licinius Ninnius*). See *Ninnius*.

QUÆSTORS, Judges appointed to try all capital Cases, V. 1. P. 206. N. 40; these *Quæstors*, according to *Plutarch*, were not in being till the Time of the Republick, and their Office a dismembered Part of the *Consular*, *Id. Ib.*; these were called *Quæstores Urbani*, in opposition to the *Quæstores Ærarii*, and others, P. 293. N. 59.

QUÆSTORES ÆRARI, Magistrates who had the Care of the publick Treasury, or *Ærarium*, and therefore so called, V. 1. P. 206. N. 39, 40; these were probably in being so early as in the Times of the Kings, *Ib.* N. 40; they were annually chosen as well as the *Consuls*, P. 293. N. 59; they were at first chosen by the *Comitia by Curie*, and afterwards by the *Comitia by Tribes*, *Ib.*; there was a certain Age required by Law, for those who should enjoy this Office, but what Age that was, it is not easy to determine, *Ib.*; this was a very honourable Employment, and till the Year 333, given only to *Patricians*, but then the Number was increased from two to four, and two of the four promoted were *Plebeians*, P. 543; their Office was to collect and pay the publick Revenues, keep exact Accounts of the same, and to keep in their Custody *The Roman Eagles* in Time of Peace, *Ib.*; tho' they had no Jurisdiction in other Cases, *Ib.* N. 79; yet their Authority in all Matters relating to the Finances was absolute, P. 505; they were also sometimes called *Quæstores Urbani*, to distinguish them from the *Military*, or *Consular Quæstors*, P. 432. N. 86; two of the four *Quæstors* chosen in 333, were *Consular* or *Military Quæstors*, V. 2. P. 514; in the Year 488, four more *Quæstors* were added to the other four, and the new ones were called *Provincial Quæstors*, who had each his *Province* where he resided; and those Parts of

*Italy* were then divided into four large *Provinces*, for their Administration, P. 515; and these *Provincial Quæstors* were afterwards multiplied, in proportion as the Republick enlarged her Conquests, *Ib*.

QUÆSTORES CONSULARES, or *Militares*, Officers, or Magistrates, who attended the *Roman Armies*, paid the Troops, and sold the Spoils and Prisoners taken from the Enemy, V. 2. P. 514; that is, they had much the same Office in the Army, as the *Quæstors of the Treasury* had at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 544. N. 81.

QUÆSTORES PROVINCIALES, were Magistrates, who had each the same Care of the Revenue in his *Province*, which the *Quæstores Ærarii* had at *Rome*, V. 2. P. 515; there were at first but four in Number for the four *Italian Provinces*, but afterwards increased, in proportion as the Republick enlarged her Conquests, *Ib*.

QUÆSTORSHIP, (*The*) an Office of great Dignity and Authority in *Rome*, whether it be understood of the Judges strictly, or of the Commissioners of the Treasury likewise, V. 1. P. 505. N. 11. See *Quæstors*, and *Quæstores Ærarii*.

QUEEN, The *Romans* worshipped *Juno* under the Appellation of *The Queen*, *Regina*, V. 3. P. 85. N. 6.

QUARQUETULANA, (*Porta*). See *Cælimontane*.

QUINARIUS, a Piece of Money which was also called *Victoriatas*, worth the fifth part of an *As*, V. 2. P. 505.

QUINCTIAN, See *Quintian*.

QUINCTIUS, a *Patrician*, after he had distinguished himself by his Valour in Arms, retired to a Country-House of his own, V. 2. P. 148; the revolted Troops of the Army of *Marcus* force him to be their General, *Ib.*; and even in this Situation, he still retains a great Zeal for the Good of his Country *Ib.*; and compasses an Advantageous Peace for the Rebels, P. 150, 151.

QUINCTIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 679, assumes more Authority in *Rome*, than *Sylla's* Laws allowed him to have, V. 5. P. 495.

QUINCTIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Military Tribune* in 383, V. 2. P. 66. N. 28.

QUINCTIUS CÆSO, a young *Patrician*, warmly opposes *The Terentian Law*, V. 1. P. 396; is accused of a capital Offence by the *Tribune Virginius*, and despises the Accusation, P. 397; afterwards stoops to mean Intreaties, *Ib.*; his Father and Uncle undertake his Defence, *Ib.*; but *Virginius* disconcerts all Measures to save him, by suborning a Witness to swear Murder against *Cæso*, P. 398; who therefore banishes himself into *Hetruria*, P. 399.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in 369, V. 2. P. 42. N. 104; and a second Time in 377, P. 60. N. 18.

QUINC-



QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Lucius*) another Person of the same Name as the former, is made *Military Tribune* in 384, V. 2. P. 67.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Titus*) is promoted to the *Consulship* the first Time, in 282, V. 1. P. 368; is a Man of great Wisdom and Moderation, *Ib.*; opposes the violent Designs of his Collegue *Appius*, *Ib.*; appeases a Sedition raised among the People on this Occasion, P. 371; and causes *Volero's* Law to be amicably passed, P. 372; is made *Consul* a second Time in 285, P. 378; gains a famous Victory over the *Volsci*, P. 379; besieges, and takes the Capital of the *Volsci* by Capitulation, P. 380; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; he was the Brother of *Quintus Cincinnatus*, and a Man of great Virtues and an excellent Conduct at all Times, is put at the Head of the Commissioners appointed to distribute the Territory of the *Antiates*, which he had conquered, P. 382; is made *Consul* a third Time, in 288, P. 385; in conjunction with his Collegue *Fabius*, he fights a Battle with the *Aequi*, who leave them in possession of the Field of Battle, *Ib.*; by his Presence keeps up the Spirits of the People in *Rome*, who were alarmed with a sudden Irruption of the conquered Nations, *Ib.*; marches against them, but is not able to come up with them, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he makes a *Census* of the *Roman* People, in the Year 288, *Ib.*; is made *Pro-Consul* by the *Consul Posthumius*, and marches at the Head of an Army to the Relief of the *Consul Furius*, who is besieged in his Camp by the *Aequi* and *Volsci*, P. 386; and appears very seasonably to put a stop to an Attack, P. 387; exercises the Office of *Quæstor* in 295, 411; is made *Consul* a fourth Time, in 307, P. 500; makes a Speech to the People in *Comitia*, to persuade them to consent to the raising new Levies, P. 501; and they unanimously grant his Desires, P. 502; he marches against the *Aequi*, and gives them Battle, *Ib.*; beats them, and plunders their Camp, P. 503; is made *Consul* a fifth Time, in 310, P. 512; and a sixth, in 314, P. 518; nominates his Brother, *Quintus Cincinnatus*, *Dictator*, P. 518; and acts as Lieutenant General under the *Dictator Mamercus*, P. 522.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Titus*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in 369, V. 2. P. 42; *Corhelius Cossus* the *Dictator* in 369, makes him his General of Horse, *Ib.*; he is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 370, P. 47; promoted to the *Dictatorship* in 374, P. 56; defeats the *Prænestini*, takes eight Castles from them, forces their Camp, seizes their City, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 57; *Camil- lus* chooses him for his General of Horse, in 386, P. 74; a Mistake of some *Latin*

Authors concerning this *Dictatorship*, *Ib.* N. 41.

QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS, (*Titus*) the Son of *Quintus Quinctius Cincinnatus*, is made *Consul* in 332, V. 1. P. 542. N. 78; and *Military Tribune*, in 348, P. 562.

QUINCTIUS CICURINUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* in 377, V. 2. P. 60.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, the Father of *Cæso Quinctius*, and Brother of *Titus Quinctius Capitolinus*, V. 1. P. 397, 515; was an Hero of the strictest Virtue, P. 397; undertakes the Defence of his Son against the Accusations of the *Tribune Virginius*, *Ib.*; after the Flight of *Cæso*, he pays the 3000 *Asses*, which was the Sum in which he was bound for the Fugitive, and retires to a little Estate which he has beyond *The Tyber*, and cultivates it with his own Hands, P. 389; is made *Consul* in 293, P. 405; in the beginning of his *Consulate*, he signalizes his Zeal for the Reformation of both Senate and People, *Ib.*; humbles the Pride of the *Tribunes*, P. 406; gains the Affections of the People, by his Equity and engaging Behaviour, P. 407; abdicates the *Consulship*, and retires into the Country, *Ib.*; is sent for from thence, to be advanced to the *Dictatorship*, P. 413; makes *Lucius Tarquinius* his General of Horse, P. 414; marches with great Expedition to the Assistance of the *Consul Minucius*, *Ib.*; surrounds the General of the *Aequi*, *Ib.*; forces him to come and sue for Favour, P. 415; makes the Army of the *Aequi* pass under the Yoke, *Ib.*; is presented with a Crown of Gold by the Army of *Minucius*, *Ib.*; enters *Rome* in *Triumph*, P. 416; causes the *Tribune Volscius* to be banished, *Ib.*; abdicates the *Dictatorship*, refuses the great Wealth the Senate offer him, and once more retires to his own little Field, P. 417; is called to an extraordinary Assembly of Senators, in which he proposes, that the Nobles take upon themselves alone the Defence of their Country, P. 418; favours the Demand of the *Tribunes* for enlarging their Number, P. 419; is again made *Dictator* in 314, P. 519; cites *Moelius*, who had entered into a Plot, to make himself King, to appear before him, *Ib.*; makes an Apology for *Servilius*, who had cut off the Head of that ambitious Man, P. 520.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 338, V. 1. P. 549.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Lucius*) the Son of the famous *Dictator Cincinnatus*, is made *Military Tribune* in 315, V. 1. P. 521; General of Horse by the *Dictator Mamercus Æmilius*, in 316, P. 522; and *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 328, P. 537.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Titus Quinctius Cincinnatus*, who

was



was *Military Tribune* in 366, is made *Military Tribune* in 368, V. 2. P. 38. N. 99.

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, (*Titus*) Grandson of the famous *Dictator Cincinnatus*, is made *Military Tribune* in 366, V. 2. P. 35. N. 92.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor of Hither Spain*, V. 4. P. 272; is worsted there, P. 286; gains a compleat Victory over the *Lusitanians*, P. 287; and thereby obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 288; *Cato*, in his *Censorship* degrades him from the Rank of a Senator for the most infamous of all Vices, P. 291.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Lucius*) the Brother of *Titus*, who was *Consul* in the Year 555, V. 4. P. 44; is made *Prætor of Rome* in 554, P. 21; has an extraordinary commission to command a *Roman Fleet*, P. 44; signalizes himself on the Coasts of *Theffaly*, P. 50; takes *Garystus*, *Ib.*; brings the *Achæans* into the Interest of *Rome*, P. 52, 56; with them besieges *Corinth*, P. 56; which they are obliged to raise, P. 57; the Senate continue him in the Command of the Fleet in *Greece*, P. 61; he takes *Leucas*, the Capital of *Acarmania*, P. 84. N. 1; carries a Fleet to *Lacedæmon*, which his Brother is going to besiege, P. 119; takes several Towns on the Coast, P. 120; besieges *Gythium*, P. 121; and, with his Brother's Assistance, takes it by Capitulation, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Consulship* in 561, P. 144; lays *Liguria* waste, P. 168; and after his *Consulship*, is made Lieutenant General of the *Roman Armies* in *Greece*, P. 169, 170.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) is made *Pro-Prætor of Tarentum*, and ordered to guard the Country of the *Salentini*, in 546, V. 3. P. 432. N. 3; and again, in 548, P. 458.

QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) a *Patrician* of great Merit, V. 4. P. 42. N. 5; is chosen *Consul* in 555, *Ib.*; goes to *Macedon*, P. 44; takes the great *Scipio Africanus* for his Model, *Ib.*; takes the Command of the Army, P. 45; has an Interview with *Philip of Macedon*, P. 46; which producing no Effect, he enters upon Action, *Ib.*; by the guidance of a Shepherd whom *Charops* had sent him, he finds a Way to bring a Detachment of his Troops to an Eminence over the narrow Pass, where *Philip* was encamped, P. 47; and by this Means, forces the King's Camp, and puts him to flight, *Ib.*; *Flamininus* pursues him, P. 48; enters *Theffaly*, and takes the City of *Phaleria* by Storm, P. 50; besieges *Corinth*, P. 51; raises the Siege, *Ib.*; enters *Phocis*, and strikes a Terror into the Inhabitants, P. 52; makes himself Master of *Elatia*, the only City which opposed his Conquests, P. 58; *Philip* has a second Conference with him,

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but to as little purpose as the first, *Ib.*; *Quinctius* is continued in his Employment in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 61; *Philip* obtains of him a third Interview, *Ib.*; what passed at it, P. 65; the *Roman Senate*, to whom *Philip* had applied for a Peace, make *Flamininus* the sole Arbiter of Peace or War, P. 66; he draws near to *Thebes*, to bring the *Thebans* into his Interest, P. 70; and succeeds, *Ib.*; but is not so successful in an attempt upon another *Thebes* in *Phthiotis*, P. 71; defeats *Philip* in the Plain of *Cynocephalæ*, P. 72; the *Ætolians* claim the Honour of the Victory, P. 76; *Philip* sends Deputies to *Flamininus* to procure a Peace, *Ib.*; the *Roman* appoints a Day for a Conference about it, P. 77; before this Conference, holds a Council with his Allies, and asks them upon what Terms he shall grant a Peace, *Ib.*; *Philip* submits to every Thing that is required of him, P. 78; and the *Pro-Consul* takes Security of him till the Completion of the Treaty, *Ib.*; which is approved at *Rome* in an Assembly of all the Tribes, P. 89; and ten Commissioners are sent to *Flamininus*, to assist him in putting the last Hand to it, P. 90; he shews great Prudence and Skill on this Occasion, *Ib.*; and on that of a Revolt of the *Bæotians*, P. 92; the Articles of the Peace between *Philip* and the *Romans*, P. 92, 93; *Flamininus* gives some *Greek Cities* their Liberty, which the *Roman Senate* seems inclined to take from them, P. 93; the Decree he made on that Head, is read with universal Applause in the Assembly at *The Isthmian Games*, P. 94, where extraordinary Honours are done him, *Ib.*; he is continued *Pro-Consul* in *Greece*, P. 102. N. 64; the Senate order him to make War with the Tyrant *Nabis*, P. 116; before he executes these Orders, he assembles the *Allies* in *Greece*, *Ib.*; and in this Assembly War is declared with *Nabis*, P. 117; he marches to besiege *Argi*, *Ib.*; and goes directly to *Lacedæmon*, P. 118; which he invests, P. 120; *Nabis* makes two Sallies upon him, but with ill Success, *Ib.*; *Flamininus* has a Conference with *Nabis*, P. 121; but the Terms of the Peace he proposes to him, P. 124, are rejected, P. 126; *Nabis* makes a general Sally, and is defeated, *Ib.*; *Flamininus* enters the City by Storm, P. 127; but is nevertheless forced to withdraw his Troops for fear of the Fire, which raged in all Parts, P. 128; *Nabis* makes him Proposals of Peace which *Flamininus* accepts, *Ib.*; after this he grants the *Argians* their Liberty, and removes some Suspicions which the *Ætolians* had entertained of him, P. 128, 129. N. 119; the *Achaïans* make him a Present of 1200 *Romans*, who had been enslaved by *Hannibal*, P. 130; then he marches towards *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he has a *Triumph* which lasts three Days together, *Ib.*; is sent back to *Greece*, P.

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153;



- 153; where he artfully pacifies the Minds of the People of *Demetrius*, who were inclined to revolt, P. 157; but the *Ætolians* in spite of all he can do, proclaim War with the *Romans*, P. 158; his Answers to their Deputies, and to the Ambassadors of *Antiochus*, who were come to the Diet of the *Achaïans*, to draw them off from the *Romans*, P. 164; he confirms the *Achaïans* in the Confederacy they had made with *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 191; is greatly revered at *Chalcis*, P. 183; artfully conducts two important Affairs of his Republick, *Ib.*; intercedes with the *Consul Acilius* for *Nau-pactus*, which is ready to sink under his Arms, P. 184; is made *Censor* in 564, P. 228; and is sent by the Senate, to settle the Differences between *Prusias* and *Eumenes*, P. 301; he arrives in *Bitbynia*, and demands of *Prusias*, that *Hannibal* be delivered up into his Hands, P. 305; *Prusias* gives him leave to seize the *Carthaginian*, who to avoid being taken, poisons himself, P. 306.
- QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 603, V. 4. P. 575.
- QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 630, V. 5. P. 153.
- QUINCTIUS PENNUS, (*Titus*) is chosen *Dictator* in 392, V. 2. P. 93; chooses *Servius Cornelius* for his General of Horse, P. 93; and is chosen General of Horse himself, by the *Dictator Servilius Ahala*, in 393, P. 97; is promoted to the *Consulship* in 399, P. 108; and gains a bloody Victory over the *Tarquinienses*, *Ib.*
- QUINCTIUS PENNUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 399, V. 2. P. 108.
- QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 322, V. 1. P. 529; nominates his Father-in-Law, *Posthumus Tubertus*, *Dictator*, P. 530; has the Command of an Army, *Ib.*; is wounded in an Attack which the *Æqui* and *Volsci* make on his Camp, P. 531; nevertheless, he repulses, beats them, forces their Camp, and takes most of them Prisoners, *Ib.*; is made *Consul* a second Time, in 325, P. 533; and *Military Tribune* in 327, P. 534; the Divisions which arise between him and his Collegues, occasion the Loss of a *Roman Army*, P. 534, 535; the *Tribunes of the People* would fain prosecute him for it, P. 538; but in Consideration of the great Actions and important Services which the great *Cincinnatus* his Father had done the Republick, he is not censured, P. 541, but is made *Military Tribune* a second Time in 333, P. 544. N. 80; and a third, in 338, P. 549.
- QUINCTIUS PENNUS CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 402, V. 2. P. 113. N. 68.
- QUINQUATRUS, *Little and Great*, (*The*) were Festivals celebrated by the Musicians at *Rome*, in honour to *Minerva*, their Patroness, V. 2. P. 268. N. 56.
- QUINTA CLAUDIA, See *Claudia*.
- QUINTIA, (*Prata*) a Name given to the little Field of four Acres, which the famous *Quintius Cincinnatus* the *Dictator* cultivated with his own Hands, V. 1. P. 413. N. 48.
- QUINTIAN, or QUINCTIAN, (*Family*) *The*, came originally from *Alba Longa*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 83.
- QUINTILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was *Patrician*, V. 1. P. 358. N. 42.
- QUINTILIUS, (*Cneius*) is made *Dictator* in the Year 422, to drive a Nail in *Jupiter's* Temple, V. 2. P. 197.
- QUINTILIUS, (*Sextus*) is made *Consul* in 300, V. 1. P. 433; and soon after carried off by the Plague, P. 434.
- QUINTILIUS VARUS, *Prætor* in *Insubria*, defeats *Mago*, *Hannibal's* Brother, in 550, V. 3. P. 536, 537.
- QUINTIUS, (*Decimus*) Admiral of a *Roman* Fleet in 543, V. 3. P. 337; is attacked by the *Carthaginians* in *The Gulph of Tarentum*, *Ib.*; and he is unfortunately killed by a *Tarentine* Lord, P. 338.
- QUINTIUS, (*Titus*) is nominated a Commissioner for the Distribution of the Lands of *Cales*, in 419, V. 2. P. 192.
- QUINTIUS CRISPINUS, (*Titus*) Lieutenant General to *Marcellus* in *Sicily*, is appointed by him to take care of the Siege, or rather Blockade, of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 255; a *Capuan*, who had formerly been his Friend, forces him to fight with him, P. 283. N. 20; *Quintius* gains the Victory, *Ib.*; is made Governour of *Campania* in quality of *Prætor*, P. 358; is made *Consul* in 545, P. 381; sets out for *Lucania* which had fallen to him by Lot, P. 386; forms a Design of besieging *Locri*, *Ib.*; *Hannibal's* approach prevents it, and obliges him to join his Collegue *Marcellus*, P. 387 he is mortally wounded in an Ambuscade into which he and his Collegue fall, and the latter is killed on the Spot, P. 388; returns to his Camp, P. 389; from thence sends notice of the Death of *Marcellus* to all the Cities in his Interest, to prevent their being surprized, P. 392; writes to the Senate to inform them of these Misfortunes, and desire them to choose new *Consuls*, P. 393, and before he dies, nominates *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, *Dictator*, P. 394.
- QUINTIUS CLAUDIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 482, V. 2. P. 496.
- QUINTUS FABIUS, one of the three Brothers sent to the *Senones* before *Clusium*, kills a Captain of the *Senones* in a Sally which he makes, V. 2. P. 13; is prosecuted by the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 28; dies, P. 29.
- QUINTUS ÆLIUS PÆTUS, See *Ælius*.
- QUINTUS ÆMILIUS BARBULA, See *Æmilius*.
- QUINTUS ÆMILIUS PAPUS, See *Æmilius*.



QUINTUS ALBIDIUS, See *Albidius*.  
 QUINTUS ANNIUS, See *Annius*.  
 QUINTUS ANTONIUS MERENDA, See *Antonius*.  
 Q. APULEIUS PANSA, See *Apuleius*.  
 Q. AUFIDIUS, See *Aufidius*.  
 Q. AULIUS CERRETANUS, See *Aulius*.  
 Q. AURELIUS, See *Aurelius*.  
 Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS, See *Cæcilius*.  
 Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS CELER, See *Cæcilius*.  
 Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS, See *Cæcilius*.  
 Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO, See *Cæcilius*.  
 Q. CÆDICIUS NOCTUA, See *Cædicus*.  
 Q. CALPURNIUS PISO, See *Calpurnius*.  
 Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS, See *Cassius*.  
 Q. CORNELIUS LENTULUS, See *Cornelius*.  
 Q. CORNELIUS RUFFINUS, See *Cornelius*.  
 Q. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA, See *Cornelius*.  
 Q. CORNIFICIUS, See *Cornificius*.  
 Q. DECIUS MUS, See *Decius*.  
 Q. CURIUS, See *Curius*.  
 Q. FABIUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS ÆMILIANUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS ALLOBROGICUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS AMBUSTUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS EBURNUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS GURGES, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS LABEO, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS RULLUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS RULLIANUS MAXIMUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS SANGA, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS VERRUCOSUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS, See *Fabius*.  
 Q. FLAMINIUS, See *Flaminius*.  
 Q. FUFIUS CALENUS, See *Fufius*.  
 Q. FULVIUS, See *Fulvius*.  
 Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS, See *Fulvius*.  
 Q. FULVIUS NOBILIOR, See *Fulvius*.  
 Q. FURIUS PHILUS, See *Furius*.  
 Q. HORTENSIVS, See *Hortensius*.  
 Q. JUNIUS BRUTUS SCAEVA, See *Junius*.  
 Q. LICINIUS CRASSUS, See *Licinius*.  
 Q. LUCRETIUS OFELLA, See *Lucretius*.  
 Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS, See *Lutatius*.  
 Q. LUTATIUS CERCO, See *Lutatius*.  
 Q. MAMILIUS FURINUS, See *Mamilius*.  
 Q. MAMILIUS VITULUS, See *Mamilius*.  
 Q. MARCIUS, See *Marcus*.  
 Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, See *Marcus*.  
 Q. MARCIUS REX, See *Marcus*.  
 Q. MARCIUS TREMULUS, See *Marcus*.  
 Q. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS, See *Minucius*.  
 Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS, See *Minucius*.  
 Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS, See *Minucius*.  
 Q. MOELIUS, See *Moelius*.  
 Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLE, See *Mucius*.  
 Q. NÆVIUS CRISTA, See *Nævius*.

Q. NAVIUS, See *Nævius*.  
 Q. NAUTIUS, See *Nautius*.  
 Q. OGULNIUS, See *Ogulnius*.  
 Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS, See *Ogulnius*.  
 Q. OPIMIUS NEPOS, See *Opimius*.  
 Q. PÆTILIUS LIBO, See *Pætilius*.  
 Q. PÆTILLIUS SPURIUS, See *Pætillius*.  
 Q. POMPÆDIUS SILO, See *Pompædus*.  
 Q. POMPEIUS NEPOS, See *Pompeius*.  
 Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS, See *Pompeius*.  
 Q. PUBLILIUS, See *Publilius*.  
 Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO, See *Publilius*.  
 Q. QUINCTIUS, See *Quinctius*.  
 Q. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, See *Cincinnatus*.  
 Q. SERTORIUS, See *Sertorius*.  
 Q. SERVILIUS AHALA, See *Servilius*.  
 Q. SERVILIUS CÆPIO, See *Servilius*.  
 Q. SERVILIUS PRISCUS, See *Servilius*.  
 Q. SILIUS, See *Silius*.  
 Q. SULPICIUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
 Q. SULPICIUS PRETEXTATUS, See *Sulpicius*.  
 Q. TERENCE CULEO, See *Terentius*.  
 Q. TREBELLIVS, See *Trebellius*.  
 Q. TULLIVS CICERO, See *Tullius*.  
 Q. VALERIUS FALTO, See *Valerius*.  
 Q. VARUS, See *Varus*.  
 QUIRINALIA, a Festival instituted in honour to *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 51. N. 169; it was celebrated on the 17th Day of February, V. 2. P. 231. N. 104; the Romans commonly called it *Feræ Stultorum*, P. 232. N. 105. Col. 1.  
 QUIRINALIS, (*Flamen*) the Chief of the Priests who had the Care of the Worship of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 51.  
 QUIRINALIS, (Mount), V. 1. P. 38; was also called *Collinus* and *Agonelis*, P. 88. N. 111; as also *Mons Salutaris*, *Mons Caballinus*, or *Cabalus*, and Mount *Cavallo*, which is the Name it now bears, P. 140. N. 9; *Numa* brought it within the City of Rome, *Ib.*  
 QUIRINUS, a Name given to *Romulus*, who was worshipped under this Appellation, V. 1. P. 52; *Numa* created a third *Flamen* to his Honour, P. 59.  
 QUIRIS, a God of the *Sabines*, probably the same as *Mars*, V. 1. P. 45; but whether the God was so called from his Lance, or the Lance from the God, is uncertain, *Ib.*; P. 42. N. 147.  
 QUIRITES, (*Juno*). See *Juno*.  
 QUIRITES, an Appellation given the Romans upon their Union with the *Sabines*, who were called *Cures* or *Quirites*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 147.

R.

R, (The Letter) when placed between two Vowels, was formerly pronounced by the Romans, as an S, V. 1. P. 241. N. 23; the *Sabines*, in their Language, changed the R, into an S, V. 5. P. 15. N. 37.

RA-



- RABIRIUS POSTHUMIUS**, (*Caius*) a Roman Knight, is prosecuted by *Julius Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 10; *Cicero* undertakes his Defence, and gets him acquitted, P. 11; having lent *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt* considerable Sum of Money, he goes thither to demand them of him, P. 113. N. 170; *Ptolomy*, under Pretence of enabling him to pay himself, puts *Rabirius* at the Head of his Finances, but soon after claps him up in Prison, *Ib.*; after some Time, *Rabirius* finds means to escape, and when he returns to *Rome*, is there accused of having lent *Ptolomy* Money to corrupt the Senate, *Ib.*; *Cicero* again appears for him, and speaks that Oration in his Works (*pro Rabirio*), which will be an eternal Monument of *Ptolomy's* Perfidy and Ingratitude, *Ib.*
- RABULEIUS**, a Tribune of the People in 267, endeavours to put an end to the Disputes about a Law proposed by the Consul *Cassius*, for distributing among the People the ancient Lands of the Publick, and those lately taken from the *Hernici*, V. 1. P. 331.
- RABULEIUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Decemvir* in 303, V. 1. P. 463; and marches against the *Sabines* with two of his Collegues, P. 476.
- RACILIA**, the Wife of the famous *Quinctius Cincinnatus*, V. 1. P. 413.
- RALLA**, (*Marcus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
- RAMMIUS**, one of the most considerable Citizens of *Brundisium*, V. 4. P. 368; refuses to join in the villainous Plots of *Perfes*, P. 369; and discovers them to the Roman Senate, *Ib.*
- RAM**, (*Battering*) *A*, was a great Beam bound about with Iron at the end, or armed with an Head of Iron, representing the Head of a *Ram*, V. 1. P. 235. N. 11; a full Description of the Make and Use of them among the *Romans*, together with two Plates of them, *Ib.*; *Virginus* used them in the Siege of *Camerium* in the Year of *Rome* 251, *Ib.*
- RAMNENSES**, See *Rhamnenses*.
- RAPHIA**, a City in *Phœnicia* belonging to *Palestine*, V. 4. P. 147.
- RATS**, a ridiculous Divination which the *Romans* took from the Sight of one of these Animals, V. 3. P. 381. N. 1.
- RAUROS**, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Switzerland*, which is now called *The Canton of Basle*, V. 6. P. 65. N. 29.
- RAZOR**, A Prodigy of a Flint which was cut by a *Razor*, V. 1. P. 124; both *Razor* and *Flint* were buried in a Place called *Puteal*, *Ib.* N. 68; *Cicero* laughed at this pretended Miracle, P. 125.
- REATE**, a City of *Sabinia*, now called *Rieti*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 21.
- RECUPERATORES**, (*The*) were Judges delegated by the *Prætor* to make Enquiry into particular Facts, which were not allowed by the Parties who were before him, V. 3. P. 16. N. 26. Col. 2.
- REDICULUS**, a Deity invented by the *Romans*, on occasion of an Accident which was said to have obliged *Hannibal* to march away from *Rome*, near which he had then brought all his Army, V. 3. P. 306. N. 65.
- REGIFUGIUM**, a Name given by the *Romans* to two Festivals instituted by them in Memory of the Expulsion of the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 191. N. 1; P. 199. N. 18.
- REGILLENSIS**, or **REGILLANUS**, a Surname assumed by the Descendants of the *Dictator Aulus Posthumius*, who gained the famous Victory of the Lake *Regillus*, V. 1. 383. N. 2.
- REGILLUM**, a City of *Sabinia*, where *Attilius Clausus* was born, V. 1. P. 224. N. 87.
- REGILLUS**, (the Lake) in *Latium*, is now called *Lago di S. Præsida*, V. 1. P. 253. N. 49; a full Description of the famous Battle which the *Dictator Aulus Posthumius* fought with the *Latins* near this Lake, P. 254, 255, 256.
- REGULUS**, (*Caius Attilius*). See *Attilius*.
- REGULUS**, (*Lucius Attilius*). See *Attilius*.
- REGULUS**, (*Marcus Attilius*). See *Attilius*.
- RELIGION**, By the Laws of *The Eleventh Table*, every *Roman* was obliged to assist at the publick Assemblies of Religion, and that with Purity, V. 1. P. 465, *Law I.*; every one was forbidden to have, or worship even in private, any particular Gods of his own, not received by publick Authority, *Ib.* *Law II.*; every one was required to keep up the Temples, or Oratories in his Lands, and honour his domestick Gods after the manner of his Fathers, *Ib.* *Law III.*; the *Romans* are required to worship the Gods of Heaven, and the *Heroes*, *Ib.* *Law IV.*; and the Virtues of those *Heroes*, P. 466, *Law V.*; the most authorized Ceremonies are required to be observed, *Ib.* *Law VI.*, *Law-Suits* are ordered to be suspended on Festivals, *Law VIII.*; to steal any Thing dedicated to the Gods, is declared a Crime equal to Murder, *Ib.* *Law X.*; Perjury is adjudged Capital, P. 467, *Law XI.*; and Incest, *Ib.* *Law XII.*
- REMMIAN**, (*Law*) *The*, as it is called by the modern Civilians, was really *The Memmian Law*, which was made to suppress the Insolence and Iniquity of false Informers, V. 5. P. 49. N. 99.
- REMUS**, the Brother of *Romulus*, is taken in an Ambush by the Shepherds of *Numitor*, and carried to that Prince, who resolves to have him put to Death, V. 1. P. 17; but his Anger afterwards turns into an Affection for him, P. 18; his Death, P. 21. See *Romulus*.
- REPAST**, See *Dinner*.
- REPETUNDIS**, (*The Law de*). See *Law*.



- REPUBLICAN, (*Government*) *The*, was established in *Rome* in the Year of the City 243, V. 1. P. 188.
- RETALIATION, (*The Law of*) was put in execution by the *Romans* on *Volscius*, in the Year 295, V. 1. P. 416. N. 55; and was established in the Case of depriving a Man of the use of a Limb, by the 4th Law of *The Seventh Table*, P. 452.
- REVOLT, The famous one of two *Roman* Armies at once, which gave rise to the Creation of the *Tribunes of the People*, V. 1. P. 277, 278.
- REX. (*Quintus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
- REX SACRORUM, or REX SACRIFICULUS, a Title given by the *Romans* to the Magistrate, whose Province it was to take Care to support Religion, V. 1. P. 188. N. 108; and his Wife was called *Queen*, *Ib.*
- RHAGES, a City of *Greece* mentioned by *Livy*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 44.
- RHAMNENSES, an Appellation given to the *Roman Knights* chosen by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 150; who gave this Name to one of the three Tribes into which he divided the City, P. 123. N. 63; the *Palatine Tribe*, which had that Name from the Part of *Rome* they inhabited, was also called *The Tribe of the Rhamnenses*, P. 141. N. 14.
- RHEAS SYLVIA, who is compelled by her Uncle *Æmilius*, to profess her self a *Vestal*, V. 1. P. 15; proves with Child, *Ib.* N. 64; is narrowly watched, P. 16; brings forth two Male Children, *Ib.*; is condemned to be put to Death with her two Children, *Ib.*; but her Sentence of Death is afterwards changed into that of perpetual Imprisonment, *Ib.*; and she was afterwards delivered out of her Confinement, *Ib.*
- RHEGINUS, (*Lucius Antistius*). See *Antistius*.
- RHEGIUM, a Medal, which has some relation to the Foundation of this City, V. 2. P. 437. N. 67; *Rome*, at the Request of the *Rhegians*, sends a *Legion* to their Assistance, *Ib.*; this *Legion*, after many Cruelties, make themselves Masters of this unfortunate City, P. 438, which stood in *Bruttium*, in the extreme Part of *Italy*, near *The Streights of Sicily*, V. 3. P. 308. N. 71; it was one of the most considerable maritime Cities in *Bruttium*, P. 494. N. 111; is now called *Reggio*, and is one of the most ancient Cities in *Lombardy*, *Id.* *Ib.*
- RHÆTEUM, a Name common to a City and Promontory of *Troas*, V. 4. P. 199. N. 7.
- RHÆTEUM, a City of *Little Mysia*, situated on the Coasts of *The Hellespont*, V. 4. P. 253. N. 119.
- RHETOGENES, a *Spanish Lord*, gives *Metellus Macedonicus* a fine Opportunity to shew his Humanity at the Siege of *Nertobriga*, V. 5. P. 29.
- RHETOGENES, a *Numantine Officer*, finds
- Means to get out of *Numantia*, when besieged by the *Romans*, V. 5. P. 91; and goes and solicits the Nations in Alliance with them to send them Succours, P. 92; his Death, P. 94.
- RHETORICIANS, (*The*) or Teachers of false Eloquence, are driven out of *Rome* by the *Censors*, in the Year 662, V. 5. P. 326.
- RHINDACUS, See *Rhyndacus*.
- RHINE, *Cæsar* undertakes to build a Bridge over this River, with great Skill and Success, V. 6. P. 121.
- RHINOCOLURA, a maritime City on the Borders of *Palestine*, V. 4. P. 408. N. 51.
- RHIUM, a famous Promontory in *Achaia*, V. 3. P. 400. N. 63.
- RAIZANA, *Rbizinum*, or *Rbizo*, are by some thought one and the same City, which they place in *Illyricum*, between *Epidaurus* and *Lissus*; but *Ptolomy* makes *Rbizana* and *Rbizinum* two different Cities, V. 4. P. 492. N. 38.
- RHIZINIUM, now *Rhizon*, a City on a little Gulph of the *Adriatick Sea*, V. 3. P. 23. N. 50.
- RHODES, The famous *Colossus of Rhodes*, was thrown down by an Earthquake, in the Year of *Rome* 530, V. 3. P. 32; the Island of this Name is one of the most famous Islands in the *Mediterranean*, P. 398. N. 56; the City of this Name stood in a sandy Soil, and was surrounded by Mountains, V. 4. P. 489. N. 22; this Island was a Refuge for the *Romans* in their War with *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 396; and the City prepared to hold out a Siege against the Arms of that Prince, P. 397; did so with great Vigour, *Ib.*; and he was forced to give over his Attempt upon it, P. 398.
- RHODIANS, (*The*) make a League with the *Athenians* against *Philip of Macedon*, V. 4. P. 12, 13; recover the Province of *Pæraa* from him, P. 86. N. 4; signalize their Attachment to the *Romans*, by opposing the Enterprizes of *Antiochus*, P. 88. N. 14; send the *Romans* a Squadron, to strengthen their Fleet which was to act against *Antiochus*, P. 199; this Fleet is surprized by *Polyxenidas*, the Admiral of *Antiochus*, who seizes it by Artifice, P. 200, 201; the *Rhodians* equip 20 new Gallies, P. 201; send Ambassadors to *Rome* after the Battle of *Magnesia*, P. 225; those Ambassadors represent to the Senate the Attachment of their Principals to the *Romans*, P. 226; the Senate reward them very sparingly, if at all, P. 228; afterwards they change their Minds, and enter into Engagements with the Enemies of *Rome*, P. 344; are suspected by the *Romans*, P. 367; some Deputies come to them from *Rome*, and find them favourably disposed towards the Republick, P. 383; they enter into some Negotiations with *Perfes*, P. 403; their Ambassadors



- at *Rome* in the Year 584, address themselves with great haughtiness to the Senate, P. 433; and therefore receive a very mortifying Answer from them, P. 434; in the Year 585, their Ambassadors are received with haughtiness in the *Roman* Camp, P. 452; and treated with Indignation by the *Roman* Senate, P. 476; *Caius Popilius* at first treats the *Rhodians* imperiously, and thereby greatly alarms them, P. 479. N. 11; but he afterwards shews them more favour than they expected, P. 480. N. 11; they send new Ambassadors to *Rome* in 586, P. 483; who at first appear finely clad, under Pretence of rejoicing with the *Romans* at their Victory over *Perses*, P. 484; but the *Consul* gives them a severe Answer, upon which they change their Habit and manner of Application, *Ib.*; *Astymedes*, who is at the Head of them, makes a pathetick Speech to the Senate, imploring their Mercy for his Country, P. 485; *Cato* declares against the War designed with the *Rhodians*, P. 487, and prevents its being proclaimed, P. 488; the *Rhodians* desire to enter into a strict Alliance with *Rome*, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* are not ready to come into it, P. 489; nevertheless, the *Rhodians* send an Embassy to *Rome* in the Year 591, concerning the City of *Calynda*, which offered to surrender to them, and obtain all they desire, P. 533.
- RHOGOMANES, (*The*) a River which falls into the *Persian Gulph*, V. 4. P. 524. N. 111.
- RHYNDACUS, (*The*) a River of *Great Mysia*, V. 3. P. 395. N. 37; which falls into *The Propontis*, V. 5. P. 429. N. 96.
- RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, The *Roman Laws* concerning them were collected in *The Ninth Table*, V. 1. P. 455, 456.
- RINGS, The *Romans* wore none but *Iron Rings*, V. 2. P. 240. N. 7; those of more valuable Metals were at first only given to Ambassadors, and worn by them only on Days of Audience, *Ib.*; in later Times, the *Roman Knights* and Senators claimed a Right to wear Gold-Rings, as well as Ambassadors, P. 303. N. 32; but we don't find that Gold-Rings became common, even to Persons of free Condition, till the Time of the Emperor *Commodus*, *Ib.*; the Use of Rings is almost as old as the World, V. 3. P. 135. N. 52; the *Romans* had several sorts of Rings in use among them, some called *Annuli Sponsalitia*, *Geniales*, and *Pronubi*, were used only in Espousals; others called *Signatorii*, which served for Seals; and others, which were given as Marks of Honour, to those who had behaved themselves valiantly, *Ib.* Col. 2; some Authors say, *Hannibal* took three Bushels of Gold Rings from the *Romans*, P. 146. N. 74; the *Greeks* and *Romans* wore their Rings formerly on the fourth Finger of the Left-Hand, which had this Honour, says *Macrobius*, because one of the finest of the Nerves in the Body runs from this Finger to the Heart, P. 390. N. 27; but afterwards, the *Romans* carried their Luxury very far in this Particular, and wore their Rings on almost every Finger, and every Joint of every Finger, P. 391. N. 27; the Use of Seals in Rings is very Ancient, P. 392. N. 30; a Plate of antique *Roman* Seals and Rings, P. 393; the Design of the *Romans* in giving their triumphant Victors only *Iron Rings*, was probably to preserve some Traces of their ancient Simplicity, P. 572. N. 160.
- RISUS, or *Laughter*, was worshipped as a God, both by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, V. 3. P. 306. N. 65.
- RIVO, See *Rufrium*.
- ROADS, By the seventh Law of *The Eighth Table*, the *Romans* were required to make their Roads eight Foot wide, where they were strait, and sixteen at the Turnings, V. 1. P. 455.
- ROBBERIES, The *Roman Laws* concerning Robberies and Thefts in general, were collected in *The Second Table*, V. 1. P. 442, 443, 444, 445; to steal any Thing devoted to the Gods, was Death by the 10th Law of *The Eleventh Table*, P. 446.
- ROBE, (*Triumphal*). See *Triumph*.
- ROBE, (*Virile*) *The*, or *Toga Virilis*, was in the first Ages of the Republick, put on by the young *Romans* at the Age of Seventeen, they being then capable of bearing Arms, and then deemed at the Age of Manhood, V. 5. P. 335. N. 83.
- ROBUR, a Name given by the *Romans* to a deep Ditch or Pit, into which some Criminals were thrown, V. 6. P. 32. N. 50.
- ROCHO, a Name given to the City of *Eretria*, in *Eubæa*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 46.
- ROCKS, (*Black*) *The*, Mountains near *Bæza*, a City of *Andalusia*, situated on *The Guadalquiver*, V. 3. P. 320. N. 34.
- ROCKS, (*Red*) *The*, Mountains at a little distance from *Rome*, which some think the same which are now called *Monte Teveri*, V. 1. P. 352. N. 35.
- RODOGUNE, the Daughter of *Arfaces* King *Parthia*, marries *Demetrius Nicator*, V. 5. P. 70.
- ROGATIO, signified among the *Romans*, the Conclusion of the *Consul's* Speech, when in the *Comitia* of the People, he determined for or against any Question which was put to the Assembly, V. 1. P. 147. N. 32.
- ROMANS, (*The*) in all probability, were descended from the *Trojans*, V. 1. P. 2, 3. N. 1; they were probably called *Cures*, or *Quirites*, from the *Sabines* who united with them, and first bore that Name, P. 42. N. 147; *Servius* divided them into six Classes, about the Year of *Rome* 203, P. 146; in the Year 244, they divided the Estates of the *Tarquins* among themselves, P. 198; defeat an Army of *Hetrurians*, who were come with the *Tarquins* into the Ter-



Territory of *Rome*, P. 202; in 246, they are driven from the Hill *Janiculus* by *Porfenna*, and afterwards routed by his Army, P. 209, and invested in *Rome*, *Ib.*; they send Deputies to the Camp of *Porfenna*, P. 214; who makes a Treaty with them, P. 217; in 247, they give the *Hetrurians* Refuge in *Rome*, P. 219; in 248, they gain a Victory over the *Sabines*, P. 220; in 249, make a terrible Slaughter of them, P. 227; seize *Fidenæ* in 255, P. 243; are beaten by the *Sabines* in 250, P. 231; but soon have their Revenge, P. 233; and by a new Victory in 251, P. 234, force the *Sabines* to sue to them for Peace, *Ib.*; make themselves Masters of *Camerium*, P. 236; in 253 they punish some Conspirators in *Rome*, who had entered into a Plot in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 240; in the Year 255, they create a *Dictator*, P. 248; in 257 gain the famous Victory of the Lake *Regillus*, which gives the finishing Stroke to the *Tarquian* Party, P. 255; in 258 they force the *Volsci* to sue for Peace, P. 262; punish them for breaking the Treaty they had made with them, P. 266; take *Suessa* from them, and deprive the *Ecetroni* of their Lands, P. 267; fortify the Colony of *Signia*, P. 268; fight a Battle with the *Aurunci* and beat them, P. 269, in 259 they plunder the several Camps of the *Æqui*, *Volsci*, and *Sabines*, P. 275; in 260 they create *Tribunes of the People* to put an end to the famous Retreat to *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 289; and take *Longula*, *Polusca* and *Corioli* from the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; in 261 they suffer greatly by a terrible Famine, P. 294; and send a Colony to *Velitra*, P. 296; in 262 they condemn the brave *Coriolanus* to perpetual Banishment, P. 309; the Consequences of which prove very fatal to them, P. 313; in 266 they conquer the *Hernici*, P. 328; and the *Volsci*, *Ib.*; in 267 they pass the *Cassian* or *Agrarian Law*, P. 333; in 269 they are put into Disorder by the *Volsci*, P. 337; but afterwards make a terrible Slaughter of them, P. 338; and fight another Battle with them, P. 339; in 272 they gain a Victory over the *Veientes*, which their own Divisions prevent the Completion of, P. 343; but they utterly defeat them some time after, P. 347; in 276 they lose the 300 *Fabii*, P. 353; are ill used by the *Hetrurians*, but return it upon them, P. 356; in 278 they surprize the *Sabine* Camp, P. 362; lay waste their Territory and that of *Veii*, after gaining two Victories together over the *Veientes*, *Ib.*; in 279 they grant the *Veientes* a Truce for 40 Years, P. 363; in 281 great Troubles are raised in *Rome*, on account of *Volero*, the *Tribune's Law*, P. 367; which at last is passed, P. 372; in 282 they plunder the Territory of the *Æqui*, P. 376; in 284 drive them out of the *Roman State* which they had entered, P.

377; and they besiege *Antium*, *Ib.*; in the first 300 Years of their Empire, they scarce extended their Conquests above threescore Miles from *Rome*, P. 381; in 286 they beat the *Æqui*, and force them to sue for Peace, P. 383; and punish them for breaking their Treaty with them, P. 385; in 289 the *Romans* are beaten by the *Æqui* in conjunction with the *Volsci*, P. 387; but have their Revenge, P. 388; in 290 a Plague carries off Multitudes of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; in 291 they rout an Army of *Volsci*, P. 391; and that of their Allies, *Ib.*; in 292 great Divisions arise between the Senators and the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 394; one *Herdonius*, a *Sabine*, takes this Opportunity to come and besiege *Rome*, P. 402; but the *Romans* drive him from the *Capitol*, which he had seized, P. 404; and in 294 they attack and take the Camp of the *Volsci*, P. 408; recover the City of *Tusculum*, which the *Æqui* had surprized, *Ib.*; make a terrible slaughter of the *Æqui*, and the *Volsci*, their Allies, P. 409; take the City of *Antium*, P. 410; and grant the *Æqui* a Peace, *Ib.*; which they soon break, P. 411; in 295, a *Roman* Army is invested in the narrow Pass of *Mount Algidus*, P. 412; the *Dictator Cincinnatus* marches to its Assistance, P. 414; and gains a signal Victory over the *Æqui*, P. 414, 415; in 298 these restless People are again defeated by the *Romans*, P. 428; in 300 another Plague lays *Rome* waste, P. 433; in 301 the *Romans* create *Decemviri*, P. 436; who get ten *Tables* of the *Laws* collected, which were called *The Laws of the Twelve Tables*, P. 438; and they are received with Applause, P. 460; in 303 they add the two last *Tables*, to the first ten, P. 465; in 304 the *Roman* Territory is plundered by the *Sabines*, P. 470; and that of *Tusculum* by the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; and the Republick has but little Success against them, P. 476, 477; the History of *Virginia*, 478; her Death occasions a Revolution in the State in the Year 304, P. 484; the *Decemvirate* is abolished, P. 490; the *Volsci* join the *Æqui* and *Sabines*, P. 493; are routed by the *Romans*, P. 495; nevertheless, in 307 they again ravage the Lands of the Republick, 500; are again beaten, P. 503; and the *Romans*, in a very unfair manner, seize a District belonging to the *Ardeates*, P. 504; in 308 the *Volsci* take up Arms against them again, P. 506; in 309 the *Romans* create *Military Tribunes*, P. 511; in 310 restore Peace in *Ardea*, where the People had revolted from the Nobility, P. 513; in 311 send thither a Colony to re-people and defend it, P. 516; in 313 *Maelius* takes advantage of a Famine to aspire at Royalty, 517; and is killed, P. 519; in 315 the *Fidenates* put to Death the Ambassadors which the *Romans* had sent to them, to demand Satisfaction for their Re-

volt,



volt, P. 521; in 316 the *Romans* gain a compleat Victory over them, and the *Veientes* and *Falisci*, their Confederates, P. 523; this Victory is followed by another, and by the taking of *Fidenæ*, P. 525; in 322 the *Romans* again rout the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, P. 531; in 323 they grant the former a Truce, P. 532; they are beaten by the *Veientes*, P. 535; who draw the *Fidenates* into another Revolt, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* punish the latter, and revenge themselves on the former, P. 536; in 329 the *Romans* celebrate *The Great Games*, P. 537; in 330 are beaten by the *Volsci*, P. 539; in 331 beat the *Æqui*, P. 542; in 335 they are beaten by the *Lavicani*, P. 547; but soon after subdue them, *Ib.*; in 338 the *Romans* make themselves Masters of the Territory of *Bola*, P. 550; which, the next Year is retaken by the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; but in 339 the *Romans* take it again, *Ib.*; in 344 they besiege *Carventum*, which had been taken by the *Æqui*, and are forced to raise the Siege, P. 556; take *Verrugo*, and plunder the Territories of the *Volsci* and *Æqui*, *Ib.*; in 345 gain a Victory over the *Volsci*, P. 558; and take from them a Fort near the Lake *Furinus*, and in it 3000 Prisoners, *Ib.*; in 347 they take the City of *Anxur*, and plunder it, P. 561; in 348 besiege *Veii*, P. 562; in 349 they gain a Victory over the *Volsci*, P. 563; take *Artena*, *Ib.*; in 351 they destroy *Anxur*, P. 569; receive a considerable overthrow before *Veii*, *Ib.*; in 354 they revenge themselves on the *Veientes*, P. 574 after they had retaken *Anxur*, *Ib.*; in 356 the *Romans* defeat the *Tarquinienses*, and put them to flight, P. 578; and at last, in 357 take the City of *Veii*, P. 584; in 358 they grant the *Æqui* and *Volsci* a Peace, P. 587; as also to the *Capenates*, *Ib.*; in 359 they besiege *Falerii*, P. 589; and several Times defeat the *Æqui*, P. 590, 591.

In 363 the *Romans* are defeated by *Brennus* near *The Allia*, V. 2. P. 14; and after the Battle, retire into their Citadel on the *Capitol*, P. 15, 18; but at last, they drive the *Gauls* out of their Territory, P. 24, 25; in 365 they defeat the *Latins* by no uncommon Stratagem, P. 32; march to *Sutri*, P. 33; which they retake from the *Æqui*, and in 366 seize *Cortuosa* and *Contenebra*, P. 35; in 367 they are divided into 25 Tribes, P. 36. N. 97; in 368 they rout the *Hernici*, *Latins*, and *Volsci* together, P. 39; take *Satricum*, *Ib.*; prevent the taking of *Sutri* by the *Hetrurians*, who besiege it, P. 40; retake *Nepete* from the *Hetrurians* by assault, *Ib.*; in 369 they defeat the *Volsci* in *The Pomptine Territory*, P. 43; in 370 they condemn *Manlius* to die, and throw him down from the top of the *Capitol*, P. 49; in 372 they gain a Victory over the *Prænestini*, P. 51; in 373 are very near being vanquished by

the *Volsci*, P. 52; but at last make a great Slaughter of them, P. 53; in 374 they seize *Prænestæ*, P. 57; are defeated by the *Volsci*, P. 58; in 376 they lay the Country of the *Volsci* waste, P. 59; in 377 they gain a compleat Victory over them and the *Latins*, P. 61; destroy an Army of *Latins* who had seized *Tusculum*, P. 62; in about the Year 378, an *Interregnum* happens at *Rome* for four or five Years, P. 65; in 382 the *Romans* besiege *Velitra*, *Ib.*; in 386 take it, P. 76; gain a compleat Victory over the *Gauls*, who were again come to ravage their Territory, P. 75; they abolish the *Military Tribuneship*, and revive the *Consular Dignity*, P. 76; in 387 they create *Curule Ædiles*, P. 77; build a Temple to *Concord* at the Foot of the *Capitol*, P. 78; in 388 they lose the famous *Camillus*, P. 80; in 391 they make new Levies to subdue the *Hernici*, P. 90; are vanquished by them, *Ib.*; and afterwards defeat them, P. 92; in 392 they take *Ferentinum* from them, P. 93; in 393 they gain another Victory over them, P. 97; subdue them, *Ib.*; and in 395 oblige them to submit again to the Dominion of *Rome*, P. 99; in 395 they also defeat the *Boii* in a pitched Battle, P. 101; and add two new Tribes to the old ones, P. 102; in 396 they subdue the *Privernates*, P. 104; in 397 they subdue the *Falisci* and the whole Body of the *Hetrurian* Nation which had revolted from them, P. 106; in 398 they take the City of *Empulum* from the *Tiburtes*, P. 107; in 399 they take the City of *Sassula*, P. 108; reduce the *Tiburtes* to obedience, *Ib.*; and fight a bloody Battle with the *Tarquinienses*, *Ib.*; in 401 they make a Truce for 100 Years with the *Cerites*, P. 111; in 402 they grant a Truce for 40 Years to the *Tarquinienses* and *Falisci*, P. 113; in 403 they rout another Army of *Gauls*, P. 118; in 404 force them to retire to the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Sea, P. 123; in 405 they oppose the descent of the *Greeks* in *Italy* with Success, P. 124; and they receive Ambassadors from *Carthage*, P. 125; in 410 the *Campani* submit to the *Romans*, P. 136; which gives the *Samnites* umbrage, and they declare War against *Rome*, P. 137; the *Romans* gain a Victory over the *Samnites*, P. 139; and a second, P. 142; and a third, P. 144; in 411 one of their Armies is enervated by Effeminacy at *Capua*, P. 146; and mutinies against the *Consul Marcius*, P. 147; the *Romans* therefore nominate a *Dictator* to subdue it, P. 148; and at last it submits, and the *Romans* grant the Soldiers all they desire, P. 151; in 412 the *Romans* gain a Victory over the *Privernates*, *Ib.*; take *Priverthum*, *Ib.*; rout the *Volsci*, P. 152; lay the Country of the *Samnites* waste, *Ib.*; grant the *Samnites* a Peace, P. 153; refuse to take up Arms in favour of the



*Sidicini*, P. 153; in 413 the *Romans* cite ten of the Chiefs of the *Latin Nation* to appear at *Rome*, to give the Senate an Account of the Preparations they are making against the *Samnites*, P. 156; what passed between the *Latin Deputies* and the *Roman Senate*, P. 157; the *Romans* march against the *Latins*, P. 159; the History of young *Manlius*, P. 160; the *Consul Decius* devotes himself to Death for the Good of his Country, P. 166; the *Romans* fight the *Latins*, and beat them, P. 168; deprive them of their Lands, and divide them among themselves, P. 170; and in 415 the *Romans* make an entire Conquest of the *Latin Cities*, and bring them into perpetual Subjection to *Rome*, P. 174, 175.

ROMANUS, (*Servius*) a Slave who delivered up to the *Romans* the City of *Artena*, and was therefore so called by them, V. 1. P. 563.

ROME, was founded 753 Years before the *Christian Era*, V. 1. P. 23; its Circumference was marked out with a great deal of Ceremony, P. 22; its Form at first was that of a Square, *Ib.*; the Hill *Palatinus* was brought within the City at first, *Ib.*; *Romulus* added the Hills *Tarpeius* and *Capitolinus* to it, in the Year of *Rome* 5; P. 37; *Numa* the Hill *Coelius*, in 88, P. 91; *Ancus* the Hill *Aventinus*, in 115, P. 100; and joined it to Mount *Janiculus* by a Bridge, P. 101; and lastly, *Servius* added the Hills *Esquinalis* and *Viminalis* to it, about the Year 190, P. 140; from that Time, it was called *Septicollis*, *Ib.*; *Rome* was at first only a parcel of Hutts, P. 24; it suffered greatly both by Plague and Famine in the Time of *Romulus*, P. 47; by a second Plague in the Time of *Numa*, P. 64; and by a third more violent than the former, in the Time of *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 181; it disputed the Right of nominating a Successor to *Romulus*, with the City of *Alba*, P. 53; but the Difference is amicably adjusted, P. 54; *Rome* also contended for a Superiority over *Alba*, P. 80, 81, and by the Victory over the *Horatii* gained it, P. 83; it enjoyed great Tranquillity under *Numa*, P. 73; in the Year 243, it destroyed the Regal Government, and set up the Republican, P. 188; in 246 it was besieged by *Porfenna*, P. 211; and though greatly distressed by Famine, refused that Prince's Offer, which was, that he would raise the Siege, if the *Romans* would restore the *Tarquins*, P. 246; in 261 it suffered greatly by a Famine, P. 294; and the neighbouring Nations refused to send any Relief, P. 294; the *Hetrurians* only would let them have any Provisions, *Ib.*; but young *Coriolanus* at last got some from the *Antiates*, P. 296; in 277 the City was blocked up by the *Hetrurians*, P. 357; but they were defeated and obliged to re-

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tire, P. 358; in 290 *Rome* again suffered greatly by a Plague, P. 388; and was threatened with a Siege by an Army of *Æqui*, P. 389, who retired without making any Attempt, *Ib.*; *Rome* was then very well fortified, *Ib.*; in 300, *Rome* was again greatly oppressed by a Plague and Famine, P. 433; in 334 the Slaves entered into a Conspiracy to set fire to the City, P. 545; in 354 Multitudes of People were carried off by another Plague, P. 574; and in 358 it was proposed to remove a part of the People and Senate to the City of *Veii*, P. 587.

In 363 *Rome* was taken and sacked by the *Gauls*, V. 2. P. 17; and retaken by *Camillus*, who drove out the Enemy, P. 24; in the same Year the *Romans* had Thoughts of deserting this City, and making *Veii* their Capital, *Ib.*; *Camillus* made them lay aside this Design, P. 25; and the Senate passed a Decree for rebuilding *Rome*, P. 26. N. 72; the Day on which it was taken was ranked among the *unlucky Days*, P. 29; and in 365 the *Romans* began to rebuild their Houses, P. 30; but very irregular, *Ib.*; in this Year, there was another great Famine in this City, P. 30, 31; and Fable says, was relieved by throwing all the People into the River, P. 30. N. 80, but as soon repeopled, P. 34; in 388 it was laid waste by another Plague, P. 80; which led the Citizens to try to avert the Anger of the Gods by *Lectisternium*, P. 82, 83; in 405 it suffers again by another Plague, P. 124; in 409 it was greatly alarmed with Prodigies, P. 131; and endeavoured to avert the Evils supposed to be foretold, by *Supplications*, P. 132; in 543 the *Calarii* set fire to the City in several Places, V. 3. P. 329; for which they are put to Death, P. 330; in the Year 579, *Rome* was first paved by the *Censors Fulvius* and *Posthumius*, V. 4. P. 355; in 583 the *Alabandii* erected a Temple to *The City of Rome*, as a Goddess, P. 404; in 642 a part of the City was burnt down, V. 5. P. 207; and in 666 it was besieged by *Cinna*, P. 378, 379.

ROMILIUS VATICANUS, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 298, V. 1. P. 421; marches against the *Æqui*, P. 427; would willingly get the brave *Licinius* cut off in a Battle, *Ib.*; nevertheless *Licinius* gives him such assistance, as enables him to gain a Victory, P. 428; but for that Reason, *Licinius* is not honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; *Licinius* become a *Tribune of the People* prosecutes *Romilius*, P. 429; but *Livy* says it was a *Tribune* of another Name, *Ib.* N. 78; the Crimes laid to his Charge are Violence, and a Design to destroy his Troops, *Ib.*; he is fined 6000 *Asses* of Brass, P. 430; votes in the Senate for the *Terentian Law*, P. 431; *Licinius* the *Tribune* forgives him his Fine, *Ib.*; he is not present when the Senate create the *Decemviri*, P. 435; but

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- but nevertheless is made one of them, P. 436.
- ROMULEA, or ROMULA, a City which belonged to the *Hirpini*, V. 2. P. 327. N. 78.
- ROMULEIUS, (*Titus*) one of the first *Epulones* which were chosen into that College, V. 4. P. 101. N. 57.
- ROMULUS, is exposed on *The Tyber*, with his Brother *Rhemus*, V. 1. P. 16; is fabulously reported to have been suckled by a She Wolf, P. 16. N. 66; is brought up by *Amulius's* Shepherds, P. 17; is informed of his Extraction by *Faustulus*, P. 17, 18; invests *Amulius* in his Palace and destroys him, P. 19; has a Dispute with *Remus*, P. 20; which cannot be decided by *Auguries*, P. 21; *Romulus* gains a Victory over *Remus*, *Ib.*; founds the City of *Rome*, P. 52; gives the People leave to choose what kind of Government they please, P. 24; is declared King, P. 25; gives the Senators of his new City the Appellation of *Fathers*, perhaps because older and wiser than the rest, P. 26; settles the Civil Government of his City, *Ib.*; regulates the Troops, P. 27; establishes Religion, *Ib.*; regulates Marriages, Inheritances, &c. P. 28, 29; forbids his Citizens all sedentary Arts, P. 29; increases his Colony by receiving Refugees from other Places, and all the Rogues who fled to him for Refuge, P. 30; procures Women for them by the Rape of the *Sabines*, P. 31; kills *Acron* in a single Combat, P. 34; when only 25 Years of Age, P. 34. N. 124; he decrees himself a *Triumph*, P. 35; fights a single Combat with *Metius Curtius*, P. 40; receives a Blow on the Head with a great Stone, *Ib.*; makes a Vow to *Jupiter Stator*, *Ib.*; shares the sovereign Power with *Titus Fabius*, the Chief of the *Sabines*, P. 42; regains the whole Power after the Death of *Fabius*, P. 47; has a second *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and a third, P. 49; abdicates the Crown of *Alba*, *Ib.*; Mr. *Le Clerc's* Remark on this Subject, P. 76. N. 91; reserves to himself the sole Right of nominating annually a supreme Magistrate to govern that City, P. 50; he becomes hated by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and chiefly by the Senate, *Ib.*; his Death, P. 51; and its Consequences in *Rome*, P. 51, 52; he is honoured in *Rome* as a God, P. 51; his Character, P. 52; the difficulty of getting one to succeed him, P. 53.
- ROMULUS, (*his Augural Staff*). See *Augural*.
- RORARI, a Name which *Livy* gives to the Dart-Men in the *Roman* Armies, V. 2. P. 167; the Term is derived from the Latin Word *Ros*, *Dew*, P. 167. N. 64.
- ROSCILUS, an illustrious *Gaul*, who leaves *Caesar*, goes over to *Pompey*, and is the Cause of *Caesar's* being routed at *Dyrachium*, V. 6. P. 218.
- ROSCIUS OTHO, (*Lucius*) a Tribune of the People, passes a Law, whereby a particular Seat is appropriated for the *Roman Knights* at the *Publick Games*, V. 5. P. 546; is affronted at a publick Show, V. 6. P. 10; *Cicero* procures for him an adequate Satisfaction, *Ib.*; he is sent by *Pompey* to *Caesar* to treat of a Peace, P. 188.
- ROSE-TREES, which bore twice a Year, in *May* and *September*, V. 2. P. 194. N. 29. Col. 2.
- ROSES, a City on the Borders of *Catalonia*, and *Lampourdan*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 74.
- ROSTRA, a kind of Pulpit, or Tribunal, from which all Speeches were made to the People of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 136; there were two of these Places in *Rome*, one of which was erected in the Time of *Servius*, *Ib.* N. 7; they were called *Rostra*, because adorned with the *Rostra*, or *Beaks* of Ships, *Id. Ib.*; in the Year 415, the *Consul Menius* adorned the *Rostra* with the *Beaks* of the Gallies which the *Roman* Senate had taken in the Port of *Antium*, V. 2. P. 176; the *Rostra* stood in the *Forum* over-against the Porch of the Temple where the Senate assembled, V. 5. P. 12. N. 26; P. 13. N. 27.
- ROWERS, (*The*) used by the *Romans* in their Fleet, were as regularly enrolled as their Soldiers, and were sometimes *Freedmen*, and sometimes *Slaves*, V. 2. P. 560. N. 69.
- ROXANA, the Sister of *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 517; utters many Imprecations against her Brother, for ordering her to be put to Death, before she submits to the fatal Sentence, *Ib.*
- ROYALTY, The *Romans* command him whom they make King, to accept of the Regal Dignity, V. 1. P. 109.
- RUBICON, (*The*) a River of *Italy*, which was formerly the Boundary of *Cisalpine Gaul*, and *Italy*, properly so called, V. 2. P. 416. N. 21; and afterwards famous for *Caesar's* passing it, when he begun the Civil War between him and *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 186.
- RUDIÆ, a little City of *Tuscany*, the Birth-place of the Poet *Ennius*, V. 4. P. 416.
- RUFFINUS, (*Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- RUFFINUS, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- RUFFINUS SYLLA, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- RUFRIUM, a City of *Italy* beyond *The Apennines*, now called *Ruvo*, V. 2. P. 210. N. 67.
- RUFUS, (*Titus Annius Luscus*). See *Annius*.
- RUFUS, (*Marcus Caelius*). See *Caelius*.
- RUFUS, (*Lucius Messinius*). See *Messinius*.
- RUFUS, (*Marcus Minucius*). See *Minucius*.
- RUFUS, [(*Quintus Minucius*). See *Minucius*.
- RUFUS, (*Caius Octavius*). See *Octavius*.

RUFUS,



**RUFUS**, (*Quintus Pompeius*). See *Pompeius*.  
**RUFUS**, (*Publius Rutilius*). See *Rutilius*.  
**RUFUS**, (*Publius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.  
**RUFUS**, (*Servius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.  
**RUGA**, (*Spurius Carvilius*). See *Carvilius*.  
**RULLIANUS**, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.  
**RULLUS**, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.  
**RULLUS**, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.  
**RUPILIUS**, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 114; which he attains to by slow degrees, *Ib.* N. 89; he finishes the War with the Slaves with Glory, P. 123; continues in *Sicily* in quality of *Pro-Consul*, *Ib.*; and at his return is honoured with an *Ovation*, P. 124.  
**RUSCINON**, formerly a considerable City of *Gaul*, but now nothing remains of it, except a Tower near *Perpignan*, V. 3. P. 60.  
**RUSCINON**, a Port of *Africa*, of which the ancient Geographers give us no account, V. 3. P. 525. N. 51.  
**RUSSELLÆ**, a City of *Hebruria*, near the mineral Waters, which are now called *Bagni di Roselle*, V. 1. P. 111. N. 34.  
**RUSTONIUM**, a City of *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, V. 3. P. 525. N. 51.  
**RUTHENI**, (*The*) a People who inhabited that Part of *Aquitanic Gaul*, of which *Rhodes* is the Capital, V. 5. P. 176. N. 22.  
**RUTILIUS**, a *Tribune of the People* in 584, gives the *Censors* a great deal of Trouble, V. 4. P. 412; and they revenge themselves on him in a cruel manner, P. 413.  
**RUTILIUS LUPUS**, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in 663, V. 5. P. 336; his Province is the Country of the *Marfi*, P. 337; he there begins Hostilities with the rebellious Allies, P. 339; accuses *Marius* of discovering the Secrets of his Councils to the Enemy, and by this false Accusation, loses the Confidence of his Subalterns, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with the *Allies*, in which he is defeated and killed, P. 340; and some ascribe this Misfortune to his Rashness or Irreligion, *Ib.* N. 115.  
**RUTILIUS RUFUS**, a *Legionary Tribune* in *Scipio's* Army, and the Author of the History of that famous General's Exploits before *Numantia*, behaves himself with great Bravery, V. 5. P. 86.  
**RUTILIUS RUFUS**, (*Publius*) serves as Lieutenant General in the Army of *Cæcilius Metellus*, V. 5. P. 217; and behaves himself like an able Commander, P. 219, 220; resigns up the Command of the Army into the Hands of *Metellus*, P. 236; is made *Consul* in 648, P. 257; he was a Man of great Courage and Conduct, *Ib.* N. 12; is ordered to take Care of the Safety of the Publick, after the defeat of his Collegue, and of the *Pro-Consul Cæpio* by the *Gauls*, P. 261; raises new *Legions*,

and disciplines them, *Ib.*; *Marius* prefers these Troops, to those with which he had vanquished *Jugurtha* in *Numidia*, P. 263; a great Instance of the Probity of *Rutilius*, P. 307; by the Intrigues of *Marius* he is prosecuted for Oppression, P. 316. N. 45; and most unjustly condemned to be banished, P. 317; tho' two of the greatest Orators in *Rome* undertook his Defence, P. 316. N. 47; a memorable Proof of his Integrity, in his Answer to a Friend, who desired him to do an Act of Injustice, *Ib.* N. 46; he receives the greatest Honours from all kinds of People, in the Place to which he is banished, P. 317. N. 48; and refuses to leave it, when the *Romans* would have recalled him to *Rome*, *Ib.*

**RUTILIUS RUFUS**, (*Publius*) a *Consular* Man, escapes the Massacre which *Mithridates* ordered to be made of all the *Romans* which were to be found in his Dominions, V. 5. P. 397. N. 23.

**RUTILIUS**, (*Cneius Marcius*). See *Marcius*.

**RUTILIUS**, (*Caius Nautius*). See *Nautius*.

**RUTULI**, (*The*) a People near *Latium*, V. 1. P. 9; enter into a League with the *Hebrurians* against *Æneas*, P. 11; and join with the *Latins* in making War with the *Roman* Republick, P. 244.

## S.

**S**, (the Letter) was anciently used both in writing and speaking, instead of the Letter *R*, V. 1. P. 241. N. 23; in the *Sabine* Language it was generally used for the Letter *R*, V. 5. P. 15. N. 37.

**SABACO**, (*Cassius*). See *Cassius*.

**SABADIUS**,

**SABAZIUS**, } *Jupiter*. See *Jupiter*.

**SEBADIUS**,

**SABBATA**, a City which most modern Geographers make to be the same as *Savone*, tho' some make it a different Place, V. 3. P. 465. N. 29.

**SACBATO**, (*The*) a River of *Samnium* which falls into *The Volturnus*, V. 3. P. 218. N. 24; P. 334. N. 53.

**SABELLUS**, (*Ager*). See *Sabinia*.

**SABINA**, (*Juno*). See *Juno*.

**SABINE**, (*Women*) the History of their Rape, V. 1. P. 31, 32; a Medal, on which it is recorded, P. 32; they mediate between the *Romans* and *Sabines*, P. 41, 42.

**SABINES**, *The*, are thought to have been a Colony of *Lacedæmonians*, V. 1. P. 33; the Etymology of their Name, *Ib.* N. 120; they in vain demand of the *Romans* the Restitution of their Women, P. 34, 36; make War with *Romulus*, P. 36; seize the Castle of *The Capitol*, P. 38, 39; fight two Battles with the *Romans*, and are at last overcome in both, P. 39, 40; unite, and make one Nation with the *Romans*, P. 42; but nevertheless make War with them



them again in the Year 92, P. 92, 93; fight a Battle with them, P. 93; and a second, *Ib.*; and a third, P. 94; and are beaten in all, P. 93, 94; *Ancus* surprizes them as they are laying waste the Territory of *Rome*, P. 103; forces them to sue to him for a Peace, P. 103, 104; gains another Victory over them, P. 105, 106; they underhand favour the *Hetrurians*, the declared Enemies of *Rome*, and give them a Passage through their Territories, P. 119; and refuse to deliver up to *Tarquin* the Authors of this Act of Hostility, P. 122; they fight an obstinate Battle with the *Romans*, with equal Success on both Sides, *Ib.*; throw a Bridge over the *Tyber* to join their Army to that of the *Hetrurians*, P. 125; Observations on the Union of these two Nations in this War, *Ib.* N. 69; the *Sabines* are forced to sue for a Peace, and obtain a Truce, P. 126; take the Field, and are defeated, *Ib.*; choose a new General, *Ib.*; lose another Battle, and surrender to the *Romans*, P. 127; nevertheless, they again make Incursions into the Fields of the *Romans*, under *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 170; who entirely defeats them, and makes them Tributary to *Rome*, *Ib.*; in 248 they again commit Hostilities in the Territory of *Rome*, P. 220; the *Consuls Marcus Valerius* and *Publius Posthumius* march against them, P. 221; and defeat them in two Battles, P. 221, 222; a Medal of *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, on the Person who was the Cause of their getting the first Victory, P. 224; in 249 they threaten *Rome* with a new War, P. 223; *Poplicola* draws off *Astius Clausus* from them, P. 224; and prevails on him to come and settle at *Rome*, *Ib.*; the exasperated *Sabines* take the Field, P. 226; endeavour to surprize the *Romans* in their Camp, but are themselves surprized and put to flight, P. 227; the different Opinions of Authors concerning this Defeat, P. 226. N. 92; in 250, they again make War with the *Romans*, P. 231; put to flight the *Consul Posthumius*, and surround him on all sides, *Ib.*; his Colleague *Mene-nius* comes to his Rescue, and forces the *Sabines* to let him go, *Ib.*; they send to *Rome* to demand the Restoration of the *Tarquins*, P. 232; which being refused, they again take the Field, *Ib.*; lose a Battle near *Eretum*, P. 233; *Cassius* gains a second Victory over them in the Heart of their own Country, P. 235; they are forced to sue to the *Romans* for Peace, and cannot obtain it but upon very hard Terms, *Ib.*; *Livy* has by mistake omitted this last War between the *Sabines* and *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 9; an Accident had like to have renewed the War between the *Sabines* and *Romans*, P. 236; but the former send Deputies to *Rome* to prevent it, P. 238; and afterwards, in the Year 259, renew it of their own accord, P. 271; and are

subdued by the *Dictator Manius Valerius*, P. 276; in 278 they join with the *Hetrurians* in making War with the *Romans*, P. 361; who surprize them in their Camp, and make a great slaughter of them, P. 362; nevertheless, they make Preparations for a new War in 283, P. 376; and fight a Battle which is not decisive, P. 377; their Lands are laid waste by the *Romans*, P. 378; they come to the very Gates of *Rome* to revenge themselves, but are driven back with Loss, *Ib.*; their Country falls a Prey to the Soldiers, who commit terrible Devastations in it, *Ib.*; in 295 they are defeated near *Eretum*, by the *Consul Nautius*, 417; enter the Territory of the *Romans*, and make themselves Masters of all the Country between *Crustumium* and *Fidena*, *Ib.*; retire into their Cities upon the Approach of the *Roman Army*, P. 420; in 300 a Plague commits great devastations among them, P. 434; in 304 they again come and lay waste the *Roman Territory*, P. 470; *Fabius* the *Decemvir* marches against them, P. 476; but with little Success, P. 477; in 463 the *Sabines* are entirely subdued by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 379; and in 485 obtain a Right of Suffrage at *Rome*, P. 507; the Name of *Sabines* was common to the People of *Sabinia* and the *Samnites*, P. 152. N. 27.

SABINIA, was properly the Country of the People who were strictly called *Sabines*, tho' this Appellation was likewise sometimes given to the *Samnites*, for which Reason the Country of the latter was sometimes called *Ager Sabellus*, V. 2. P. 152. N. 27.

SACERDOS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.

SACERDOTAL, (*Families*) *The*, at *Rome* enjoyed several considerable Privileges, V. 1. P. 27.

SACRED, (*Mountain*) *The*, See *Mountain*.

SACRIFICES, By the 8th Law of the XIth Table, the Priests were ordered to offer up in Sacrifice, on certain Days, the Fruits of the Earth and Berries; on others, particularly the last Day of the Year, a great deal of Milk, and young Victims, and to choose for every particular God, the Victim he liked best, V. 1. P. 466; the Sacrifice of a Bull, a Boar, and a Ram, called *Suoretaurilia*, was always offered up at the conclusion of a Census, and with great Ceremony, P. 526. N. 50; great Care was taken to choose such Persons to lead the Victims, as had lucky Names, Vows were offered up for the Prosperity of the *Roman People*, and the Vows made in the former *Lustrum* strictly performed, *Ib.*; the same Sacrifice of the *Suoretaurilia*, was likewise that which the *Romans* generally made use of on other Occasions, by way of Expiation, to avert any ill Event, which they apprehended was coming upon them, V. 2. P. 166. N. 60; the *Romans* had both



- both their *publick* and *private* Sacrifices, the former offered up in the Name of the People, *Tribes* and *Curiae*, for fruitful Harvests, &c. the latter offered up by each Family to its own tutelary God, P. 21. N. 68.
- SACRILEGE, was made Capital among the Romans, by the 10th *Law* of the XIth *Table*, V. 1. P. 466.
- SACRIPORTUS, The Name of a Place near *Præneſte*, and of another near *Metapontus*, V. 3. P. 337. N. 55; and all that is known of the former is, that it was in the Neighbourhood of *Præneſte*, V. 5. P. 444. N. 131.
- SAGÆ, a kind of Sorceresses, or Magician Women at *Rome*, who were punished with Death, V. 1. P. 453. N. 70.
- SAGRA, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called the *Sagriani*, V. 3. P. 363. N. 98.
- SAGUM, (*The*) a military Habit in use among the Romans, V. 2. P. 143; its Form, and the difference between that, and the *Paludamentum*, *Ib.* N. 13.
- SAGUNTUM, a City of *Spain* which stood in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 58; the History of the famous Siege of this City by the Romans, P. 48, 49; the heroic Conduct of the *Saguntines*, during the Siege, P. 50; they were originally a Colony of the Inhabitants of *Zacynthos*, P. 51. N. 114; the Romans reproach themselves, as they had great Reason to do, with the Destruction of this faithful City, P. 58. N. 14; *Hannibal* shuts up in this Place the Hostages which he had obliged the *Spaniards* to give him, as Pledges of their Fidelity, P. 110; in the Year 539, this City which gave rise to the War in *Spain*, was retaken from the *Carthaginians*, by the Romans, P. 239; in the Year 548, some Deputies sent to *Rome* from this City, make a Speech in the Senate, P. 458; and are greatly honoured by that august Assembly, P. 459; and in the Year 550, the *Saguntines* signally display their Attachment to the Romans, P. 542. N. 88.
- SALAPIA, a City of *Apulia*, of which nothing now remains but Ruins, which are called *Salpe*, as the neighbouring Marsh was, from the City called *Salapina*, V. 3. P. 222. N. 30; in the Year of *Rome* 543, it surrendered to the Romans, P. 336; and in 545 the Roman Governour in this Place, surprized some of *Hannibal's* Troops, who designed to have made himself Master of the Place by Artifice, P. 393. N. 31.
- SALASSI, (*The*) according to the Ancients, were the Inhabitants of *Val d'Aoste* in *Italy*, V. 5. P. 21. N. 58; in the Year 610, these People beat the Army of the Consul *Claudius Pulcher*, *Ib.*; and in some Editions of *Orosius*, the Consul's Loss is said to be no less than 10000 Men, *Ib.* N. 60; however, he soon had his Revenge in a second Battle, P. 22.
- SALENTINI, (*The*) inhabited the Country, which reached from the Territory of *Tarentum*, to the Cape of *Japygia*, or Cape *Salentum*, V. 2. P. 429. N. 51; according to *Strabo*, they were so called from the Word *Salum*, because their Territory was washed by the Sea, to the East, West, and South, *Ib.*; on Medals their Country is represented by a *Neptune* armed with his Trident, *Ib.*; in the Year 473, they declare for *Tarentum* against the Romans, P. 429; are beaten by the Pro-Consul *Æmilius Barbula*, P. 447; and in 486 they are subdued by *Regulus*, P. 508; and *Numerius Fabius*, P. 510.
- SALENTUM, (*Cape*) a Promontory in *Japygia*, is now known by the Name of *S. Maria di Leuca*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 17; and is at present in that Part of the Kingdom of *Naples* which is called *Terra d'Otranto*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 17.
- SALENTUM, a City of *Italy*, on this side of the *Apennines*, V. 3. P. 411. N. 105.
- SALERA, or SALÆCA, a City of *Africa*, whose Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 513. N. 26.
- SALERNUM, a City now belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 129; it had the Title of a Roman Colony before the *Punick* War, V. 5. P. 341. N. 123.
- SALGANEAE, a City on the Banks of *The Euripus* in *Bæotia*, V. 4. P. 160. N. 177.
- SALIÆ, (*Virgines*) young Girls who bore a part in the *Salian* Dances, V. 1. P. 65. N. 47.
- SALIARE, (*Carmen*). See *Janualii*.
- SALII, (*The*) twelve young Romans to whom *Numa* committed the Care of keeping the twelve Bucklers in the Temple of *Mars*, V. 1. P. 64, 65; they were probably so called not from *Salire*, but from *Salius*, the Chief of those who sung to them when they danced, P. 64. N. 40; there were *Salii* in *Italy* so early as the Days of *Evander*, P. 65; *Numa* placed his in the sixth Class of his Ministers of Religion, P. 64; one Qualification necessary for their admission into this College was, that they must be of *Patrician* Families, P. 65. N. 49; a Description of their Songs, Dances, Dresses, and manner of celebrating the Festival of the twelve Bucklers, *Ib.* N. 46; the *Salii* created by *Numa* were called *Palatini*, P. 88. N. 111; those created by *Tullus*, were called *Salii Agonenſes*, and *Salii Collini*, from the Part of *Rome* in which they lived, *Ib.*; the Festival of the *Salii* lasted three Days, and was very strictly kept, V. 4. P. 213. N. 32.
- SALINATOR, (*Marcus Livius*). See *Livius*.
- SALINATOR, (*Caius Oppius*). See *Oppius*.
- SALIUS, the Chief of the *Salii* in the Time of *Evander*, V. 1. P. 64.
- SALIUS, a Centurion, who distinguished himself greatly in the Battle of *Pydna*, V. 4. P. 461.



**SALONĀ**, a Name common to a River and City of *Dalmatia*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 48; the City stood on the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 5. P. 179. N. 31.

**SALONDICUS**, a *Spanish* Enthusiast, is killed in the Camp of *Junius Pennus*, whither he had come to assassinate that General, V. 4. P. 406.

**SALONIUS**, (*Publius*) a faithful Officer, is much hated by the Rebels in the Year 411, and they endeavour to have a new Law passed, with a personal View to him, V. 2. P. 150.

**SALPINATES**, (*The*) a People of *Hetruria*, commit Hostilities in the Territory of the *Romans*, in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 594; in the Year 362, they take up Arms against the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 10. N. 52; and their Country is plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.*

**SALT**, is put on the Foot of other Merchandizes at *Rome*, in the Year 246, and the *Consuls Publius Valerius* and *Marcus Horatius Pulvillus* permit everyone that pleases to sell it publickly, V. 1. P. 209; in the Year 549, *Marcus Livius* the *Censor* laid a Duty upon Salt, and was therefore called *Salinator*, V. 3. P. 503.

**SALT-PITS**, (*The*) at the Mouth of *The Tyber*, are taken from the *Veientes* to whom they belonged, by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 49. N. 165; in 130, *Ancus* ordered others to be made on the Sea-Coast, P. 130; there were four different Places in *Italy* called *The Salt-Pits*, 1. One near *Volaterræ* in *Hetruria*. 2. Another in *Hetruria*, near the Lake called *Lago Salfo*. 3. *The Salt-Pits* which *Ancus* ordered to be made near the Port of *Ostia*, and 4. Those which *Romulus* forced the *Veientes* to give up to him, with the *Septem Pagium*, V. 2. P. 106. N. 57.

**SALVATO**, (*The*). See *Ocinarus*.

**SALVIUS**, a Flute-Player and Slave, who puts himself at the Head of the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267; besieges *Murgantia*, P. 268; raises the Siege soon after; *Ib.*; builds a City which he calls *Triocala*, P. 269; assumes himself the Name of *Tryphon*, *Ib.*; imprisons in *Triocala*, *Atbenio*, another Slave, who was his Rival, *Ib.*; afterwards sets him at Liberty, and jointly with him gives the *Romans* Battle, *Ib.*; in which *Salvius* is killed, but *Atbenio* afterwards continues the War himself, *Ib.*

**SALUS**, (the Goddess) or *Health*, has a Temple erected to her Honour in *Rome*, in the Year 446, V. 2. P. 294; in 480, her Temple is painted by *Fabius*, who from this Act acquires the Surname of *Pictor*, or *The Painter*, P. 489. N. 35; in the Year 483 this Temple was struck with Lightning, P. 498; this Goddess is represented on Medals, by a Woman sitting in a Chair, and giving drink in a Cup to a Serpent, which is twisted round an Altar

which stands by her, *Ib.* N. 70; the Serpent was the Emblem of *Æsculapius*, whose Daughter she was supposed to be, *Ib.*

**SALUSTIUS CRISPUS**, (*Caius*) the famous Author of the Histories of *The Jugurthian War*, and *The Catilinarian Conspiracy*, declares against *Milo* when prosecuted for killing *Clodius*; because *Milo* had whipped him very severely, when he caught him with his Wife *Fausta*, and would have killed him, if he had not redeemed his Life with Money, V. 6. P. 152; and is afterwards branded with Infamy for his enormous Debaucheries, P. 177.

**SALYES**, (*The*) or *Salyi*, formerly possessed part of *Narbonne Gaul*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 24; were the most considerable People in *Transalpine Liguria*, *Id. Ib.*; and the most powerful Nation in all *Provence*, V. 5. P. 148. N. 75.

**SAMARA**, a Name given to the River *Somme*, V. 6. P. 136. N. 32.

**SAMARIA**, the capital City of the Kingdom of that Name, V. 6. P. 101. N. 140.

**SAMAROBRIVA**, the Name given by the Ancients to the City of *Amiens* in *France*, V. 6. P. 136.

**SAMBUCA**, a Name given by *Polybius* to a famous Machine invented by *Marcellus* at the Siege of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 250; the Figure of this Machine, according to the Ancients, *Ib.*; and the different Descriptions given of it by *Polybius* and others, *Ib.* N. 12.

**SAMNITES**, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Samnium* in *Italy*, were originally, according to the *Roman* Historians, a part of the Nation of the *Sabines*, V. 2. P. 109. N. 63; hence their Names of *Sabinites*, *Sabnites*, and *Sabellians*, *Ib.*; they were called *Σαυνίται* by the *Greeks*, and *Samnites* by the *Latins*, from a sort of Darts called *σαυνία*, which they used, and were not unlike the *Veruta* of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; in the Year 399 these People make an Alliance with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; but in the Year 410 become their Enemies, P. 133; the occasion of their War with the *Romans*, was their Attempt to conquer the Country of the *Sidicini*, P. 134; in 410, the *Romans* under the Command of *Valerius*, defeat them in *Campania*, P. 140; afterwards in *Samnium*, P. 142; and a third Time near *Suessulæ*, P. 144; the *Consul Æmilius* lays their Country waste in 412, P. 153; they desire a Peace of the Senate, and obtain it, *Ib.*; make War with the *Sidicini*, and reduce them to great Extremities, *Ib.*; the *Sidicini* join with the *Latins*, and ravage *Samnium*, P. 154; the *Samnites* come and complain of this to the Senate of *Rome*, who give them an ambiguous Answer, P. 154; in 421, the *Samnites* raise Troops to oppose *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, P. 193; threaten the *Poluscani*, and Inhabitants



ants of *Fabrateria*, P. 198; in 426 Rome sends Ambassadors to them, who are treated with great haughtiness, P. 207; in 427 the Romans begin a War with them, P. 209; the *Lucani* and *Apuli* offer the Romans their Assistance, *Ib.*; with this Reinforcement, the Roman Army takes *Allifæ*, *Calliffæ*, and *Rufrium*, P. 210; the *Lucani* go over to the *Samnites* from the Romans, P. 212; the *Vestini* follow their Example, P. 217; in 428 the *Samnites* are beaten by *Fabius Maximus*, P. 219; and by the Dictator *Papirius*, P. 225; who forces them to sue for Peace, P. 226; the Romans grant them a Truce for a Year, which they immediately break, P. 227; in 431 they lose a bloody Battle, P. 230; come and implore the Clemency of the Senate, P. 231; who refuse to grant them a Peace, *Ib.*; in 432 they surround the Romans in *The Caudian Forks*, P. 235; they make the Romans pass under the Yoke, *Ib.*; Rome soon revenges her self, in the Victory gained over them by the Dictator *Cornelius*, P. 250; and by another gained by his General of Horse, *Papirius*, P. 252; who, after he has taken *Luceria*, makes their Army pass under the Yoke, in 433, P. 253; they desire a Peace, and obtain a Truce, P. 255; as soon as the Truce is expired, they come to the Relief of *Saticula*, which is besieged by the Romans, P. 257; are vanquished by them in 442, P. 275; but in 443 they vanquish the Romans, P. 283; in 444 the *Samnite* Troops appear in very great Splendor, P. 287. N. 103; *Ib.* N. 104; but are defeated in a pitched Battle by the Dictator *Papirius*, P. 288; in 447 *Q. Marcius* gains a Victory over them, P. 295; and in 448 they are again defeated by the Romans, P. 297; who at last admit them into an Alliance with them, P. 298; but the *Samnites* break this Alliance in 455, P. 321; are defeated by *Fulvius*, P. 322; and by the great *Fabius*, P. 324; and are driven out of their Country by *Decius*, P. 327; they take Refuge among the *Hetrurians*, who animate them against the Romans, *Ib.*; and in 457 they are defeated in *Hetruria*, P. 332; and in *Campania*, P. 333; in 458 they are defeated in *Umbria*, P. 344; and afterwards in their own Country, P. 347; in 460 they lose a famous Battle near *Aquilonia*, P. 362; in 461 the great *Fabius* defeats them again, P. 372; and in 463 *Curius* forces them to sue for a Peace, P. 378; in 471 they again rise against the Romans, P. 416; are defeated by *Fabius*, P. 419; in 473 they join *Pyrrhus*, P. 446; in 476 they destroy two Consular Armies, which come to attack them in the Rocks to which they had retired, P. 476; in 479 most of them perish with Hunger in the Mountains, P. 488; the rest descend into the Plain, *Ib.*; are in conjunction with their Allies, defeated in a pitched

Battle, *Ib.*; and are at last totally reduced in the Consulship of *Papirius* and *Carvilius*, in the Year 481, P. 495; in 538 the the *Samnites* surrender themselves up to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 180; they endeavour to rouze the *Carthaginian* out of the Lethargy into which the Pleasures of *Capua* had sunk him, *Ib.*; and tell him, they had made War with the Romans almost an hundred Years, *Ib.* N. 169.

SAMOS, one of the Islands in the *Ionian Sea*, called *Echinades*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 45; the Inhabitants of this Island were famous for *The Heræan Games* which they celebrated with very great Magnificence, V. 3. P. 399. N. 60; the Capital of this Island was also called *Samos*, V. 5. P. 125. N. 20.

SAMOS, the capital City of *Cephalonia*, V. 4. P. 247. N. 106; there were also two or three other Cities called by this Name, *Id. Ib.*

SAMO-THRACE, an Island in *The Archipelago* near *Thrace*, between the Islands of *Imbros* and *Lemnos*; V. 4. P. 466. N. 65; it was famous for the Worship and Mysteries of the Goddess *Cybele*; P. 466. N. 65.

SANCUS, or SANGUS, a Name given by the Greeks to *Hercules*, V. 1. P. 8. N. 41; who had a Temple dedicated to him at Rome, under the Title of *Samo Sancus*, or *Sangus*, V. 2. P. 202. See *Hercules*.

SANCUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.

SANGA, (*Quintus Fabius*). See *Fabius*.

SANGARIS, (*The*) now *The Sangari*, or *Zangari*, a River which waters *Phrygia*, passes through *Bithynia*, and falls into *The Euxine Sea*, V. 3. P. 4; some call it *Zangaris*, or *Sangaris*, P. 477. N. 55; the Consul *Marcius* encamped on the Banks of this River in the Year 564, when he was going to attack the City of *Pessinus*, V. 4. P. 239. N. 101.

SAONE, (*The*) a River in *France*, was formerly called *Scona*, and *Saucona*, V. 3. P. 64. N. 30.

SAP, The Method of attacking Cities by *Sap*, was invented by *Ancus Marcius* in the Year of Rome 130, V. 1. P. 103.

SAPIS, (*The*) a River of *Italy* now called *The Savio*, V. 2. P. 498. N. 68.

SARCA, a Name which some Authors give to the *Mincio*; a River in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 216. N. 16.

SARDINIA, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, laying South of *Corfica*, V. 2. P. 531. N. 21. Col. 2; it is something like the Shape of a Sole of a Shoe, whence the Names *Sandalotis* and *Jobnusa*, *Ib.*; this Island produced a poisonous Herb called *Sardonia*, which so contracted the Muscles of the Mouth, that the Persons poisoned by it, seemed to laugh as they were dying; whence the Expression, *Sardonicus Risus*, to signify a forced laugh or smile, P. 532. N. 21. Col. 2; this Island and that of *Corfica*,



- Corfica*, were conquered by the Romans in the Year 522, V. 3. P. 5. N. 10; P. 18; in 238 some rebellious *Sardinians* send to *Carthage* to desire Succours against the Romans, P. 205; but both they and the *Carthaginians* are vanquished, and the Island wholly subdued again to the Dominion of Rome, P. 206.
- SARDINIANS**, (*The*) were brought in such Numbers to Rome to be sold for Slaves, after the Consul *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus* had conquered their Island, that scarce any Thing else was to be seen in the Markets for a great while; which gave rise to the proverbial Saying, *Sardi Venales alius alio nequior*, V. 1. P. 49. N. 164.
- SARDONICUS**, (*Risus*). See *Sardinia*.
- SARDIS**, formerly the Capital, and most considerable City of *Lydia* in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 220; stood near Mount *Tmolus*, where *The Pactolus* rises, between *The Meander* and *The Hermus*, *Ib.* N. 52.
- SARNO**, (*The*) or *Sarnus*, a River of *Italy*, which rises in Mount *Tifatus*, and falls into *The Mediterranean*, V. 5. P. 265. N. 27.
- SARMATIA**, is a Name given to almost all the northern Countries both of *Europe* and *Asia*, V. 5. P. 392. N. 3; *European Sarmatia* comprehends Part of *Moldavia*, Part of *Hungary*, *Prussia*, *Livonia*, *Samogitia*, *Lithuania*, *Lower Volhinia*, *Muscovy*, Part of *Poland*, *White Russia*, and *Pre-copia*, or that Part of *Little Tartary* which is called *The Crim*, a Space 540 German Miles in length, and 360 in breadth, P. 393. N. 3; *Asiatick Sarmatia* comprehends all the northern Countries of *Asia*, which lay between *The Tanais*, *The Volga*, *The Euxine Sea*, and Mount *Caucasus*, *Ib.*
- SARSINA**, an ancient City on the left side of the River *Sapis* in *Umbria*, V. 2. P. 498. N. 68.
- SARUS**, (*The*) a River of *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 48.
- SARUS**, (*The*) a River of *Little Armenia*, V. 5. P. 516. N. 16.
- SASERNA**, the Name of a Branch of the *Hostilian* Family, which came originally from *Medulia*, V. 3. P. 357. N. 82.
- SASSINATES**, (*The*) or *Sarsinates*, a People who inhabited the Territory of the ancient City of *Sarsina*, were subdued by the Romans, in the Year 487, V. 2. P. 498. N. 68; P. 510.
- SASSULA**, a City in *Italy* belonging to the *Tiburtes*, V. 2. P. 108. N. 62.
- SATAROS**, a Name given for some Time, according to *Pliny*, to the ancient City of *Patara*, in *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 203. N. 16.
- SATICULA**, a City of *Samnium*, which *Servius* and *Cluver* without any Reason place in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 137. N. 7; it stood on the Frontiers of *Samnium*, and was invested by the Romans in the Year 437, P. 257. N. 34.
- SATRICUM**, a City of the *Volsci*, in *The Pomptin Territory*, V. 2. P. 61. N. 19; some Authors by mistake confound it with the City of *Sutri*, *Ib.*; in the Year of Rome 368, *Satricum* is taken by Storm by *Camillus*, P. 39; the Senate order a Colony to be sent thither, P. 45; the *Prænestini* and *Volsci* join and attack this Colony in 373, take the City by Storm, and shew the Inhabitants no Mercy, P. 51; in 377 the *Volsci*, who had been vanquished by the Romans, flee thither for Refuge, but not thinking themselves safe there, give it up to the Conquerors, P. 61; the Romans reduce it to Ashes, *Ib.*; in 407, the *Volsci* rebuild it, P. 127; and in the same Year, the Romans destroy it again, P. 128; in 333 *Satricum* declares against the Romans, after the famous Battle at *Caudium*, P. 247; and its Inhabitants joining the *Samnites* their new Allies, signalize their Revolt by a cruel Expedition, *Ib.*; in 334 *Papirius* besieges their City, P. 254; and takes it, *Ib.*
- SATURN**, (*The God*) of *Italy*, was different from the *Saturn* of the *Greeks*, V. 1. P. 27. N. 95; the Romans, in the Consulship of *Sempronius* and *Minutius*, dedicated a Temple to him, P. 251. N. 45; which was a different Place from that Temple of *Saturn* which was the publick Treasury at Rome, *Id. Ib.*; it was consecrated in the Year 256 by *Posthumius Cominius*, *Ib.*
- SATURNALIA**, (*The*) was a Festival at Rome, instituted in favour of Slaves, V. 1. P. 45. N. 157; it was celebrated in *December*, and was a kind of rejoicing for the Harvest which was then all gathered in; and for this Reason, or in Memory of the Golden Age, the Slaves sat at Table, and were served by their Masters, P. 93. N. 123; this Festival was instituted in the Year of Rome 256, was celebrated on the 17th Day of *December*, and so far as it was peculiar to the Romans, consisted in Feasting, Rejoycings, and making mutual Presents, V. 2. P. 451. N. 84; in the Year 536, it was ordered, That the *Saturnalia* should for ever be solemnized as a Festival at Rome, V. 3. P. 85. N. 7.
- SATURNIA**, an ancient City of *He-truria*, V. 4. P. 308. N. 63; it was anciently called *Aurinia*, and *Italia*, V. 5. P. 447. N. 138.
- SATURNIAN**, (*Verfes*) were a sort of *lambicks* of unequal Measure, and bad Numbers, V. 2. P. 625; they were so called from the City of *Saturnia* in *Tuscany*, P. 624. N. 83.
- SATURNIUS**, (*Mount*). *Romulus* opens an *Asylum* on this Hill for all Rogues, that are willing to take Refuge there, V. 1. P. 30. See *Capitolinus*.
- SATYR**, The Species of Poetry, which was called *Satyr*, was originally a kind of *Farce* at Rome, and acted by Buffoons to entertain the People, V. 2. P. 85. N. 13.
- SATYR,



- SATYR, One of the Monsters called *Satyrs*, is said to have been brought to *Sylla* in the Year of *Rome* 669, V. 5. P. 435. N. 116.
- SAVE, (*The*) rises in *Upper Carniola*, a League from *Villach*, divides *Hungary*, *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*, and falls into *The Danube* near *Belgrade*, V. 5. P. 179. N. 29.
- SAVERRIO, (*Publius Sulpicius*). See *Sulpicius*.
- SAVO, (*The*) a River of *Campania*, now called *The Savone*, V. 2. P. 297. N. 16.
- SAVONA, a City, which was the chief Place in *Liguria*, next to *Genoa*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 29.
- SAUFFEIUS, (*Marcus*) one of *Milo's* Accomplices in the Murder of *Clodius*, is acquitted, V. 6. P. 155.
- SCABBARD, *The*, of *Mithridates's* Scymitar was valued at four hundred thousand Crowns, V. 6. P. 44. N. 81.
- SCÆNUS, (*The*) watered the Territory of *Maronea* a City of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 284. N. 25.
- SCÆVA, (*Marcus Cassius*). See *Cassius*.
- SCÆVOLA, See *Cordus*.
- SCÆVOLA, (*Publius Mucius*). See *Mucius*.
- SCÆVOLA, (*Quintus Mucius*). See *Mucius*.
- SCANTINIUS CAPITOLINUS, a *Curule Ædile* in 531, is prosecuted by the great *Marcellus*, then his Collegue, and suffers the Punishment due to the infamous Crime which he would have committed, V. 3. P. 35. N. 77.
- SCAPTIA, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 100.
- SCAPTIAN, (*Tribe*) *The*, took its Name from the City of *Scaptia*, in *Paferano*, V. 2. P. 196. N. 37.
- SCAPTIUS, a Man of the meanest Rank, advises the *Romans* in full *Comitia*, to take to themselves a Territory which was in Dispute between the Cities of *Ardea* and *Aricia*, V. 1. P. 504; and his Advice, tho' to do an Act of the greatest Injustice, is followed, *Ib*.
- SCARDONA, a City on the Confines of *Dalmatia* and *Liburnia*, near the Mouth of the River *Titius*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 49.
- SCARDUS, or SCORDUS, a Mountain which divides *Macedon* from *Upper Mæsia*, V. 4. P. 419. N. 76.
- SCARPHEA, a City of *Locris*, V. 4. P. 640. N. 54.
- SCAURUS, (*Marcus Aurelius*). See *Aurelius*.
- SCAURUS, (*Marcus Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
- SCELERATA, (*Porta*) an Appellation given to *The Gate Carmentalis*, because the *Fabii* passed through it when they marched against the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 356.
- SCELERATUS, (*Campus*). See *Campus*.
- SCENE, (*The*) in Greek *σκηνη*, among the Ancients, was a Place covered with Branches of Trees, in which the Ancients performed their dramatick Pieces, V. 2. P. 84. N. 8; afterwards it signified the inner Front of the Theatre, which was finely decorated, *Ib*.; and at last it signified all the Space which was filled both by the Actors and Spectators, *Ib*.
- SCENIC, (*Games*) *The*, so called from the Word *Scene*, were originally rather Ballads than Comedies, V. 2. P. 84; a Description of these *Games*, and of the manner in which they were gradually brought to perfection, P. 84, 85.
- SCHERDILÆDUS, one of the chief Lords of *Illyricum*, who was Sovereign of a considerable Part of it, V. 3. P. 314. N. 10; enters into the Confederacy between the *Romans*, *Ætolians*, and *Lacedæmonians*, against *Philip of Macedon*, P. 318; and in 545, takes up Arms in favour of the *Romans*, P. 396.
- SCHOOL-MASTER, (*The*) who taught the Youth at *Falerii*, offers the *Romans*, who besiege that City, to deliver up the Youth of the City to them, V. 1. P. 589; but they generously declare an Abhorrence of his Treachery, and send him back with Infamy to *Falerii*, P. 590.
- SCIATHOS, now *Sciatbo*, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, near the Coast of *Magnesia*, between *Eubœa* and the Island of *Peparethos*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 61.
- SCIPIO, a Surname given to that Branch of the *Cornelian* Family, which bore it, by one *Cornelius*, who very dutifully led about his old blind Father, and was thereby as it were, the Staff of his old Age, V. 3. P. 36. N. 91.
- SCIPIO, (*Cneius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- SCIPIO, (*Lucius Cornelius*) is made *Consul* in 455, V. 2. P. 321; marches against the *Hetrurians*, P. 322; fights a Battle with them, P. 323; was not the Author of the Success of this Campaign, P. 322; is made General of the Army by *Fabius*, P. 340; but suffers himself to be beaten by an Army of *Gauls*, P. 341.
- SCIPIO, (*Lucius Cornelius*) is made *Consul* in 494, V. 2. P. 560; makes himself Master of the Island of *Corfica*, P. 561; besieges *Olbia*, and takes it, P. 562; subdues almost all *Sardinia*, *Ib*.; and is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*; P. 563.
- SCIPIO, (*Lucius Cornelius*) the Brother of *Scipio Africanus*, goes to *Rome* with the *Carthaginian* Ambassadors, V. 3. P. 561. See *Cornelius*.
- SCIPIO, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- SCIPIO, (*Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*). See *Cæcilius*.
- SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, (*Publius Cornelius*) the Son of *Paulus Æmilius*, is adopted by *Scipio Africanus*, V. 4. P. 437; his Father is very fond of him, P. 463; at seventeen Years of Age he gives great Proofs of his Valour, in the Battle of *Pydna*, *Ib*.; and



as great of his Zeal for the Republick, when the *Romans* refuse to enroll themselves for the War in *Spain*, P. 567; he engages himself to serve in that War, and does so, but in what Capacity, is not known, P. 568; he attacks, and kills a *Spaniard* of a gigantick Stature, P. 570; distinguishes himself at the Attack of *Intercatia*, P. 571; and much more, at the Surrendry of that City, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Mural* and a *Civic* Crown, and ordered by his General into *Numidia*, *Ib.*; is there present at a Victory which *Masinissa* gains over the *Carthaginians*, P. 578; is chosen Arbitrator by both Parties, but *Carthage* prevents the Success of his Negotiation, *Ib.*; he sets out under the *Consuls*, to begin the third *Punick* War, P. 584; finds the *Roman* Army in *Africa* unactive, which gives him Time to see *Masinissa*, P. 586; he returns to the Camp, *Ib.*; distinguishes himself at the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 597; gains the Esteem of the *Africans*, P. 598; and of the whole Army, by his Prudence and Valour, *Ib.*; prevents the Defeat of the whole Army, P. 599; rescues some *Manipuli* who were in extreme Danger, P. 600; obtains a Crown of *Gramen* for so doing, *Ib.*; *Rome* extolls his Merit, and *Cato* himself commends him, P. 601; some of the *Tribes* give him their Suffrages for the *Consulship*, but his Youth prevents his Promotion, P. 606; *Masinissa* gives him great Marks of his Confidence, which *Scipio* shews himself very worthy of, by his great Prudence, P. 607; he gains over to the *Romans*, *Phameas*, the General of the *Carthaginian* Cavalry, P. 608; the *Pro-Consul* *Manilius*, sends them both to *Rome*, P. 609; where *Scipio* has extraordinary Honours done him, P. 610; the Siege of *Carthage* goes on but slowly in his Absence, *Ib.*; he is proclaimed *Consul* before the legal Age, P. 614; and appointed to finish the *Carthaginian* Expedition, notwithstanding the Pretensions of his Colleague, *Ib.*; he arrives at *Utica*, and delivers a Part of the *Roman* Army, who were in great Danger of perishing in a Post, which they had taken, and for want of Foresight, were not able to maintain long, *Ib.*; revives Discipline in the Army, P. 615; and renews the Siege of *Carthage*, P. 616; seizes the Suburbs called *Megalia*, *Ib.*; shuts up the City very close, P. 617; and entirely prevents any Provisions being carried into it, P. 618; a fight between the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* at Sea, P. 620; in which the *Romans* are at last victorious, P. 621; the *Carthaginians* burn a great many Machines which *Scipio* had prepared for battering a kind of *Mole*, *Ib.*; but nevertheless, the *Romans* seize that Post, P. 622; and settle themselves in it, *Ib.*; *Scipio* takes *Nepheris*, an important Post which his Predecessor had twice attempted without Success, *Ib.*; his

*Consulship* being expired, the *Romans* order him to continue the Siege in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 625; he makes himself Master of the Great Port, *Ib.*; and of one of the Gates of the City, and lodges his Men there, *Ib.*; prepares to attack the Citadel from thence, P. 626; and sets fire to the Houses which surround it, P. 627; gives Quarter to all, who come out of the Citadel and ask it, *Ib.*; *Asdrubal* surrenders himself to him, P. 628; and *Scipio* keeps him to adorn his *Triumph*, *Ib.*; *Byrsa* opens her Gates to the Conqueror, *Ib.*; *Scipio* weeps at the Sight of the deplorable State of *Carthage*, P. 629; which he gives up to be plundered, *Ib.*; and by the express Orders of the Senate, reduces to Ashes, P. 631; *Rome* honours him with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and from the Conquest of *Carthage* gives him the Surname of *Africanus the Second*, P. 632.

In the Year 611 he is made *Censor*, V. 5. P. 23; which is as much owing to his Modesty and Popularity, as his Merit, P. 23, 24; in the discharge of this Office, he discovers the natural Severity of his Temper, P. 24; and concludes his *Censorship* with a *Census* of the People, P. 25. N. 71; some of the remarkable Sayings of this great Man, P. 24. N. 68; P. 25. N. 71; *Claudius Asellio*, whom he had degraded from the Order of *Knighthood*, *Ib.* N. 69; being made *Tribune of the People*, cites him to appear before the People, in order to get him censured for condemning him, P. 53; but *Scipio*, by one severe Reflection puts a stop to the Prosecution, and turns all the Odium of it on the Prosecutor, *Ib.*; he moves for passing *The Cassian Law*, 61; and thereby incurs the displeasure of the Nobility and Senate, *Ib.*; but nevertheless, he is sent with a very honourable and important Commission, to the Provinces in the East, subject to the Republick, P. 62; when he returns to *Rome* he is chosen *Consul* by the Acclamations of the People, P. 82; and enters on his Office for the Year 619, P. 83; prepares for the *Numantian* War, *Ib.*; finds the *Roman* Army in a very bad Condition, at his arrival in *Spain*, P. 84; and takes the most proper Methods to revive military Discipline, P. 84, 85; succeeds in it, and inspires the Men with new Courage, P. 85, 86; in which he spends the whole Year of his *Consulship*, P. 87; is continued in his Province, in quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 88; begins his Expedition against *Numantia*, with laying waste all the neighbouring Country, *Ib.*; and at length invests the Place, P. 89; surrounds it with the Works he thinks necessary to prevent the carrying any Provisions into it, P. 90; treats 400 *Lucians*, who declared for *Numantia* against *Rome*, with great Severity, in order to terrify others from doing the same, P. 91; receives Ambassadors from

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*Antiochus*, P. 93; and some Time after takes *Numantia*, P. 94; is honoured with another *Triumph*, in 620, P. 95; and adds the Surname of *Numantinus* to that of *The Second Africanus*, which he already bore, P. 94; when the News is brought him of the violent Death of the *Tribune Gracchus*, he replies, and *May the Man that shall dare to imitate him perish like him!* P. 114; he maintains his Opinion concerning that Affair before the People, with a Firmness which is truly Heroic, P. 127; and seeing that this Firmness is displeasing to the *Romans*, he retires into the Country with his Friend *Lælius*, P. 127; returns from thence to *Rome*, to prevent the passing a Law for continuing the *Tribunes* in their Office, as long as the People pleased, P. 128; causes the *Consul Sempronius* to be nominated President of the Commissioners, who were to distribute Lands among the People, P. 137; and by this Step incurs the Hatred of the People, *Ib.*; his Taste for the *Stoic* Philosophy, P. 137, 138; his Death, P. 139; Funeral, P. 140; and Character, *Ib.* N. 56; a Parallel drawn between the two *Scipio's*, P. 141; the constant Affection of the first for his Relations, P. 142. N. 59.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS, (*Publius Cornelius*) relieves his Father *Publius Cornelius*, who had been wounded in the Battle of *The Tefin*, in the Year 535, and has him carried to his Camp, V. 3. P. 72; is chosen to be one of their Leaders, by the Troops which had escaped at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 130; tho' then but 19 Years of Age, P. 129. N. 27; he signalizes himself by the bold Resolution he shews in opposing the young Nobility, who had entered into a Plot to abandon *Italy*, P. 130; does not follow his Father into *Spain*, where he so much distinguished himself in the Wars there, but tarries at *Rome*, P. 269; where he is purely by his Merit, promoted to the Dignity of *Curule Ædile*, at 23 Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 7; offers to take the *Pro-Consulship* of *Spain*, which others declined, P. 321; is unanimously elected to it, by all the *Centuries*, *Ib.* N. 35; he by his Discourses, Industry, and Address, confirms those in this Choice, who seemed to begin to repent of it, P. 322; his great Qualifications, *Ib.*; *Rome* sends *M. Junius Silanus* with him, to assist him with his Advice, *Ib.*; he arrives in *Spain*, *Ib.*; there gains the Affections of all People, P. 342; makes a Speech to the Soldiers who had served under his Father, *Ib.*; forms a Design of besieging *New Carthage*, P. 343; communicates it to his Friend *Lælius*, *Ib.*; who invests the Place by Sea, whilst *Scipio* does the same by Land, P. 344; *Scipio* makes a Speech to his Soldiers, to excite them to make a general Assault on the City, *Ib.*; repulses with vigour the Inhabitants who made a Sally up-

on him, P. 346; storms the Place on the Land side, *Ib.*; and then on the Side next the Sea, P. 347; takes it, *Ib.*; gives it up to be plundered, P. 348; reduces the *African* Garrison to Slavery, but gives the Inhabitants their City, and permits them to live according to their own Laws, only in Subjection to *Rome*, *Ib.*; sends home the *Spanish* Hostages he finds in *New Carthage* without Ransom, P. 349. N. 66; harangues his Troops the Day after he has taken the City, P. 350; and determines a Dispute of Honour between two Competitors for Glory, whom he declares both worthy of *The Mural Crown*, *Ib.*; acts with surprizing Generosity to some captive young Princesses, P. 351; and particularly to one of great Beauty, who was brought to him for a Present by some Officers in his Army, P. 352; this Generosity inclines almost all *Spain* to favour the *Romans*, P. 353; he is continued in his Employment, P. 357; without any Limits in point of Time, P. 358; inures his Troops to military Discipline, P. 371; gains over several *Spanish* Lords to the Interest of *Rome*, P. 372, 373; defeats *Asdrubal* at *Bæcula*, P. 375; he is dignified with the Title of King, which he rejects with Indignation, P. 376; sends to *Masfinissa* one of his Nephews, whom he had taken Prisoner in the last Battle, P. 377; Orders are sent him from *Rome*, to send a Detachment of 50 Gallies of his Fleet to *Sardinia*, P. 384; he is continued in his Government of *Spain*, P. 406; sends a Detachment of his Troops into *Italy*, P. 410; and orders the *Pro-Prætor Silanus* to fight *Hanno*, who was come to succeed *Hannibal*, who was gone into *Italy*, P. 418; *Hanno* is taken Prisoner, P. 419; *Scipio* causes his Brother *Lucius* to besiege *Aurinx*, P. 420; the *Comitia* continue them both in their Offices, P. 432; *Publius Scipio* raises Troops among the *Spaniards* who were in the Interest of *Rome*, P. 435; comes with this Reinforcement, and encamps in sight of *Asdrubal*, P. 436; who in vain endeavours to prevent it, *Ib.*; he prepares for a Battle with the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; the Disposition of the two Armies, P. 437; the Battle, *Ib.*; in which *Scipio* is Conqueror, P. 438; and *Asdrubal* forced to abandon his Camp, *Ib.*; and even betake himself to a shameful flight, P. 439; after this happy Success, *Scipio* applies himself to gaining more Friends among the *Spaniards*, P. 440; sends *Lælius* to *Syphax*, *Ib.*; and then goes himself to treat with that *Numidian* King, *Ib.*; comes to *Syphax's* Court when *Asdrubal* is there, P. 441; gains a great Superiority over the *Carthaginian*, *Ib.*; *Syphax* makes a secret Treaty with him, *Ib.*; he returns into *Spain*, *Ib.*; besieges *Illiturgis*, P. 442; is there wounded, but nevertheless the City is taken, *Ib.*; and plundered



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the *Locrenses*, P. 492; and the Senate appoint a Commission to arrest him, wherever they should find him, 495; *Scipio* behaves nobly on this Occasion, *Ib.*; and is very honourably acquitted by a Decree of the Senate, which gives him leave to go immediately and make War in *Africa*, P. 496; *Syphax* writes him a Letter on this occasion, P. 497; he hastens his Departure, P. 498; embarks his Troops, P. 499; and after he has offered Sacrifice to the Gods, weighs Anchor, *Ib.*; the Troops he carried into *Africa* were only 10000 Foot, and 2200 Horse, *Ib.* N. 118; he arrives there, P. 500; finds *Numidia* in a bad Condition, P. 510; strikes Terror even into *Carthage* itself, *Ib.*; fights a Battle with *Hanno*, in which that *Carthaginian* General is killed, *Ib.*; takes *Locha* by assault, and punishes the Soldiers who had refused to obey him on this Occasion, *Ib.*; this first Success is followed by the taking of another wealthy City, whose Name is not mentioned by the Historians, *Ib.* N. 18; *Masinissa* comes to him, P. 511; and delivers up to him *Hanno* the Son of *Asdrubal Gisco*, *Ib.*; *Livy's* Relation of this Fact, P. 512. N. 25; *Scipio* defeats *Asdrubal* and *Mago*, P. 513; besieges *Utica*, *Ib.*; raises the Siege, P. 514; *Rome* sends him Plenty of Provisions, *Ib.*; continues him *Pro-Consul* in *Africa*, till the War shall be finished, P. 515; makes Supplications to the Gods for the Prosperity of his Arms, *Ib.*; *Scipio* in vain endeavours to gain over *Syphax*, P. 517; and under Pretence of continuing his Treaty with him, causes his Camp to be narrowly examined, *Ib.*; when he has got all the Information he can of it, he orders his Army to march on an unknown Expedition, P. 518; offers a Sacrifice to *Boldness* and *Fear*, before he puts his Design in execution, *Ib.*; and then, after he has made all due Preparation for it, P. 519, he attacks both the Camp of *Syphax* and *Asdrubal* in the Night, makes himself Master of them, burns every Thing he finds in them, *Ib.*; and offers up all his Spoils a Sacrifice to *Vulcan* after his Victory, P. 520; which was as great as that of *Hannibal* at *Cannæ*, *Ib.* N. 35, 36; he again besieges *Utica*, P. 522; turns the Siege into a Blockade, in order to fight another Battle with *Asdrubal* and *Syphax*, *Ib.*; and puts them both to flight, P. 523; the Consequences of this second Victory, *Ib.*; he takes *Tunis*, P. 524; and by his Expedition prevents his Fleet's being surprized, and utterly destroyed, *Ib.*; *Livy's* Account of his forced March on this Occasion seems improbable, *Ib.* N. 49; a Description of the double fight *Scipio* maintained with the *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 525; the History of *Sophonisba*, and of the Part *Scipio* had in her Death, P. 528, 530; *Scipio* generously rewards his Troops which



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- SCORPIONS, a Sort of Slings, or little *Catapultæ*, which were strained by a Stick or Piece of Iron like a Lever, V. 3. P. 251. N. 14.
- SCOTUSSA, there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Macedon*, the other in *Thessaly*, V. 3. P. 397. N. 45.
- SCRIBONIAN, (*Family*) *The*, was divided into two Branches, that of the *Libones* and that of the *Curiones*, V. 5. P. 345. N. 136.
- SCRIBONIAN, (*Law*) *The*, was passed in the Year 604, at the Motion of *Lucius Scribonius Libo*, then *Tribune of the People*, and in favour of the *Spaniards*, whom *Galba* had inhumanly treated, and brought Slaves into *Italy*, without any just Cause, V. 4. P. 601. N. 10. Col. 2.
- SCRIBONIUS CURIO, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 677, V. 5. P. 484; makes a Speech to the People against their own *Tribunes*, with much Success, *Ib.*; his Expeditions in *Dalmatia*, P. 495. N. 82.
- SCRIBONIUS CURIO, (*Caius*) a young Man, is an avowed Enemy to the *Triumvirate*, V. 6. P. 73. N. 50; bears a Part in the Accusation brought against *Cicero* by *Vettius*, P. 72. N. 49; his Father is basely treated by the *Tribune Clodius*, P. 81; *Pompey* gets *Curio* promoted to the *Tribuneship*, P. 177; his good and bad Qualities, *Ib.*; from being the most open Enemy to *Cæsar*, becomes his most faithful Friend, P. 178; and *Cæsar* makes use of him with great Address and Success, *Ib.*; *Curio* is accused before the Senate by the *Consul Appius*, and acquitted by *Æmilius* the other *Consul*, P. 181; reads in full *Comitia* a Letter from *Cæsar*, which



- which is applauded by all the People, *Ib.*; another Letter from *Cæsar* which *Curio* brings to the Senate is rejected by the *Consuls*, P. 183; and occasions the Proscription of *Curio*, and three other zealous Friends to *Cæsar*, P. 184; *Curio* retires to *Cæsar's* Camp, and greatly confirms him in his Resolution of beginning a Civil War, P. 187; seizes *Igurius* in *Cæsar's* Name, P. 189. N. 57; who sends him into *Sicily*, in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 192; *Curio* obliges *Cato* to leave the Island, P. 193; suffers the Fleet of *Nasica*, who was going to the Relief of *Mar-seilles*, which was besieged by *Cæsar*, to pass by him, P. 196; is killed before *Utica*, in a Battle with King *Juba*, P. 208.
- SCRIBONIUS LIBO, has the Care of the publick Treasury after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 135. And one *Scribonius Libo* is said to have erected an ancient Monument, which was therefore called *Puteal Scribonii Libonis*, *Ib.* N. 50.
- SCRIBONIUS LIBO, (*Lucius*) commands two Legions in *Cisalpine Gaul*, in the Year 549, V. 3. P. 482.
- SCRIBONIUS LIBO, (*Lucius*) is driven by *Mark Anthony* out of *Hetruria*, of which *Pompey* and the Senate had made him Governor in the Civil War, V. 6. P. 189; but beats one of *Cæsar's* Admirals at Sea, P. 206.
- SCROPHA, a Surname which was transmitted to his Descendants by *Lucius Tremellius Flaccus*, *Quæstor* in 611, V. 5. P. 32. N. 79; it is said to have had its rise from an Adventure of a stolen Sow, as related, *Ib.*
- SCULTENNA, (*The*) now *The Panaro*, a River which divides the Territory of *Bologna* from that of *Modena*, V. 4. P. 348. N. 1.
- SCUTUM, a Sort of defensive Weapon, which *Servius Tullius* gave to the first Class of the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 94. N. 33. A Plate of the different Sorts of *Roman* Bucklers, P. 95.
- SCYROS, or *Scyrus*, a little Island in the *Ægean* Sea, V. 4. P. 36. N. 104.
- SCYTHOPOLIS, formerly called *Bethsan*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Decapolis*, V. 5. P. 585. N. 76.
- SEA, (*The Upper*, or *North*) among the *Romans* signified *The Adriatick*; and by *The Lower*, or *South Sea*, they meant *The Tyrrhenian*, V. 2. P. 512. N. 99.
- SEA FIGHT, what Judgment is to be made of that which some of the Ancients say was fought on the *Tyber*, in the second Dictatorship of *Mamercus Æmilius*, and Year of *Rome* 327, V. 1. P. 536. N. 69.
- SEALS. The Invention of *Seal Rings* is very ancient, V. 3. P. 392. N. 30; the Manner in which the *Romans* sealed their Letters, *Id. Ib.*; they used to seal up all the Places where they kept their Furniture and Provisions, P. 393. N. 30. A Plate of some *Roman* Seals, *Ib.*
- SECCHIA, (*The*) a River in *Italy* which the Ancients called *Gabellus*, V. 4. P. 350. N. 3.
- SECESSION, (*The*) an Appellation given by the *Roman* Historians to the famous Revolt of the two *Consular* Armies after the Dictatorship of *Manius Valerius*, in the Year 259, V. 1. P. 278; there was also another *Secession* of the *Roman* People, on the Hill *Janiculus*, in the Year 466, V. 2. P. 407; but the Dictator *Fabius* brought them back to *Rome*, P. 408.
- SECRETARIES, or *Scribes*. Every Magistrate had several, to write down the Judgments given at his Tribunal, V. 2. P. 302. N. 28.
- SECULAR. (*Games*) See *Games*.
- SEDETANI, (*The*) a People who inhabited the South Part of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 446. N. 26. V. 4. P. 112. N. 86.
- SEDITION, (*A*) is raised in the *Roman* Army in the Year 547, by the Report of the Death of young *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 446; but the Mutineers are severely punished, P. 448, 450; another Sedition is raised in *Italy*, in the Year 555, by the Hostages which the *Carthaginians* had given the *Romans*, V. 4. P. 59; and that is likewise suppressed, and severely punished, P. 59.
- SEDUI, or *Sedani*, a People of *Upper Valais* in *Switzerland*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 173.
- SEDUSII, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 93. N. 121.
- SEGEDA, a City of *Spain*, in the Country of the old *Celtiberians*, V. 4. P. 557. N. 45. V. 5. P. 19. N. 52; near the Ruins of old *Numantia*, P. 318. N. 52.
- SEGESTA, anciently called *Egesta*, an ancient City of *Sicily*, said to have been founded by *Æneas*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 42; is besieged by the *Romans* in the Year 493, P. 556, 557. See *Egesta*.
- SEGESTA, a City of *Upper Pannonia*, V. 5. P. 179. N. 30.
- SEGESTICA, an ancient City of *Spain*, of which the Ancients give us very different Accounts, V. 4. P. 111. N. 82.
- SEGOVESUS, one of the Nephews of King *Ambigatus*, leaves *Celtic Gaul*, with a great Number of *Boii*, V. 2. P. 3; and settles in the Country since called *Bohemus*, from the *Boii* whom he led thither, *Ib.*
- SEURO, (*The*) a little River of *Spain*, which falls into *The Ebro*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 57.
- SEGUNTIA. There were three Cities of this Name in *Spain*; one in *Celtiberia*, a second in *Batica*, and a third in the Country of the *Varduli*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 85.



- SELEMBRIA**, or *Selymbria*, a City on the Coasts of the *Propontis*, V. 4. P. 98. N. 44.
- SELEUCIA**. There were formerly several Cities in *Asia* of this Name, built by *Seleucus Nicator*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 49; one in *Cilicia*, on the Banks of the *Galicadnus*, called *Seleucia Trachiotis*, *Ib.*; another on the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, distinguished by the Name of *Seleucia Pieria*, V. 5. P. 70. N. 33; another on the Coasts of *The Hedypho* in *Elymais*, P. 539. N. 67; and another between *The Tygris* and *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 129. N. 16.
- SELEUCUS**, one of the Sons of *Antiochus the Great*, V. 4. P. 99; is ordered by his Father to take Care to hinder the *Romans* from entering *Asiatick Greece*, P. 199; he carries the War into the Dominions of *Eumenes*, an Ally of the *Romans*, P. 204; lays them waste, *Ib.*; is forced to leave them, P. 206; a Dispute between him and *Attalus*, the Brother of the King of *Pergamus*, P. 236; he assists the *Roman Consul* in making War with his Father's old Allies, P. 237; after the Death of his Father he becomes King of *Syria*, P. 253; sends an Embassy to *Rome*, to negotiate the Release of his Brother *Antiochus*, P. 351; is assassinated by *Heliodorus*, *Ib.*; was very unworthy of a Crown, P. 363.
- SELEUCUS**, the Son of *Antiochus Gryphus*, makes War with *Antiochus Cyzicenus* his Uncle, takes him Prisoner, and puts him to Death, V. 5. P. 566; the Son of *Cyzicenus* revenges the Death of his Father, and drives *Seleucus* from *Syria*, and *Seleucus* dies soon after near *Mopsuestia*, *Ib.*
- SELGA**, a City situated on a Mountain near the Confines of *Pamphylia*, V. 4. P. 147. N. 152.
- SELINUS**, one of the most considerable Cities in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 537. N. 25.
- SELINUS**, (*The*) a River which watered old *Pergamus*, V. 3. P. 314. N. 8.
- SELLASIA**, a City which belonged to *Lacedaemon*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 99.
- SELLIUS**, (*Aulus*) a brave *Roman* Horseman who distinguished himself greatly in the Battle of *Verrugo*, and was rewarded with being made a *Tribune of the People*, V. 1. P. 541. N. 76.
- SEMPELLA**, a *Roman* Coin, worth the 20th Part of a *Denarius*, V. 2. P. 504. N. 84.
- SEMO**, a Name common to all the *Demi-Gods*, V. 1. P. 175. N. 80.
- SEMO SANGUS**, or *Sancus*. See *Sancus*.
- SEMPRONIA**, the Daughter of the famous *Cornelia*, and Wife of *Scipio Aemilianus*, who destroyed *Carthage* and *Numantia*, had the chief hand in the Murder of that great Man, V. 5. P. 96, 114.
- SEMPRONIA**, the Wife of *Junius Brutus*, who assassinated *Cæsar*, procures Friends for *Catiline*, V. 6. P. 12; her Character, *Ib.*
- SEMPRONIA**, (*Basilica*) *The*, or *Sempronian* Palace at *Rome*, stood in the open Place which joined to *The Hetrurian Street*, and *Velabrum*, V. 4. P. 414. N. 58.
- SEMPRONIAN** (*Family*) *The*, was divided into three, (or rather into seven, V. 5. P. 95. N. 66.) Branches, of which two were *Plebeian*, and the other *Patrician*, V. 3. 165. N. 122; the *Patrician* Branch was that of the *Atradini*, V. 5. P. 95. N. 66.
- SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO**, (*Aulus*) *Prætor* of *Rome* in the Year 664, V. 5. P. 348. N. 140; endeavours to suppress all *Usury* in *Rome*, P. 349; and is torn in Pieces by the *Populace*, *Ib.*
- SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS**, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in 256, V. 1. P. 251; in his *Consulship* Leave is given to such *Latin Women* as had married *Romans*, and lived at *Rome*, and to such *Roman Women* as had married *Latins*, and lived in *Latium*, and were desirous of returning home to their own Country, to leave their *Husbands* and do so; upon which most of the *Roman Women* returned to *Rome*, and only two of the *Latin Women* left *Rome*, *Ib.*; in 262 *Sempronius* is made *Consul* a second Time, P. 299.
- SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS**, (*Aulus*) the Son of *Lucius Sempronius*, one of the first *Censors*, and Grandson of *Aulus Sempronius*, who had been twice *Consul*, V. 1. P. 544. N. 80; is made *Military Tribune* the first Time in 309, P. 511; a second Time in 328, P. 537; a third Time, in 333, P. 544; and a fourth Time, in 337, P. 548.
- SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 330, V. 1. P. 539; and by his ill Conduct occasions the ill Success of the *Romans* in the Battle they fight with the *Volsi* near *Verrugo*, P. 539; abandons his Camp after the Battle, P. 540; returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; where he endeavours to excuse himself to the People, P. 541; nevertheless the *Tribune Hortensius* cites him to appear before them, P. 542; *Tampanius*, and three other *Legionary Tribunes*, who had fought under him in that Battle, got him off for this Time, *Ib.*; but he is afterwards prosecuted for the same Offence by three other *Tribunes of the People*, P. 544; and fined 15000 *Asses* of *Brass*, P. 545. N. 82.
- SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 309, V. 1. P. 512. N. 19.
- SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS**, a *Tribune of the People* in the Year 542, prosecutes the *Prætor Fulvius Centumalus*, V. 3. P. 296; and obliges him to banish himself, P. 297.
- SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 500, V. 2. P. 584; the Fleet which he and his Colleague carry into *Africa* is unfor-



unfortunately run a Ground, P. 585; nevertheless he is honoured with a *Triumph*, tho' no Body knows why, *Ib.*; and is made *Consul* a second Time in 509, P. 613.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Caius*) the Brother of *Tiberius*, who was *Tribune of the People* in 620, warmly pursues the Execution of the Law which his Brother had got passed in his *Tribuneship*, for the Distribution of Lands among the poor *Romans*, V. 5. P. 126; makes a Speech in favour of another Law, which would have continued the *Tribunes* in their Offices during the Pleasure of the People, P. 127; retires from *Rome* with a Resolution not to meddle with publick Business, P. 145; but is led by a pretended Apparition of his Brother to stand for the *Quæstorship*, and succeeds, *Ib.*; discharges that Office in such a Manner as gains him the Affections of all the People, P. 146; but sets the Senate against him, *Ib.*; he leaves *Sardinia*, where he was *Pro-Quæstor*, without his General's Leave, and returns to *Rome*, P. 150; this is charged upon him as a Crime, but he pleads his own Cause with so much Eloquence that he is acquitted, P. 151; he stands for the *Tribuneship*, *Ib.*; and obtains it, P. 153; makes it his first Business in that Office, to get two Laws passed which tended to allay the publick Animosities, P. 154; then gets himself nominated a Commissioner for the Distribution of the Lands, *Ib.*; gets another Law passed, which is prejudicial to the Publick, *Ib.*; and draws up and passes several other Laws, P. 155; he was indefatigable, and had great Presence of Mind, *Ib.*; is continued in the *Tribuneship* a second Year, P. 156; and endeavours to destroy the Authority of the Senate, P. 158; makes *Fannius Consul*, P. 160; who nevertheless declares against him, *Ib.*; the Senate take their Measures to lessen the great Interest of *Gracchus* among the People, P. 161; *Gracchus* endeavours to regain the Favour of the Senate, P. 162; is nominated a Commissioner to go and carry a *Roman Colony* to *Carthage*, P. 163; returns to *Rome*, and confirms the People in his Interest by a bold Action, concerning a Fight of Gladiators, P. 164; nevertheless, contrary to all Expectation, he is not continued in the *Tribuneship*, P. 167; but he supports the Law which ordered *Carthage* to be rebuilt, with great Fury, P. 168; he is charged with a Murder which was committed in the Porch of the Capitol, P. 169; the *Consul Optimus* calls the People to Arms to destroy him, *Ib.*; *Gracchus* therefore, notwithstanding all the Opposition of his Wife *Licinia*, breaks out into open Rebellion, *Ib.*; stands a Battle in *Rome*, is forced to flee, P. 171;

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and orders one of his Slaves to kill him, P. 172.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) *Consul* in 538, V. 3. P. 169; and continued *Pro-Consul* at *Luceria*, by the *Comitia*, for the Year 539, P. 215; receives Orders to go to *Beneventum*, P. 218; marches out of that City to fight *Hanno*, one of *Hannibal's* Generals, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over him, P. 219; disbands the *Volones*, who were the greatest part of the victorious Army, *Ib.*; and causes the Feast which they kept on this Occasion to be painted on *The Temple of Liberty*, P. 220; is made *Consul* a second Time, in 540, P. 241; comes to *Rome* to make a Report to the Senate, of the State of the *Roman Armies*, *Ib.*; the Senate send him and his Collegue against *Hannibal*, P. 242; he carries on the War in *Lucania* with Success, P. 245; nominates a *Dictator* to preside in the *Comitia*, P. 267; is made *Pro-Consul* in *Lucania*, P. 269; receives Orders to draw near to *Capua*, P. 281; a Traitor leads him into an Ambuscade laid for him, P. 282; and there he loses his Life fighting like a *Roman*, *Ib.*; the Character of this great Man, *Ib.*; *Hannibal* honours his Memory with fine Obsequies, P. 283.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Consul* in 515, V. 3. P. 2; and goes to make War in *Liguria*, P. 3; gains a Victory over the *Ligures*, and goes to *Sardinia*, P. 4; forces the *Carthaginians* to leave that Island, and pay him the Expence of this Expedition, P. 5; he is made General of Horse, P. 133; finds Means to throw Provisions into *Casilinum*, P. 159; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 165; chosen *Consul* a second Time, for the Year 538, *Ib.*; enters upon his Office, P. 169; out of Jealousy he gets the great *Marcellus* removed to a great Distance from *Rome*, lest he should be his Collegue in the *Consulate*, *Ib.*; he comes to the Camp at *Sinuessa*, P. 173; forms his Troops to Arms and Discipline, P. 174; comes to *Cumæ*, upon Advice from the Inhabitants, that the rebellious *Campani* designed to seize that City, P. 175; forces and plunders their Camp, after a Slaughter of 2000 *Campanians*, P. 176; is besieged in *Cumæ* by *Hannibal*, P. 177; he makes a vigorous Sally, P. 178; *Hannibal* raises the Siege, *Ib.*; *Sempronius* sends to *Rome*, *Philip's* Ambassadors to *Hannibal*, and *Hannibal's* Ambassadors to *Philip*, which had been taken Prisoners at Sea, P. 179.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) *Curule Ædile* in the Year 571, celebrates the publick Games so expensively that the Senate are forced to limit the Expences of them for the future, V. 4. P. 317; nevertheless he is sent *Prætor* into *Spain*, P. 326; opposes the Licentiousness of the

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Troops,



Troops, which served with Glory under his Predecessor, P. 327; Leave is given him to raise two *Legions*, that is, 10400 Foot, and 600 Horse, *Ib.*; he arrives in *Spain*, and proposes to finish the Conquest of *Celtiberia*, P. 334; begins with taking some strong Places, P. 335; and gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*; gains over to the *Roman* Interest, *Tullus*, the most powerful King in the Country, P. 336; fights several other Battles with the *Celtiberians*, *Ib.*; and enjoys all the Glory of them, *Ib.*; pacifies *Celtiberia* by new Exploits, P. 337; and is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is chosen *Consul* in 576, and ordered to carry on the War in *Sardinia*, P. 344; which he does for two Years together, with such Success as gains him the Honours of another *Triumph*, P. 345; in the second Year of his *Censorship*, he has a Dispute with his Collegue *Claudius*, P. 480; the Senate give him a Commission to visit all the Courts in *Asia*, P. 516; which he discharges with great Prudence, P. 517; and with Success, P. 520; in 590 he is promoted to the *Consulship*, P. 522; tho' *Augur*, he commits two great Faults with respect to the *Auguries*, when he comes to preside in the great Elections, at the end of his Year, and those Faults cause great Disturbances, P. 527, 528; he receives Orders to go and finish the War in *Corfica*, P. 528; is sent by the Senate on a Deputation to the *Levant*, and there gives the Title of King to *Demetrius Soter*, who had made his Escape from *Rome*, in order to go and take Possession of the Kingdom of *Syria*, P. 536.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tiberius*) is nominated *Quæstor* of the *Roman* Army, which is ordered to make War with the *Numantini*, V. 5. P. 72; the *Numantini* treat with him about a Peace, P. 73; which he grants them, *Ib.*; this Peace is very unjustly declar'd null at *Rome*, P. 74; this sowers *Gracchus*, P. 79; whose first Years were spent in a regular Education, and the pursuit of *Virtue*, P. 96; stands for the *Tribuneship* of the *People*, on purpose that he might have an Opportunity of revenging on the Senate the Affront they had offered him, with regard to the Peace with *Numantia*, P. 97; he is chosen *Tribune* in the Year 620, *Ib.*; and makes it his first Business in that Office to revive *The Licinian Law*, P. 98; acts with great Prudence before he takes this Step, *Ib.*; draws up his Law, P. 99; proposes it in the *Comitia*, P. 100; which meets with great Opposition, and produces great Disturbances, P. 100, 101; a *Tribune* who was *Gracchus's* Friend protests against the new Law, P. 101; *Gracchus* therefore, to compel him to desist, suspends the Exercise of the Functions of all the Magistrates in *Rome*, P. 102; then refers the Affair to the Senate,

*Ib.*; afterwards brings it back again to the Tribunal of the *People*, *Ib.*; new draws his Law with more Severity than before, and resolves to force it down in this Shape, P. 103; to this End he deprives the *Tribune* who opposed him of his *Tribuneship*, P. 104; the Law is passed, and *Gracchus* and two others are appointed Commissioners, to put it in execution, *Ib.*; the Senators shew their Ill-Will to him in a very childish Manner, P. 105; one of his Friends is murdered, *Ib.*; and he draws all the Advantage he could desire from that Accident, *Ib.*; the Will of King *Attalus*, who devised his Kingdom to the Republick, leads *Gracchus* to draw up a new Law, P. 107; and he thereby increases the Hatred the Senate bore him, *Ib.*; he has a warm Contest with *Annius*, *Ib.*; who vigorously contends for being continued *Tribune*, P. 110; the sad Presages which precede the Death of *Gracchus*, P. 112; he is assassinated, *Ib.*; his Character, *Ib.*; his Body is thrown into *The Tyber*, *Ib.*; the great *Scipio*, when he heard of his Death, said, *And let him who dares imitate him, perish like him!* P. 114.

SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, (*Tilius*) tho' an avowed Enemy to the *Scipio's*, sides with *Scipio Africanus* against *Cato*, V. 4. P. 263; opposes the Decree passed against *Scipio Asiaticus*, *Ib.*; this impartial Conduct gains him great Esteem from the Publick, P. 268; and procures him an Alliance with the *Scipio's*, by his marrying *Cornelia*, the Daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, with whom he lives very happily, *Ib.*; he, from a pure Regard to Equity, supports the Motion made by the *Pro-Consul Furius* for a *Triumph*, P. 269; is made *Censor* in 584, P. 411; and exercises that Office with great Severity, P. 412.

SEMPRONIUS LONGUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Consul* in 535, V. 3. P. 52; and appointed to carry on the War in *Africa*, P. 55; with a large Army, *Ib.*; makes himself Master of the Island of *Melita*, now *Malta*, P. 57; *Hannibal's* March into *Italy* obliges the Senate to recal *Sempronius* from *Sicily*, and prevents his going into *Africa*, *Ib.*; he arrives at *Rome*, and marches his Army towards *The Trebia*, where he joins that of *Scipio*, P. 74; a slight Advantage which he gains over *Hannibal* very foolishly exalts him, P. 75; and his Vanity at last is the Ruin of his Army, which the *Carthaginians* entirely defeat, P. 77; *Sempronius* returns to *Rome* to preside at the new Elections, P. 78; goes to the Army at *Placentia*, P. 79; near which Place he gains another small Advantage over *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; and soon after another; but loses the Fruit of all by his Rashness, P. 81; he gives up the Command of the Army to the new *Consul Flaminius*, P. 82; is made *Pro-Consul* in



in 538; and as such ordered to lead a Body of Troops into *Lucania*, P. 178; he there defeats *Hannibal's* Generals, *Ib.*; and forces him to shut up himself in *Bruttium*, P. 180.

SEMPRONIUS LONGUS, (*Tiberius*) is made *Consul* in 559, V. 4. P. 131; and ordered to make War with the *Gauls*, who attack him in his Camp, P. 132; but he makes a great Slaughter of them, and repulses them, P. 133; he is continued in *Cisalpine Gaul*, in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 140; and there distinguishes himself by his Bravery and Vigilance, P. 141.

SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS, (*Publius*) declares himself an Enemy to the *Censor Appius*, V. 2. P. 278; but cannot get him condemned tho' he deserves it, P. 279; is made *Consul* in 449, P. 298; leads an Army into *Samnium*, *Ib.*; and in Conjunction with his Colleague destroys the Nation of the *Æqui*, P. 299; is honoured at *Rome* with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; made *Pontifex* P. 316; and promoted to the *Censorship*, P. 320.

SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in the Year 485, V. 2. P. 506; subdues the *Picentes*, *Ib.*; and enjoys the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 507.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor* of *Hither Spain*, in the Year 554, V. 4. P. 23; loses his Life in a Battle which he fights with the *Spaniards*, who had revolted from the *Roman* Government, P. 81.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Caius*) *Consul* in the Year 624, V. 5. P. 136; after he had been *Prætor*, and gained great Reputation for his Eloquence, *Ib.* N. 51; is appointed to distribute the Lands according to *The Agrarian Law*, P. 137; but he neglects that Office to make War in *Japidia*, *Ib.*; where he gains a complete Victory, and thereby procures himself the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 143.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) is promoted to the *Consulship* in 513, V. 2. P. 624.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) *Censor* in 522, performs the Ceremonies of the forty-first *Lustrum*, V. 3. P. 19.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in the Year 568, V. 4. P. 281; makes War with the *Apuans*, a People of *Liguria*, with Success, P. 288.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Publius*) *Prætor* of *Cisalpine Gaul*, in the Year 540, V. 3. P. 241; besieges *Aternum*, and takes it, P. 245; is made *Pro-Prætor* at *Ariminum*, P. 270; continued in that Employment, P. 295; in 544 is made *Censor*, and in his *Censorship* makes the great *Fabius Prince of the Senate*, P. 362.

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Publius*) *Pro-Consul* on the Coasts of *Greece* in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 458; is made *Consul* in 549, P. 482; concludes a Peace with

King *Philip*, P. 484; comes to *Rome*, and takes Possession of the *Consulship*, *Ib.*; is sent to command in *Bruttium*, P. 501; *Hannibal* kills him 12000 Men, *Ib.*; the *Consul* has his Revenge, and defeats the *Carthaginian* General, *Ib.*; then returns to *Rome*, and prepares to perform a Vow which he had made, to erect a Temple to *Fortune*, *Ib.*

SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, (*Publius*) is sent on a Deputation to *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, in the Year 552, V. 4. P. 3. N. 7.

SENA, a City on the Coast of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Nigola*, V. 3. P. 415. N. 111.

SENATE. *Romulus* appoints himself a Council of the most considerable Persons in his Colony, and gives them the Name of *Senators* and *Fathers*, V. 1. P. 25, 26; these *Senators* were at first no more than 100 in Number, P. 26; in the Year of *Rome* 7 or 8, when *Tatius* was become *Romulus's* Colleague, he chooses out 100 of his Countrymen, who enjoy the same Privileges as the first hundred, P. 43; in the Year 139, *Tarquin the Elder* adds another hundred *Senators* to the two first hundred, P. 109; and these of *Tarquin's* creation, are called *Senatores Minorum Gentium*, because taken out of the *Plebeian* Families, *Ib.* N. 27. P. 159. N. 50; this Senate was the first Body in the Republick, P. 193; in the Year 244, some of the wisest and most considerable of the *Roman Knights* are chosen out, to be incorporated in the Senate, P. 194; these new *Senators* are called *Patres Conscripti*, and *Novus Senatus*, *Ib.* N. 7; no Man could be admitted into this Body till he was of a mature Age, P. 283. N. 36; it was the Province of the Senate to procure Corn for the People, see it distributed, and settle the Price of it, P. 299; in the Year 244, the Senate deliberate on the Petition sent to them by the *Tarquins*, P. 194; in 246, they receive Deputies from *Porfena*, and accept of the Proposals they make in their Master's Name, P. 214; send Presents to that Prince, and erect a Statue to his Honour, P. 217; in 255, they seek for Expedients to appease the Populace, who refuse to enrol themselves, P. 245; and resolve to erect a *Dictator*, P. 248; in 259, a Difference arises between them and the *Consuls*, P. 272; consult how to redress the Grievances of the Republick at home and abroad, P. 273; in 260, they are embarrassed by the Revolt of two Armies, which retire to *The sacred Mountain*, P. 278; order ten Deputies to be sent to them, P. 284; these Deputies succeed in their Design, P. 285; and the Senate consent to have *Tribunes of the People* created, P. 288; and *Ædiles*, P. 289; in 201, they send into the Country for Corn, to supply the People in a great Famine,



Famine, P. 294; resolve to settle a Colony at *Velitrae*, which the *Tribunes of the People* oppose, P. 295; but in vain, P. 296; they settle Colonies both at *Velitrae* and *Norbis*, P. 296; the Senate refuse to confirm *The Julian Law*, P. 287; side with *Coriolanus* against the *Tribunes*, P. 300; would fain assume to themselves the Cognisance of that Affair, P. 303; the Question whether it belonged to them to determine it, is solemnly debated, *Ib.*; and put to the Vote, P. 304; and it is determined, that *Coriolanus* shall be tried by the People, P. 306; in 264, the Senate, deceived by a false Information, order the *Volsci*, who were come to the celebration of *The Roman Games*, to leave Rome on Pain of Death, P. 314; in 265, pass a Decree for raising Troops to meet the *Volsci*, who are advancing towards Rome, P. 317; send a Deputation to *Coriolanus*, who is encamped forty *Stadia* from the City, P. 318; and a Month after, a second, P. 321; after that a third, and all to no Purpose, *Ib.*; the Senate approve of the Proposal of the *Roman Ladies*, who resolve to go to *Coriolanus*, and try to soften him, which accordingly they do, P. 322. N. 122; in 267, the Senate deliberate on the Disputes between the *Consuls Cassius* and *Virginus*, P. 332; and make a wise Decree, which settles Peace in Rome, P. 333; the Law about the Distribution of Lands, *Ib.*; causes Murmurs among the People, when they find it is not put in execution, P. 335, 341; the Senate debate about the *Decemviri*, who by that Law were to make the Distribution, P. 342; in 274, the Senate give the *Fabii* Leave to make War on the *Veientes*, at their own Expence, P. 351; a great Dispute arises between the Senate and People in 270, P. 364; *Volero's* Law gives the Senate great Uneasiness, P. 367; but they at last pass it, P. 372; the Right of assembling the Senate belonged at first to the *Consuls*, or *Dictator*, or in their Absence, to the Magistrate who was next in Rank to them at Rome, P. 420. N. 60; but in the Year 297, the *Tribunes* give that Right to their own Body, P. 420; the Senate could not of their own Authority declare War with any Nation, P. 559. N. 11; or conclude a Peace without the Concurrence of the People, P. 383; tho' the Senate for the most part consisted of the Nobility, yet the *Plebeians* were sometimes admitted into it, V. 2. P. 178. N. 1.

SENATORS, In the Year of Rome 244, some of the wisest and most considerable of the *Roman Knights* were chosen to fill up the vacant Places in the *Roman Senate*; and these new *Senators* were therefore called *Conscripti*, and *Novus Senatus*, V. 1. P. 194. N. 7; in the Year 402, the *Censors* have a Power given them, of making and

degrading *Senators*, V. 2. P. 114; in the Choice of *Senators*, they were to have regard to the Age, Qualifications, Family, and Offices, of the Persons, P. 115. N. 72; and were obliged, if required, to publish their Reasons why they degraded any *Senator*, P. 114. N. 70; P. 115. N. 72; degraded *Senators* might be restored again to their Dignity, *Ib.*; the *Senators* were forbidden by Law, to go out of *Italy*, without the express Leave of the Senate, V. 3. P. 161. N. 110; the Rules observed by the *Censors* in the Choice of *Senators*, P. 162. N. 114; the *Senators* called *ADLECTI*, were such as were chosen out of the *Knights*, *Id. Ib.*; no Man could be a *Senator* till he was 30 Years old, *Id. Ib.*; and unless he was worth 8000 *Sesterces*, P. 161. N. 114. Col. 2; all those who had Seats in the Senate were not called *Senatores*, P. 162. N. 114. Col. 2; the *Senators* called *Pedarii*, or *Pedanei*, were those who did not vote *viva voce*, but only by going to that Side of the House, where were the *Senators* of whose Opinion they were, P. 163. N. 114; in 537 the vacant Places in the Senate were filled up by the *Dictator*, out of those who had served in the chief Offices, and others, P. 164.

SENATUS CONSULTUM, properly signified among the *Romans*, a Decree of their Senate, V. 1. P. 298; which had not the Force of a Law, if the *Tribunes*, or any of the chief Magistrates opposed it, or it was required to be postponed, or it was drawn up after Sun-Set, or the Senate had been assembled inauspiciously, or in an irregular Place, or at an irregular Time, or without observing the usual Forms, P. 298. N. 70; but notwithstanding any of the former Defects, the Decree was registred, and deemed a Resolution or Declaration of the Will of the Senate, *Autoritas Senatus*; but it was not properly a *Senatus Consultum*, or Law, P. 557. N. 7.

SENES DEPONTANI, See *Depontani*.

SENO GALLIA, an ancient City in *Italy* founded by the *Senones*, V. 2. P. 381. N. 68; there was also a River in *Italy* called *Sena*, or *Seno*, P. 381. N. 69.

SENONES, (*The*) a People of *Gaul*, who inhabited the Country between *Paris* and *Meaux*, V. 2. P. 9; go into *Italy*, *Ib.*; the occasion of their Removal, *Ib.*; they fall upon *Umbria*, *Ib.*; besiege *Clusium*, P. 10; the *Romans* send a Deputation to them, at the Desire of the *Clusians*, P. 12; their Answer to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; they send to the *Romans* to complain of their Ambassadors, who had, contrary to the Law of Nations, taken up Arms in favour of their Enemies, P. 13; the Senate refer the Decision of the Affair to the *Curia*, who acquit the Offenders, *Ib.*; the *Senones* enraged at this, march to Rome and take it, P. 17; are repulsed in an Attack they



they make on the *Capitol*, P. 18, 19; which they block up, P. 19; a Part of their Army is defeated by the *Ardeates*, P. 20; they in vain attempt to surprize the *Capitol*, P. 22; their Army is much wasted by the Plague and other Distempers, P. 23; they make a Treaty with the *Romans*, who are shut up in the *Capitol*, *Ib.*; make use of false Weights in weighing the Gold which the *Romans* engaged to pay them, P. 24; are forced to leave *Rome*, P. 23. N. 69; in 458 they cut in pieces a whole *Legion* commanded by *Lucius Scipio*, P. 341; but are afterwards defeated in a pitched Battle by the great *Fabius*, P. 345; in 469 they raise Troops, and besiege *Arretium*, P. 413; massacre the Deputies the *Romans* send to them, to persuade them to raise the Siege, *Ib.*; and defeat a *Consular* Army, P. 414; *Curius* ravages their Country, and lays it entirely waste, *Ib.*; and *Domitius* entirely defeats them, P. 415; so that they are forced to sue to the *Romans* for a Peace, P. 416; in 696, the *Senones* in *Gaul* give *Cæsar* notice of a designed Insurrection among the *Belgæ*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 148.

SENTINUM, a City of *Umbria*, on the Frontiers of *Picenum*, V. 2. P. 342. N. 95.

SEPHORA, or SEPHORIS, a strong Town in *Galilee*, V. 6. P. 101. N. 145.

SEPINUM, a City at the Foot of *The Apennines*, now called *Supino*, V. 2. P. 365. N. 29.

SEPLASIA, a publick Place in *Capua*, which was the usual Resort of all lewd and debauched Persons, V. 3. P. 157. N. 103.

SEPPÍUS LESÍUS, See *Lefius*.

SEPTICOLLIS, was an Appellation first given to the City of *Rome* in the Reign of *Servius*, till whose Time, all the *Seven Hills* were not within it, V. 1. P. 140.

SEPTIMIUS, an Officer of young *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, V. 6. P. 230; assassinate *Pompey*, *Ib.*

SEPTIMIUS, (*Lucius*) is sent by *Catiline* into *Picenum*, to persuade them to rise in Rebellion, V. 6. P. 14.

SEQUANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, who inhabited that Part of *Switzerland*, or *Germany*, which is now called *Franché-Comté*, and which reaches from the Canton of *Basle* to the Neighbourhood of *Stralsund*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 96.

SEQUINIUS, a Citizen of *Alba*, was the Grandfather of the three *Curatii*, V. 1. P. 81.

SERGIA, a *Patrician* Woman, was one of those, who in the Year of *Rome* 422, entered into a Plot to poison their Husbands, V. 2. P. 197.

SERGIUS, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time, in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36; a second Time, in the Year 369, P. 42; and a third Time, in 374, P. 55.

SERGIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Decemvir* in the Year 302, V. 1. P. 462; and marches

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with four of his Collegues against the *Æqui*, P. 476.

SERGIUS CATILINA, (*Lucius*) becomes *Sylla's* chief Instrument in executing his Cruelties and Barbarities on the People, V. 5. P. 454. N. 3, 4; P. 455. N. 6; *Sylla*, to reward him for his Barbarities, makes him Captain of his Guard of *Gauls*, *Ib.*; *Sergius* was guilty of the most enormous Crimes, P. 568; but had some good Qualities, *Ib.*; forms a Plot to assassinate the *Consuls*, P. 569; which does not succeed, *Ib.*; in order therefore to raise himself by involving his Country in civil Confusions, V. 6. P. 2; he assembles his chief Associates at his own House, P. 3; and exhorts them to an open Rebellion, *Ib.*; lays before them the whole Scheme of his Conspiracy, P. 4; and, if common Fame may be credited, unites them to him by the shocking Ceremony of drinking human Blood, *Ib.* N. 6; in order to compass his Designs the more easily, he stands for the *Consulship*, P. 5; is disappointed, and in his Rage, proposes nothing less than reducing the City of *Rome* to Ashes, P. 6; sends one of his Emiffaries out of *Rome*, to increase his Party, P. 12; the *Consul Cicero* penetrates into his Designs, P. 13; and in the Senate, forces him, by different Questions, to discover something of his Designs against the State, *Ib.*; *Catiline* stands for the *Consulship* again, and is a second Time disappointed, *Ib.*; fixes a Day with his Accomplices for assassinating *Cicero*, and the other Senators, who he knew would oppose him, P. 14; and for setting Fire to the City in several Places at the same Time, P. 16; *Cicero* having Intelligence of the whole Design, attacks him so closely in full Senate, P. 17, 18, 19, that he puts him into some Confusion, P. 18. N. 29; and at last forces him to leave *Rome*, P. 20; he retires to the Camp of *Manlius*, one of the Conspirators, and takes upon himself the Command of the Army, which *Manlius* had raised some Time before, to favour the Conspiracy, *Ib.*; *Rome* declares him an Enemy to his Country, *Ib.*; and after the Execution of some of his Fellow-Conspirators, P. 31; sends Troops against him, P. 36; *Catiline* prepares for a Battle, P. 37; the disposition of the two Armies, P. 38; which engage, and *Catiline* is killed in the Engagement, *Ib.*

SERGIUS FIDENAS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 316, V. 1. P. 522; ordered to make War with *Tolumnius* the Chief of the *Ætrurian Lucumonies*, *Ib.*; he reduces them in one Battle, which costs the *Romans* a great many Men, P. 523; is called *Fidenas*, P. 522. N. 41; is made *Military Tribune* in 320, P. 528; *Consul* a second Time in 324, P. 533; *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 329, P. 537; and a third Time, in 335, P. 546; is in this his



- last *Tribuneship*, beaten and put to flight by the *Æqui* and *Lavicani*, P. 547.
- SERGIUS FIDENAS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 356, V. 1. P. 577.
- SERGIUS FIDENAS, (*Manius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in 349, V. 1. P. 563; a second Time in 351, P. 569. N. 26; his Disputes with his Colleague *Virginus*, are the Cause of his being defeated at the Siege of *Veii*, P. 569; and this hastens the People to proceed to an election of new *Tribunes* before the usual Time, P. 570; he is therefore fined 10000 *Asses* of Brass, P. 572.
- SERGIUS PLANCUS, is made *Prætor of Rome* in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 3.
- SERGIUS SILUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor of Rome* in 556, V. 4. P. 60; was a Man of approved Valour, P. 80; performed great Military Exploits, *Ib.* N. 127; a Medal was struck to his Honour by his Son, P. 81; *Virgil* makes him to have descended from *Sergestus*, one of *Æneas's* Companions, P. 80. N. 128; he was the Great Grandfather of the seditious *Catiline*, P. 80.
- SERPENT, (*A*) of a prodigious Size, fights with *Regulus's* Army in *Africa*, in the Year of *Rome* 498, V. 2. P. 575; this Animal was consecrated to *Juno* at *Lanuvium*, V. 3, P. 85. N. 6; and the *Lanuvians* say that Serpents by Instinct refuse Food from the Hands of incontinent Persons, *Ib.*
- SERRANUS, or *Saranus*, a Surname given to *Caius Attilius*, in the Year 496, V. 2. P. 566. N. 83.
- SERRANUS, (*Aulus Attilius*). See *Attilius*.
- SERRANUS, (*Caius Attilius*). See *Attilius*.
- SERRANUS, (*Sextus Attilius*). See *Attilius*.
- SERRHIUM, or *Sarrheum*, a City of *Thrace*, between *Enos* and *Maronea*, whence Cape *Serrhium* had its Name, V. 4. P. 14. N. 35.
- SERTORIUS, (*Quintus*) escapes in the famous Defeat of the two Armies of the *Consul Mallius*, and the *Pro-Consul Capius*, by the *Cimbri*, in the Year of *Rome* 646, V. 5. P. 260; the *Consul Didius* carries *Sertorius* with him into *Spain*, P. 304; where he performs great Exploits, P. 305; he carries a Reinforcement of *Gauls* to assist his Country in *The War with the Allies*, P. 339; stands for the *Tribuneship* without Success, P. 376; a short Account of his Exploits before this Time, *Ib.* N. 55; he goes over to *Cinna*, P. 376; who makes him General of one of the three Armies he is marching to *Rome*, P. 378; *Sertorius* enters *Rome* with *Manius* and *Cinna*, P. 384; and endeavours to lessen the Fury of *Marius*, P. 385; he is sent *Prætor* into *Spain*, in the Year 670, P. 437; acts with Vigour against *Sylla*, before he sets out for his Government, P. 440; *Sylla* proscribes him, P. 454; he raises up all *Spain* against *Sylla*, P. 480; tho' not without great Difficulty, P. 479; he sides with the *Maurusians*, and assists them to shake off the Government of *Ascalis* their Sovereign, P. 481; the *Lusitanians* put *Sertorius* at their Head, in the War they make with the *Romans*, *Ib.*; the Character of this great Man, P. 482; his Success against *Metellus*, *Ib.*; the Stratagem he makes use of to persuade his Army that he has a Communication with the Gods, P. 485; he takes care to have the *Lusitanian* Youth well instructed, *Ib.*; *Pompey*, who is sent by the Senate against him, is soon made sensible of the Abilities of this great General, P. 486; *Sertorius* kills 10000 of *Pompey's* Men, *Ib.*; and exemplarily punishes a Soldier, who, contrary to his express Orders, would have offered Violence to a Woman, *Ib.*; he proposes to fight *Pompey* in Person, P. 490; a Description of the Battle, *Ib.*; and of another in which *Pompey* suffers greatly, as well as in the former, P. 491. N. 77; *Mithridates* sends an Embassy to him from *Asia*, to enter into a Treaty with him, P. 493; *Sertorius* sends some Troops to *Mithridates*, P. 494; suffers himself to be enervated by Pleasure, P. 504; gives himself up to Cruelty, P. 505; and is assassinated by *Perperna*, P. 506; his Character, P. 508.
- SERVIA. There never was a Family of this Name in *Rome*, V. 3. P. 544. N. 92.
- SERVILIA, Sister, by the Mother's Side, to *Cato of Utica*, becomes infamous for her Lewdness, and is divorced by her Husband *Lucullus*, V. 6. P. 524. N. 29.
- SERVILIAN, (*Family*) *The*, came originally from *Alba*, V. 1. P. 519. N. 28.
- SERVILIUS, (*Caius*) is made General of the Horse, by the *Dilatator Manlius*, in the Year 545, V. 3. P. 395; then *Curule Edile*, *Ib.* N. 32; is sent *Prætor* into *Sicily*, in 546, P. 432; is made *Prætor* of *Rome* in 547, P. 457; is promoted to the *Consulship* in 550, P. 515; his Surname most probably was *Geminus*, P. 514. N. 28; he chooses *Liguria* for his Province, P. 515. N. 29; and delivers out of Captivity his Father and Uncle, who had been sixteen Months Prisoners among the *Biths*, P. 536.
- SERVILIUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor* of *Sicily* in 652, is vanquished by the rebellious Slaves in that Island, V. 5. P. 289.
- SERVILIUS, (*Marcus*), who had been *Consul* in 551, speaks in favour of *Emilius Paulus*, whom some base and envious Men endeavour to deprive of the *Triumph* which he had greatly deserved, by defeating *Perseus*, and taking him Prisoner, V. 4. P. 506, 507.
- SERVILIUS, (*Publius*) is nominated by the *Prætor Marcus Junius*, in the Year 552, to distribute the Lands which the Senate had



had ordered to be given to *Scipio's* Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* the first Time in the Year 345, V. 1. P. 556; is nominated *Dictator* by *Publius Cornelius Rutilus* in the same Year, P. 557; and was chosen to be his General of Horse, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 346, P. 559; and a third Time, in 351, P. 569.

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Caius*) is made General of Horse by *Camillus*, in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 31.

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* a first Time in 388, V. 2. P. 80; a second Time in 391, P. 88; when sole *Consul* after the Death of his Collegue *Senucius*, who is killed by the two *Hernici*, he nominates *Appius Claudius Dictator*, P. 91; repulses the *Hernici*, who come to besiege him in his Camp, P. 92; is chosen *Dictator* in 393, and makes *Titus Quintius Pennus* his General of Horse, P. 97; defeats the *Gallie* Army, *Ib.*; and resigns the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*

SERVILIUS AHALA, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 411, V. 2. P. 146.

SERVILIUS AXILLA, (*Caius*) the Son of *Quintus Servilius Fidenas*, V. 1. P. 546; is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 334, P. 545; and a second Time in 335, P. 546; his Father expostulates severely with him, on the Divisions between him and his Collegues, and by his paternal Authority orders him to continue in *Rome*, *Ib.*; he nominates his Father *Dictator*, and is chosen his General of Horse, P. 547.

SERVILIUS CASCA, a *Tribune of the People* in 541, defends one *Posthumus*, a *Publican*, his Relation, whom the other *Tribunes* prosecute for Extortion, V. 3. P. 271.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Consul* in the Year 500, V. 2. P. 584; loses almost all the Fleet which he and his Collegue are ordered to carry into *Africa*, P. 585.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Curule Aedile* in 546, V. 3. P. 433. N. 4; is made *Consul* for the Year 550, P. 514; and ordered to command in *Bruttium*, P. 515; which he does, P. 536; and pursues *Hannibal* by Sea, P. 543; which so much displeases the Senate at *Rome*, that in order to force him to return to *Italy*, they nominate a *Dictator*, *Ib.*

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Consul* in the Year 584, V. 4. P. 410; is appointed to make War in *Liguria*, P. 412; but treated with great Contempt, P. 416.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Cneius*) *Consul* in the Year 612, V. 5. P. 33; has *Italy* for his Province, and does nothing but prosecute a few Criminals, P. 38; was *Censor* in 628, P. 150. N. 80. Col. 1.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Quintus*) *Consul* in 613, V. 5. P. 39; is ordered to make

War in *Spain*, *Ib.*; presses the Senate to break the Peace which *Servilianus* had made with *Viriatius*, P. 42; the Senate comply with his Importunities, and *Viriatius* is a second Time declared an Enemy to the Republick, *Ib.*; *Servilius* takes *Arfa* from him, *Ib.*; pursues him in his Retreat, but when he is just ready to take him, *Viriatius* escapes out of his Hands, P. 43; which makes *Cæpio* the Jest of his Army, *Ib.*; *Viriatius* negotiates a Peace with him, *Ib.*; but cannot obtain one, tho' he had delivered up to *Cæpio* many of his chief Officers, P. 44; *Cæpio* exposes his Cavalry to be cut in Pieces, to revenge himself on them, for their Raillery upon him, for suffering his Enemy to escape, *Ib.*; and according to one Author, the Troops in return revenge themselves severely upon him; but this is not entirely credited, *Ib.*; *Servilius* gets the Deputies whom *Viriatius* had sent to him, to promise him that they will murder their General, P. 45; which they do, *Ib.*; and the *Consul* treats them with great Neglect, instead of rewarding them for this horrid Treachery, P. 41; *Cæpio* pursues the Remains of the Army of *Viriatius*, and by a Treaty with them, obliges them to surrender, and leave *Spain* in Peace, P. 46; the Senate refuse *Servilius* the Honours of a *Triumph*, but continue him a Year longer in the Command of the Troops in *Furiber Spain*, with the Title of *Pro-Consul*, P. 46, 53; and he fully establishes the *Roman* Authority there, P. 54.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Quintus*) clears *Lusitania* of the Robbers which infest it, V. 5. P. 221; and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, N. 31; prevails on the People to soften a little the Law whereby *Caius Gracchus* made the *Roman Knights* the sole Judges, P. 254; subjects again to the Dominion of the *Romans*, the City of *Thoulouse*, which the *Cimbri* had drawn off from her, P. 255; but by his Avarice tarnishes all the Glory of this Expedition, *Ib.*; is continued in his Province in Quality of *Proconsul*, P. 257; quarrels with the *Consul*, who comes with a new Army to make War with the *Cimbri*, and separates from him, P. 258; this Misunderstanding causes the Ruin of both the Armies, which are attacked separately, and a terrible Slaughter made of them, P. 260; *Cæpio* is deprived of his Command, *Ib.*; and perishes miserably, *Ib.*; the different Opinions of the Ancients concerning the Manner of his Death, *Ib.*; N. 17, 18; a new Law is made on the Occasion of his Deprivation, P. 264.

SERVILIUS COEPIO, (*Quintus*) a different Person from the former, quarrels with *Livius*, his best Friend, about a Trifle, V. 5. P. 331; and then opposes him with the utmost Rage, in the Exercise of his Office of *Tribune*, *Ib.*; and is suspected of having



- having carried his Malice so far as to assassinate him, P. 333; *Cæpio* is made a Lieutenant-General in the War with the *Allies*, P. 337; beats the *Pelignian* Army, and makes a great Slaughter of them, P. 340; after the Defeat of the *Consul Rutilius*, the Senate give *Cæpio* the Command of part of his Army, *Ib.*; he is destroyed by a Stratagem of *Pompædus Silo*, the *Consul* of the rebellious *Allies*, P. 341.
- SERVILIUS CURIO, (*Caius*) *Pro-Consul* in *Macedon*, in 681, carries on his Conquests as far as to *The Danube*, and obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, V. 5. P. 519.
- SERVILIUS GALLUS, (*Caius*) throws Provisions into the Citadel of *Tarentum*, which is blocked up by *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 280; is chosen *Prætor* of *Rome*, for the Year 542, P. 295; and obtains a Place in the *Pontifical* College, P. 358. N. 86. Col. 2.
- SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Caius*) is continued in the Command of an Army in *Hebruria*, by the *Roman* Senate and People, V. 3. P. 547. N. 103; is ordered to distribute the Lands given to *Scipio*'s victorious Troops, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9; and is sent into *Carthage* by the Senate, to examine into *Hannibal*'s Conduct, P. 115. See *Servilius Caius*.
- SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Marcus*) is chosen one of the *Decemviri*, to distribute the Lands given to the Soldiers who had made War in *Africa* under *Scipio*, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9.
- SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in the Year 501, commands in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 585; and is made *Consul* a second Time in the Year 505, P. 607.
- SERVILIUS GEMINUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 536, V. 3. P. 83; enters upon his Office, and performs all the usual Ceremonies, P. 84; coasts round *Sardinia* and *Corfica*, and then sails for *Africa*, where he is beaten, P. 111. N. 70; nevertheless he is continued in the Command of an Army, in Quality of *Pro-Consul*, P. 115; and is killed at the Battle of *Cannæ*, P. 127.
- SERVILIUS GLAUCIA, (*Caius*) makes several Laws much to the Prejudice of the Nobility, V. 5. P. 264; is a Man of a very factious turbulent Spirit, *Ib.*; is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, in 653, P. 293; joins with *Apuleius* and *Marcus*, who endeavour to raise Civil Broils, *Ib.*; gets *Memmius* assassinated, who was his Competitor for the *Consulship*, P. 298; and is himself killed by the just Vengeance of the Republick, which he and his Partizans would have destroyed, P. 299.
- SERVILIUS ISAVRICUS, (*Publius*) joins with *Cæsar* in the Civil War, and *Cæsar* rewards him with making him his Collegue in the *Consulship*, in the Year 705, V. 6. P. 206, 209.
- SERVILIUS NEPOS, is nominated *Dictator*, to preside in the *Comitia*, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 562; and celebrates *The Games of Ceres*, P. 563.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, is chosen *Censor* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 258, V. 1. P. 260. N. 1; his Character, P. 261; he joins with the People in the Dispute about the Debts, which he insists shall be all forgiven, *Ib.*; is appointed by the Senate to make War with the *Volsci*, P. 262; forces them to implore the Clemency of the *Romans*, *Ib.*; pacifies the Faction of the Debtors, who threatened an open Revolt, P. 264; makes a Speech to the Factions, P. 265; marches against the *Volsci*, P. 266; whom he defeats, takes their Camp, and gives it up to be plundered, *Ib.*; besieges *Suessa Pomatia*, takes it, and gives his Troops all the Booty he finds in it, P. 267; *Appius Claudius*, his Collegue, takes occasion from his great Liberality to his Troops to persuade the Senate to refuse him the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; but he procures them for himself in Spight of the Senate, P. 268; defeats the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; and the *Aurunci*; but loses his Interest in the *Roman* People, P. 270; who refuse him the Honour of Dedicating the new Temple of *Mercury*, *Ib.*
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Publius*) the Grandson of the preceding *Publius Servilius Priscus*, had also the Surname of *Structus*, and is made *Consul* in 277, V. 1. P. 357; is routed by the *Hebrurians*, in the Battle they fight with the *Romans*, near Mount *Janiculus*, P. 358; the *Tribunes of the People* prosecute him for it, P. 360; he defends himself in the *Comitia* with a great deal of Eloquence, *Ib.*; and is unanimously acquitted, P. 361.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, or STRUCTUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 290, V. 1. P. 388. N. 11; causes himself to be carried to the Senate, tho' sick of the Plague, in order to answer the *Allies* of the Republick, who were come to demand Succours against the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, P. 389.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Publius Servilius Priscus*, who was *Consul* in 258, is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Manius Valerius*, in 259, V. 1. P. 274.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, or STRUCTUS, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Caius*, who was *Consul* in 275, is made *Consul* in 285, V. 1. P. 378.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Quintus*) *Dictator* in 318, defeats the *Fidenates*, and takes their City, V. 1. P. 525; is for that Reason surnamed *Fidenat*, and transmits that Surname to his Posterity, P. 526; is nominated *Dictator* again in 335, P. 547; fights the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; routs them, takes their Camp, and seizes *Laticum*, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 351, P. 569. N. 26; forces his Collegues
- Sergius



- Sergius* and *Virginus* to consent to a new Election of *Military Tribunes*, P. 570; is promoted to the *Military Tribuneship*, a second Time in 355, P. 575; has the Government of the Republick in an *Interregnum*, P. 579; is made *Military Tribune* a third Time, in 358, P. 587; a fourth Time in 363, V. 2. P. 13; a fifth Time in 366, P. 33; and a sixth Time in 368, P. 37.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in 287, V. 1. P. 383. N. 3.
- SERVILIUS PRISCUS, or FIDENAS, (*Quintus*) the Son of *Quintus Servilius Priscus Fidenas*, who was *Dictator* in 335, is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in the Year 372, V. 2. P. 51. N. 4; a second Time in 376, P. 59; and a third Time in 382, P. 65.
- SERVILIUS PULEX, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 547; and Brother of *Caius*, *Ib.* N. 102; has the Command of an Army in *Hetruria* by Lot, *Ib.*; and before he sets out for his Province, nominates his Brother *Servilius Nepos Dictator*, to preside in the *Comitia*, P. 563.
- SERVILIUS RULLUS, (*Publius*) *Tribune of the People* in 690, endeavours to revive the Troubles occasioned by *The Agrarian Law*, V. 6. P. 7; but the *Consul Cicero*, by his Eloquence, frustrates the Expectations of the turbulent *Tribune*, P. 9; the Character of this *Servilius Rullus*, P. 7. N. 16.
- SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in the Year 331, V. 1. P. 541; *Livy* does not mention this *Tribuneship* of *Servilius*, P. 541. N. 77; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 336, P. 548.
- SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Publius*). See *Servilius Priscus Publius*.
- SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Quintus*). See *Servilius Priscus Quintus*.
- SERVILIUS STRUCTUS, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 384, V. 2. P. 67.
- SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, (*Caius*) is made his General of Horse by *Cincinnatus*, V. 1. P. 519; *Cicero* is mistaken in giving him the Forename of *Quintus*, *Ib.* N. 28; he beheads *Mælius* for refusing to appear before the *Dictator*, to give an Account of his Plots to make himself King, P. 519; *Cincinnatus* makes an Apology for *Servilius* to the People, P. 520; *Valerius Maximus* says *Servilius* was banished for that Fact, P. 219. N. 31; a Medal which bears the Head of that *Roman*, *Ib.*; was struck by that *Brutus* who was one of *Julius Cæsar's* Murderers, *Ib.* N. 29; *Servilius* is made *Consul* in 326, P. 534.
- SERVILIUS STRUCTUS AHALA, (*Caius*) *Consul* in the Year 275, V. 1. P. 351. N. 30; is ordered to lead an Army against the *Volsci*, P. 352; who force him to continue inactive in his Camp, *Ib.*
- SERVILIUS TUCCA, (*Caius Claudius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 469, V. 2. P. 410.
- SERVILIUS VATIA, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 674, V. 5. P. 471; has the Surname of *Isauricus*, and the Honours of a *Triumph* given him for his successful Expeditions against the Pyrates, and particularly for his taking from them the City of *Isaurus* in *Cilicia*, their Capital, P. 494.
- SERVILIUS CORNELIUS. See *Cornelius*.
- SERVILIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS. See *Cornelius*.
- SERVILIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS. See *Cornelius*.
- SERVILIUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS. See *Cornelius*.
- SERVILIUS FULVIUS. See *Fulvius*.
- SERVILIUS FULVIUS FLACCUS. See *Fulvius*.
- SERVILIUS FURIUS. See *Furius*.
- SERVILIUS ROMANUS. See *Romanus*.
- SERVILIUS SULPICIUS. See *Sulpicius*.
- SERVILIUS SULPICIUS CAMERINUS. See *Sulpicius*.
- SERVILIUS SULPICIUS GALBA. See *Sulpicius*.
- SERVILIUS SULPICIUS RUFUS. See *Sulpicius*.
- SERVILIUS TULLIUS. His Extraction and Birth, V. 1. P. 134; named *Servilius* because born in Slavery, *Ib.*; the *Fasti Capitolini* don't mention his Father, *Ib.* N. 1; his Education, and the several Steps by which he ascended the Throne, P. 135; marries *Gegania*, and soon after loses her, *Ib.*; marries for his second Wife *Tarquin's* eldest Daughter, *Ib.*; had commanded a Body of Men under that Prince, P. 127; takes upon himself the Government in the room of *Tarquin*, whose Death he conceals, P. 132; pursues the Assassins of that Prince, declares them infamous, and confiscates their Effects, P. 133; is declared King by the Senate, *Ib.*; by way of Thanksgiving to the Gods for his Promotion, erects several Monuments to *Fortune*, under different Names, P. 136; by his Address suppresses the Cabal the Senators had formed to force him to lay down the Royal Authority, *Ib.*; makes a Speech on that Occasion to the People, P. 136, 137; maintains a long War with the *Veientes*, and ends it with Glory, P. 137; obtains the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 138; is confirmed King in a general Assembly of the People, P. 139; deliberates whether he shall not quit the Throne, and is diverted from it by *Tanaquil's* Advice, *Ib.*; subdues the *Hetrurians*, and enjoys the Honours of a second *Triumph*, P. 140; adds the Hills *Esquilinus* and *Viminalis* to the City of *Rome*, *Ib.*; adds a fourth Tribe to the three, into which *Romulus* had formerly divided the People, P. 141; divides the Territory of *Rome* into fifteen *Country Tribes*, P. 143; marries his two Daughters to his two Pupils, P. 145; subdues the *Hetrurians* a second Time, makes Peace with them on certain Terms, and *Triumphs* a third



- third Time, P. 145. after he has finished the *Hebrurian War*, *Ib.* N. 24; he institutes the famous and useful Practice of the *Census*, P. 145; gives all Authority in publick Affairs to the first of the six *Classes* of the People, P. 147; and performs the Ceremonies called *The Lustrum*, in *The Field of Mars*, P. 149; coins the first Money that was ever seen in *Rome*, in the Year 204, P. 150; divides the *Freedmen* into four *Tribes*, and gives them the same Privileges as the *Plebeians*, P. 151; brings the Senate to agree to his Regulation, who at first disliked it, P. 151, 152; gives the Senate the Cognizance of common Affairs, and reserves to himself only Matters of State, P. 152; forms the Scheme of a Confederacy, like that of *Amphiction* at *Delpbi*, *Ib.*; communicates it to the *Latins* and *Sabines*, who approve of it, P. 153, 154; puts it in Execution, and for that Purpose builds a Temple to *Diana* on the Hill *Aventinus*, P. 154; causes the Laws which were to be observed in the annual Assemblies there, to be engraven on a Pillar of Brass, *Ib.*; is tempted to turn the Government of *Rome* into a Republick, P. 156; endeavours to quiet, by gentle Means, his Son-in-Law *Tarquin*, who was plotting to deprive him of the Crown, P. 157; is forced to plead his own Cause before the Senate, *Ib.*; and afterwards before the People, P. 158; who confirm him in his Regal Authority, *Ib.*; but he is at last destroyed by another Plot of his Son-in-Law, P. 159; who throws him down from the Steps of the Hall in which the Senate met, P. 160; and then causes him to be assassinated, P. 161; his Daughter expressly orders her Chariot to be driven over his Body, and her Horses tread it under their Feet, *Ib.*; his Character, *Ib.*; he is buried by his Wife *Tarquinia*, P. 162; and ranked among the Gods, *Ib.*
- SESTERCE, (*The*) a Roman Coin, was of two Sorts, *The Great* and *The Little*, V. 2. P. 505. N. 84. Col. 1; *The Little Sesterce*, called in *Latin* *Sestertius*, was worth near Two Pence *English*; the *Great Sesterce*, in *Latin* called *Sestertium*, was worth 1000 *Little Sesterces*, *Ib.*
- SESTIUS, a *Quæstor* in the Year 339, endeavouring to stop a mutinous Soldier, is killed by the Companions of the Mutineer, V. 1. P. 551.
- SESTIUS, (*Publius*) a *Quæstor* in the Roman Army in *Numidia*, in the Year 642; is sent to *Jugurtha* as an Hostage, during the Treaty between him and the Consul *Calpurnius*, V. 5. P. 207.
- SESTIUS, (*Publius*) preserves *Capua* from *Catiline's* Emissaries, which the *Capuan* Senate reward with erecting a Statue in Honour to him, V. 6. P. 21; this was the same *Sestius* for whom *Cicero* spoke the Oration, which we still have among his Works, *Ib.* N. 34.
- SESTIUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Publius*) is made Consul in the Year 301, V. 1. P. 434; and *Decemvir* in 302, P. 436.
- SESTOS, a City of *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 14. N. 39; over-against *Abydos* in *Asia Minor*, from which it is separated by a very narrow Streight, P. 199. N. 8.
- SETELSIS. A City which *Ptolomy* places in the Country of the *Lucetani*, V. 3. P. 86. N. 9.
- SETIA. A City in the *Pomptin* Territory, is taken from the *Romans* by *Coriolanus*, in the Year 265, V. 1. P. 321. N. 115; the *Romans*, who had sent a Colony thither, reinforce it with Men, for Fear of its being insulted by the *Latins*, in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 58. N. 13; it was famous for its excellent Wines, V. 3. P. 302. N. 38; and stood on the Banks of *The Liris*, V. 5. P. 443.
- SEWERS, (*Common*) were first made in *Rome* by *Tarquin the Elder*, about the Year 165, V. 1. P. 121. N. 60; *Tarquin the Proud* perfected them in a handsome Manner, and at a great Expence, about the Year 234, P. 171. N. 71.
- SEXTANS. A Roman Piece of Money, which was worth the sixth Part of a Roman *As*, that is, about half a Farthing *English*, V. 1. P. 293. N. 58.
- SEXTARIUS. A Roman Liquid Measure, which contained as much as weighed 20 Ounces, V. 3. P. 143. N. 15.
- SEXTIA, a *Vestal* in the Year 477, was buried alive for her Incontinence, V. 2. P. 478.
- SEXTILIA, another *Vestal* who underwent the same Punishment for the same Crime, in 481, V. 2. P. 489. N. 38.
- SEXTILIS, (*The Month*) that is, the sixth Month in the Roman Calender, was the same as our *August*, V. 1. P. 31. N. 113.
- SEXTILIUS, (*Caius*) a *Plebeian*, is made Military Tribune in the Year 375, V. 2. P. 58. *Diodorus* by Mistake calls him *Caius Sextus*, N. 11.
- SEXTIUS, (*Publius*) who was chosen *Prætor* for the Year 653, was convicted of having made use of unlawful Means in canvassing for his Office, and degraded to the Condition of a private Person, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85.
- SEXTIUS CÆSAR. See *Cæsar*.
- SEXTIUS CALVINUS, (*Caius*) is made Consul in 629, V. 5. P. 150; *Cicero* commends an Orator of this Name, but it is not certain that he meant this Man, *Ib.* N. 82; *Sextius* attacks and subdues the *Saltes* in *Gaul*, P. 157; and in order to keep them in Awe when subdued, builds in their Country the City of *Aix*, (now in *Provence*) and settles a Roman Colony there, P. 158;



P. 158; is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome, Ib.*

SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS, (*Lucius*) a *Plebeian*, V. 2. P. 71. N. 34; is advised by *Fabius Ambustus*, in the Year 377, to endeavour to deliver the People from the Oppressions of the Nobles, P. 63; is chosen *Tribune of the People*, P. 64; tries to get three Laws passed, one relating to Debtors, the second to Estates in Land, and the third enjoining the Abolition of *The Military Tribuneship, Ib.*; this last meets with great Opposition, *Ib.*; *Licinius* and *Sextius* being interrupted in their Office by the *Military Tribunes*, are in a manner raised to the Head of the Republick, by their being *Tribunes of the People, Ib.*; they take a great deal of Pains to get the three Laws passed, *Ib.*; and draw up a fourth, for the creation of *Decemviri*, P. 66; *Licinius* pretends a Willingness to resign the *Tribuneship of the People*, which he had several Years enjoy'd with *Sextius*, and by that Artifice gets himself and his Colleague continued in their Office, P. 69; at last, they got the Law passed which enacted, that no *Roman Citizen* should possess more than 50 Acres of Land as his own Property, P. 73; they are continued *Tribunes of the People* a tenth Time, *Ib.*; *Lucius Sextius* is chosen *Consul* in 387, and notwithstanding all the Opposition the *Patricians* can make, enjoys that Office, P. 76; the Author of *The Lives of illustrious Men*, by Mistake puts *Licinius Stolo* in his room, *Ib.* N. 47.

SEXTUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 338, endeavours to force the Senate to divide the Territory of the *Bolani* among the People, and fails in the Attempt, V. 1. P. 550; but nevertheless renews his Pursuit, *Ib.*

SEXTUS ÆLIUS CATUS. See *Ælius*.

SEXTUS ATTILIUS SERRANUS. See *Attilius*.

SEXTUS FURIUS. See *Furius*.

SEXTUS JULIUS CÆSAR. See *Julius*.

SEXTUS LUCILIUS. See *Lucilius*.

SEXTUS PEDUCCIUS. See *Peduccius*.

SEXTUS POMPILIUS. See *Pompilius*.

SEXTUS QUINTILIUS. See *Quintilius*.

SEXTUS TITIUS. See *Titius*.

SEXTUS TITUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 291, endeavours to revive the old Quarrel about the Distribution of Lands, but in vain, V. 1. P. 390.

SEXTUS TULLIUS. See *Tullius*.

SHOES. The *Romans* never wore any in the Halls in which they took their great Meal, V. 3. P. 167. N. 129.

SHOWS and GAMES were a Part, and indeed a great Part of the Religion of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 224. N. 86.

SIBARIS, SIBARITES. See *Thurium*.

SIBUZATES, (*The*) an ancient People of *Gaul*, V. 6. P. 116. N. 185.

SIBYL OF CUMÆ. An unknown Woman, comes to *Tarquin the Proud*, and offers to sell him nine Volumes of the Prophecies of that *Sibyl*, V. 1. P. 177; and upon his refusing to buy them, burns six of them, *Ib.*; then *Tarquin* orders the three remaining ones to be examined, and buys them, *Ib.*; locks them up in a Vault under the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus, Ib.*; appoints two Officers to have the Care of them, *Ib.*; they are burnt with the Temple of *Jupiter, Ib.*; this Fire happened in the Year of *Rome* 670, V. 5. P. 442; but *Sylla* repaired the Loss of these Books, by ordering a new Collection to be made of the *Sibylline* Prophecies, P. 460; the Question discussed, whether she brought nine Volumes or only three to *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 176. N. 84; and Whether she brought them to the *first* or *second Tarquin, Ib.* N. 83; the Prophecies of the *Sibyl* were written on Cloth, *Ib.* N. 84; were never consulted but in a Time of some great publick Calamity, P. 177. N. 85; the *Sibyls* were had in great Honour at *Rome, Id. Ib.*; a Medal bearing the Head of a *Sibyl*, P. 177; a Description of the Cave near *Cumæ*, where the *Sibyl* of *Cumæ* used to utter her Prophecies, V. 3. P. 175. N. 160.

SIBYLLINE, (*Books*) *The*, according to *Plutarch*, contained many Prophecies relating to the Misfortunes which from Time to Time befel the *Roman Republick*, V. 3. P. 91. N. 23.

SIBYLS. A Dissertation on their Number, Manner of prophesying, and the Reality of those Prophecies, V. 5. P. 460. N. 19.

SICAMBRI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, whose Situation is not certainly known, V. 6. P. 121. N. 3; come and attack *Quintus Cicero* in his Camp, P. 148.

SICANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Sicily*, who probably came originally from *Spain*, V. 1. P. 6. N. 29; tho' Authors differ about their Origin, *Id. Ib.*

SICCIUS, a Lieutenant-General in the Army of *Fabius*, furnishes the *Consul* with an Expedient for recovering his Camp, which a Body of *Hotrurians* had seized, V. 1. P. 348; and prevents the entire Defeat of *Virginus*, P. 349.

SICILIUM, an ancient City whose Situation is now unknown, V. 3. P. 178. N. 165.

SICILY. The *Romans* send thither for Corn, to support themselves in the Famine which committed great Ravages in *Rome*, in the Year 261, V. 1. P. 294; the State of this Island when *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus* made a Descent there, in the Year of *Rome* 475, V. 2. P. 469; that Prince drives out all the Tyrants who reigned in *Sicily*, P. 475; and then becomes Tyrant of it himself, P. 479; *Hiero* King of *Syracuse* sends Provisions and



- and Troops to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who first settle in this Island in 489, P. 536; and in 490 they commit terrible Devastations there, P. 541; they seize no less than 70 Places in the Island, P. 542; and after a War of 22 Years with the *Carthaginians*, are left in peaceable Possession of it, and make it a *Roman Province*, P. 621; the Slaves in this Island make war with the *Romans*, in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 116, 117; and are subdued in the Years 621 and 632, P. 124, 290.
- SICIMINA. A Mountain near *Rhegium* in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 477. N. 7.
- SICINIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 358, declares for removing the Seat of the *Roman Government* from *Rome* to *Veii*, V. 1. P. 587.
- SICINIUS, (*Caius*) is appointed by the Senate to seize all the Maritime Cities near *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 369; sets out on this Expedition with a very large Fleet, *Ib.*; and seizes some Castles in the Country of the *Dassaretæ*, P. 378.
- SICINIUS, (*Cneius*) the Chief of *The Tribunes of the People* in the Year 677, cites the *Consuls* to appear before the People, to give them Satisfaction for depriving the *Tribunes* of their ancient Privileges, V. 5. P. 484; is silenced by the *Consul Curio*, *Ib.*; and assassinated, *Ib.*
- SICINIUS BELLUTUS, the first Man, according to *Festus*, who was elected *King of the Sacrifices* at *Rome*, V. 1. P. 192. N. 5.
- SICINIUS BELLUTUS, a *Roman Legionary* in 259, stirs up the *Romans* to that famous Revolt, which occasioned the creation of *Tribunes of the People*, V. 1. P. 277; is declared General of the Revolters, P. 278; refuses to return to the Camp of the *Consuls*, which the revolted Army had left, *Ib.*; great Numbers of *Citizens* leave *Rome*, and come to *Sicinius's* Camp, P. 279; the Senate send a Deputation to the Rebels, who cannot bring them to Temper, P. 280; and a second, P. 284; who compass an Accommodation, P. 285; *Sicinius* is chosen *Tribune of the People*, P. 288; leads his Army to *Rome*, P. 289; opposes the sending a *Roman Colony* to *Velitræ*, P. 295; but in vain, P. 296; resolves to ruin *Coriolanus*, P. 301; would fain try him, and have him put to Death, *Ib.*; is forced to give way for some Time, P. 302; but declaims warmly against him in the *Comitia*, P. 308.
- SICINIUS DENTATUS, (*Lucius*) a *Plebeian*, V. 1. P. 424; surnamed for his Valour, *The Achilles of the Romans*, *Ib.* N. 67; makes a Speech in favour of *The Agrarian Law*, P. 424; he was then 58 Years of Age, *Ib.* N. 68; a Medal struck in Honour to him by his Descendants, P. 424; he marches as a Volunteer against the *Æqui*, *Ib.* N. 67; seizes their Camp, P. 428; contributes greatly towards the
- Victory which the *Consular Army* gains over them, *Ib.*; as soon as returned to *Rome*, he animates the People against the *Consuls*, who would have destroyed him, and is chosen *Tribune of the People*, in 299, P. 429; gets *Romilius*, a *Consular Man*, fined 10000 *Asses* of Brass, P. 430; is reconciled to him, P. 431; obtains a Decree for sending a Deputation of the wisest Men among the *Romans* into *Greece*, to collect the *Grecian Laws*, P. 431; the Character of *Sicinius*, P. 432; he marches against the *Sabines*, at the Head of a *Cohort* of 800 Veterans, P. 476; is forced to return to *Rome* with his *Cohort*, by the Desertion of almost all the *Roman Army*, *Ib.*; *Appius* sends him to *Fabius's* Army with the Character of a Lieutenant-General; but orders *Fabius* to destroy him, P. 477; *Fabius* puts him at the Head of a Detachment of 100 Foot, and orders the Detachment to kill him in their March, *Ib.*; they do so; but he sells his Life very dear, *Ib.*; and *Fabius's* Army, when informed of the Treachery, design to revenge it, P. 478.
- SICINIUS SABINUS, *Consul* in 266, V. 1. P. 327; gains a famous Victory over the *Volsci*, P. 329; and is rewarded with the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- SICINNUS, a Kind of Dance, in which was expressed, by Gesture, the most bitter Reflections of satyrical Pieces, V. 2. P. 84. N. 9; so called from one *Sicinnus* the Inventor of it, *Ib.*
- SICULI, (*The*) were the ancient Inhabitants of old *Latium*, V. 1. P. 6. N. 28; and when driven out of *Italy*, took Refuge in *Sicily*, *Ib.*
- SICULUS, (*Cælius*) is chosen *Censor* in the Year 376, V. 2. P. 59.
- SICYON, one of the largest and most powerful Cities in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 402. N. 70.
- SICYONIANS, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Sicyon*, erected a Statue in Honour of *Æsculapius*, which was part Gold and part Ivory, V. 2. P. 374.
- SID, a *Phœnician* Word which signified Hunting, V. 5. P. 70. N. 34; and which is supposed to have given Name to
- SIDA, or SIDÆ, a Maritime City of *Pamphylia*, near the Borders of *Cilicia*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 27. V. 5. P. 3. N. 3; this City gave the Appellation of *Sidetes* to *Antiochus*, V. 5. P. 3. N. 3. P. 70. N. 34. P. 487. N. 69.
- SIDETES, (*Antiochus*). See *Antiochus*.
- SIDICINI, (*The*) whose Country lay between the Rivers *Liris* and *Vulturnus* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 134. N. 2; make War with the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; who reduce them to great Extremities, P. 153; they offer to surrender themselves up to the *Romans*, and are rejected, *Ib.*; join the *Latins* and ravage *Samnium*, P. 154; make War with the



- the *Aurunci*, P. 184. N. 4; who force them to leave their Capital, P. 185; in 417 they join the *Aufones*, P. 188; are defeated, *Ib.*; in 418 the *Romans* lay their Country waste, P. 191; and in 420 entirely subdue them, P. 193.
- SIDON, was formerly one of the richest and finest Cities in *Phœnicia*, V. 4. P. 99. N. 45.
- SIGILLÆAN EARTH, a Kind of Chalk which was found in the Island of *Lemnos*, and said to be an excellent Antidote against Poison, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123.
- SIGILLARIA, a Festival which was celebrated at *Rome*, immediately after *The Saturnalia*, V. 2. P. 452. Note, Col. 1.
- SIGLIURIA, a Name which *Plutarch* gives to the City which was fortified with strong Walls by the *Consuls Publius Valerius* and *Titus Lucretius*, in the Year 245; and which in different Editions of *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, is called *Syncerion*, *Tysionyrion*, and *Signia*, V. 1. P. 207. N. 47; in 258 the *Romans* send a Reinforcement thither, P. 268.
- SIGNIA, a City in *Italy*, not far from *Ferentinum*, V. 2. P. 60; it was founded by *Titus*, (one of the Sons of *Tarquin the Proud*) who settled a *Roman Colony* there, V. 1. P. 176.
- SILA, a Forest in *Bruttium*, at the Side of *The Apennines*, V. 5. P. 55. N. 109.
- SILANUS. (*Decimus Junius*) See *Junius*.
- SILANUS. (*Junius*) See *Junius*.
- SILANUS. (*Marcus Julius*) See *Julius*.
- SILANUS. (*Marcus Junius*) See *Junius*.
- SILANUS. (*Titus Turpilius*) See *Turpilius*.
- SILANUS, (*The*) a River of *Italy*, called also *The Selo*, or *The Silaro*, V. 3. P. 116. N. 3.
- SILENCE, (*The Goddess*) was called by the *Romans* *Dea Muta*, and *Dea Tacita*, V. 4. P. 143. Note, Col. 2.
- SILENTIUM, in the *Augural Science*, signified a calm and serene Air, V. 3. P. 168. N. 132.
- SILENUS, a *Greek* Author whose Fidelity is much suspected by some ancient Writers, V. 3. P. 349. N. 65.
- SILIUS. See *Silus*.
- SILK, was very scarce among the *Romans*, till after the Destruction of the Republick, V. 5. P. 291. N. 2; but they were not utter Strangers to Silk made by the *Seres*, a People in the North of *China*, P. 292, Note.
- SILLO. (*Quintus Pampædus*) See *Pompædus*.
- SILPIA, a City of *Spain*, as little known by this Name, as by that of *Elingis*, which *Polybius* gives it, V. 3. P. 435. N. 11.
- SILVIUM, a City of *Apulia*, V. 5. P. 438. N. 122.
- SILUS, or SILIUS, (*Quintus*) the first *Plebeian* who was admitted into the College of *Quæstors*, which was in the Year 344, V. 1. P. 555.
- SILUS. (*Marcus Sergius*) See *Sergius*.
- SIMÆTHUS, (*The*) a River of *Sicily*, now called *The Jaretta*, V. 3. P. 231. N. 41; there was also a City of this Name on the Banks of the River, V. 5. P. 268. N. 32.
- SIMILA, (*The Goddess*) or *Stimula*, was probably *Semele*, the Mother of *Bacchus*, V. 4. P. 274. N. 6.
- SIMON MACCABÆUS, the Brother of the famous *Jonathan*, assumes the Government of the *Jews*, after the Imprisonment and Death of his Brother, V. 5. P. 68; takes the Citadel of *Sion*, which had been in the Hands of a *Syrian* Garrison for 27 Years, P. 69; which famous Epochæ in the *Jewish* History, was in the Year of *Rome* 611, *Ib.* N. 28; *Simon* makes an Alliance with the *Romans*, P. 71; dies in the Year of *Rome* 620, P. 92. N. 63.
- SINGAS, a River of *Asia*, which falls into *The Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 131. N. 24.
- SINGUIRINUM, a City which was the Key to the Country of the *Hernici*, V. 1. P. 207. N. 47; is fortified by the *Romans* with strong Walls, P. 207. See *Sigliuria*.
- SINNAVI, (*Montes*) Mountains in *Mesopotamia*, near which the City of *Sinna* stood, V. 6. P. 144. N. 54.
- SINTI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Macedon*, V. 5. P. 429. N. 102.
- SINTIA, a City in the North of *Macedon*, towards *Thrace*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 28.
- SINTICA, one of the Eastern Provinces of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 467. N. 68.
- SINTICA, (*Heraclea*) the capital City of the Province of *Sintica*, V. 4. P. 467. N. 68.
- SINUessa, a City built by the *Greeks*, but the *Romans* settle a Colony in it, in the Year 453, V. 2. P. 334. N. 82; it stood at the Foot of Mount *Massicus* in *Campania*, and was famous for its medicinal Waters, which are called *Bagni*, V. 3. P. 97. N. 47.
- SINUessa, an ancient City of the *Aurunci*, a People of *Latium*, V. 5. P. 121. N. 7.
- SION, the famous Citadel of *Jerusalem*, V. 5. P. 65; was built by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, to keep the *Jews* in the State of Slavery to which he had reduced them, P. 66. N. 12; *Simon* the Brother of the famous *Judas Maccabæus*, reduced it by Famine in the Year of *Rome* 611, P. 69; but *Josephus* is mistaken, when he says *Simon* razed it, *Ib.* N. 27.
- SIPONTUM, or SIPONTUS, a City of *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 81; concerning which *Livy* seems to contradict himself, *Id. Ib.*; it stood near *Mansfredonia*, in the present *Capatinata*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 131; the *Consul Postumius* repopled it in the Year of *Rome* 567, P. 281. N. 15.



- SIPYLUS.** There were two Mountains of this Name; one in *Peloponnesus*, and the other in *Lybia*, V. 5. P. 397. N. 18.
- SIRES,** a City of which we know nothing more than that it stood in the East of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 467. N. 70.
- SIRIS,** (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called *The Seno*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 79; the *Trojans* built a City at the Mouth of it, and gave it the same Name, *Ib.*; this River formerly watered *Lucania*, P. 440. N. 70; a Battle was fought on the Banks of it, between the *Romans* and *Pyrrhus*, in the Year of *Rome* 473, P. 444, 445.
- SLAVES.** In the Year 252, a Number of *Slaves* mutiny at *Rome*, and are punished with Death, V. 1. P. 237; in 334 the *Slaves* at *Rome* enter into a Plot to set the City on Fire, and seize the *Capitol*, but the *Romans* are informed of it, the *Slaves* punished, and the Informers rewarded, P. 545; the *Consul Manlius* makes a Law at the Head of his Army, in the Year 396, that for every *Slave* that is sold, the twentieth Part of the Price shall be paid into the publick Treasury, V. 2. P. 305; *Slaves* were allowed to be Witnesses in Courts of Justice in certain Cases, P. 187. N. 10; in the Year 441, *Appius Claudius* the *Censor*, makes some *Slaves* Priests of the Temple of *Hercules*, P. 271; in 494, a great Number of them enter into a Conspiracy against the State, P. 560; which is discovered by *Polybius*, P. 561; and the Conspirators punished, *Ib.*; in 536, another Conspiracy among them is discovered and punished, V. 3. P. 112. N. 71; and in 537, after the Battle of *Cannæ*, the *Romans* chose out 8000 of the youngest and handsomest of their *Slaves* to enlarge their Army, P. 134; the War which the *Slaves* in *Sicily* made with the *Romans*, began in the Year 621, V. 5. P. 117; and was ended by the *Consul Rupilius* the same Year, P. 124; in the Year 649 the *Slaves* begin another War with the *Romans* in *Italy*, P. 265; which is suppressed by the *Prætor Lucullus* at *Capua*, P. 266; and afterwards another War with the *Slaves* in *Sicily* is totally ended by *Aquilius*, in 652, P. 290.
- SMYRNA,** is to this Day one of the most considerable Cities in *Ionia*, V. 4. P. 96. N. 40.
- SNOW.** In the Year 292 there fell a kind of *Snow* at *Rome*, which looked like little Bits of chopped Flesh, V. 1. P. 393, 394.
- SOCRATES,** the Grandson of *Prusias* King of *Bitbynia*, dethrones his Brother *Nicomedes*, V. 5. P. 392; and *Mithridates*, under whose Protection he puts himself, has him cruelly murdered, *Ib.*
- SOLDIER.** Every *Roman* was said to be born a *Soldier*, because he came into the World under an Obligation to serve in the Army at 17 Years of Age, if required, V. 1. P. 148.
- SOLDIERY.** (*Roman*) A Dissertation on the different Sorts of Soldiers in the *Roman* Army, their Manner of Discipline and Fighting, and the Changes that happened in the *Roman Legions*, V. 2. P. 458. N. 93. P. 459. N. 94.
- SOLDURI,** (*The*) among the *Spaniards* and *Gauls*, were Persons who devoted themselves entirely to follow the Fortune of some Prince or great Man, and went so far as even to glory in dying with him, V. 6. P. 115. N. 180.
- SOLI,** or **SOLON,** or **SOLÆ,** a Maritime City of *Cilicia*, the Inhabitants of which spoke so corruptly, that from thence came the Terms *Solecifare* and *Solacism*, V. 4. P. 228. N. 63; this City stood on the Banks of the River *Iffus*, V. 5. P. 552. N. 102.
- SOLIS,** a very mean Person in the Service of *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, discovers a Conspiracy against the Life of his Master, V. 3. P. 210.
- SOLISTIMUM TRIPUDIUM.** See *Tripudium*.
- SOLON,** one of the seven Sages of *Greece*, was born in the Year 639 before *Christ*, V. 1. P. 432. N. 86; his Laws were much milder than those of *Draco*, *Ib.*; he made no Provision for punishing Parricide, because a Crime too great for the Laws, which he used to say were like Spiders Webs, which catch Flies, but cannot hold stronger Creatures, *Ib.*
- SOLONIUM,** (*The District of*) was but twelve Miles from *Rome*, V. 2. P. 171. N. 72.
- SONGS.** It was customary among the *Gauls* and *Germans*, for the Soldiers to sing *Military Songs* before they gave Battle, V. 3. P. 62. N. 27.
- SOPATER,** or **SOSIPATER,** one of *Philip* of *Macedon's* Generals, is sent by him with Succours to *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 533. N. 60. P. 565.
- SOPATER.** An Orator in the Senate of *Syracuse*, discovers to the People the Reasons which had obliged the Magistrates to put to Death the *Prætors Andranodorus* and *Themistius*, V. 3. P. 229.
- SOPHENE,** a small Province in *Great Armenia*, V. 5. P. 562. N. 23.
- SOPHONISBA,** the Daughter of *Asdrubal Gisco*, V. 3. P. 497; is married by her Father to *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, *Ib.*; her Accomplishments, *Ib.*; she draws her Husband into a Quarrel with *Masinissa*, which is his Ruin, P. 521; after he is taken Prisoner by *Masinissa*, she as a Suppliant intreats the Clemency of the Conqueror, P. 528; *Masinissa* to keep her out of the Hands of the *Romans*, marries her, *Ib.*; *Scipio* resolves to break that Union, P. 529; the Arrival of the two Husbands in his Camp gives him an Opportunity



- portunity to open his Scheme, *Ib.*; he tells *Masiniſſa* he muſt part with her, P. 530; *Masiniſſa* reſolves to do ſo, P. 531; her Death and Character, *Ib.*
- SORA, (*The Hill of*) now *Mont di Feſchia Solido*, is famous for a Cave under it which always ſupplies the Neighbourhood with great Plenty of Ice, in the hotteſt Summer, V. 2. P. 131. N. 106. It was ſo called from its neighbourhood to
- SORA, a City in the Country of the *Volſci*, V. 2. P. 131; in 438 the *Sorans* maſſacre the Colony which the *Romans* had ſent thither, P. 259; the *Dictator Fabius* beſieges the City, P. 261; a Deſerter from the Place brings the *Romans* into it, *Ib.*; they puniſh the Authors of the Maſſacre of the old Colony, P. 262; and ſend thither a new one, in the Year 450, P. 305.
- SORACTE, (*Mount*) is in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, 26 Miles North of *Rome*, V. 1. P. 92. N. 118.
- SORDIDATI. Perſons under Proſecutions for any Crime were ſo called, becauſe they appeared in a very negligent or bad Dreſs, V. 2. P. 48. N. 109. See *Mourning*.
- SOSIPATER. See *Sopater*.
- SOSIS, one of the Aſſaſſines of young *Hieronymus* King of *Syracufe*, V. 3. P. 225; endeavours to deſtroy the Regal Government in that City, P. 226; carries a Reinforcement of *Syracuſan* Troops to the *Romans* before *Leontium*, P. 235; *Hyppocrates* and *Epicles*, who were in *Hannibal's* Intereſt, make the *Syracuſans* ſuſpect the Fidelity of *Sofis*, P. 236; he therefore retires to the *Romans*, P. 237; *Marcellus* in vain employs him to perſuade the *Syracuſans* to ſurrender up their City to the *Romans*, who beſieged it, P. 256; nevertheless the *Romans* reward *Sofis* with the *Citizenship* of *Rome*, P. 325. N. 41.
- SOSISTRATES, Tyrant of *Syracufe*, in the Year of *Rome* 475, V. 2. P. 474; joins with *Tænion* who had long been his Rival in imploring the Aſſiſtance of *Pyrrhus* againſt the *Carthaginians*, *Ib.*; but afterwards deſerts his Party, and leaves *Syracufe*, P. 479.
- SOTER. (*Demetrius*) See *Demetrius*.
- SOW. It was cuſtomary among the Antients to ſacrifice a Sow to *Jupiter*, at the Ratification of a Treaty, V. 1. P. 82. N. 96. A Sow at *Rome* farrowed 30 Pigs at once, P. 143. N. 19.
- SPAIN, was by the Senate of *Rome* divided into two Provinces in the Year 547, V. 3. P. 455; *Rome* is obliged to maintain a new War in *Spain*, V. 4. P. 552; which is owing to the mercileſs Oppreſſions of the *Roman Prætors*, P. 552; the Progreſs of this War, P. 556, 557, 558; after the *Romans* had entirely conquered this Continent they divided it into two Parts, and called one *Further Spain*, and the other *Hither Spain*, V. 5. P. 19. N. 50.
- SPARTA. See *Lacædemon*.
- SPARTACUS, a *Thracian*, who was in Slavery in *Italy*, breaks off his Chains, and raiſes a Civil War in the Republick, V. 5. P. 509; defeats the *Prætor Claudius*, whom the Senate ſent againſt him with 3000 Men, P. 510; makes a great Progreſs in *Campania*, *Ib.*; and *Lucania*, *Ib.*; defeats *Vatinius*, P. 511; is himſelf defeated by *Cræſſus*, P. 520; but nevertheless ſhews great Courage and Intrepidity, *Ib.*; Diviſions ariſe among his Troops, P. 521; which occasions their ſuffering a conſiderable Loſs, *Ib.*; and is at laſt the Ruin and Death of *Spartacus*, P. 523.
- SPARTARIA, an Appellation given by *Strabo*, to the City of *New Carthage*, which the *Carthaginians* built in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 24. N. 56.
- SPELÆUM, a Place in the Territory of *Pella*, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 502. N. 74.
- SPERCHIA, a City of *Greece*, ſo called from the River *Sperchius*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 24.
- SPERCHIUS, (*The*) a River of *Theſſaly*, V. 3. P. 398. N. 52; which riſes in Mount *Pelius*, waters the Country of the *Dryopes*, and falls into *The Maliac Gulph*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 24.
- SPHÆRISTERIUM, that Part of the ancient *Gymnaſia* where the Youth played at Tennis, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.
- SPHERE. *Archimedes* invented one of Glaſs, which ſhewed the *Periodic* and *Synodic* Motions of the Stars and Planets, V. 3. P. 248. N. 11.
- SPIES, (*The*) which are ſent by *Hannibal* into *Scipio's* Camp, are treated in a very different Manner from what was uſual, V. 3. P. 550; inſtead of putting them to Death, according to Cuſtom, the *Roman* orders one of them to be ſhewn all his Camp, and then ſends him with the reſt to his Maſter *Hannibal*, to tell him what he had ſeen, *Ib.*
- SPINA, a City in *Italy*, founded by the *Pe-laſgi*, V. 2. P. 188. N. 13.
- SPINTHER, the Name of a Comedian well known in *Rome*, and from a Likeneſs to whom *Publius Cornelius Lentulus* had the Surname of *Spintber* given him, V. 6. P. 64. N. 21.
- SPINTHER. (*Publius Cornelius Lentulus*) See *Cornelius*.
- SPOLETUM, an important City in *Umbria*, to which the *Romans* ſend a Colony in the Year 513, V. 2. P. 625.
- SPONSIO. See *Treaty*.
- SPURINUS. (*Quintus Petillius*) See *Petillius*.
- SPURIUS, a *Prænomen*, which ſignified that a Child was born after the Death of his Father, V. 1. P. 234. N. 8.



SPURIUS CARVILIUS. See *Carvilius*.  
 SPURIUS CARVILIUS MAXIMUS. See *Carvilius*.  
 SPURIUS CARVILIUS RUGA. See *Carvilius*.  
 SPURIUS CASSIUS. See *Cassius*.  
 SPURIUS FURIUS. See *Furius*.  
 SPURIUS FURIUS FUSUS. See *Furius*.  
 SPURIUS LARTIUS. See *Lartius*.  
 SPURIUS LUCRETIUS. See *Lucretius*.  
 SPURIUS MÆLIUS. See *Mælius*.  
 SPURIUS MINUCIUS. See *Minucius*.  
 SPURIUS NAUTIUS. See *Nautius*.  
 SPURIUS OPPIUS. See *Oppius*.  
 SPURIUS PAPIRIUS. See *Papirius*.  
 SPURIUS POSTUMIUS. See *Postumius*.  
 SPURIUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS. See *Postumius*.  
 SPURIUS POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS. See *Postumius*.  
 SPURIUS SERVILIUS STRUCTUS. See *Servilius*.  
 SPURIUS TARPEIUS MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS. See *Tarpeius*.  
 SPURIUS THORIUS. See *Thorius*.  
 SPURIUS VETTIUS. See *Vettius*.  
 SPURIUS VETURIUS. See *Veturius*.  
 SPUSIUS VECILIUS, a General of the *Latins*, Native of *Lavinium*, to whom the *Latin* Nation give a Power of making War or Peace with the *Romans*, as he and *Ancus Publicius* shall think fit, V. 1. P. 94.  
 STABIÆ, a City of *Italy*, beyond Mount *Vesuvius* and the River *Sarno*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 121.  
 STADIUM, (*The*) according to *Pliny*, was the Space of 625 *Roman Feet*, V. 1. P. 116, N. 51; that is, 125 Geometrical Paces, V. 3. P. 522. N. 44, 45.  
 STADIUM, (*The*) in the ancient *Gymnasia*, was a semicircular Place, set apart for those who came to be Spectators of the Youth, at their different Exercises, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109.  
 STAFF. (*Augural of Romulus*) See *Augural*.  
 STAIUS, (*Minutius*) a *Samnite* General, is taken Prisoner by the *Romans* in 457, V. 2. P. 333.  
 STALIA, a Name given by *Stephen of Byzantium* to the City of *Genoa*, V. 3. P. 465. N. 26.  
 STANDARD. See *Ensign*.  
 STATIELLATES, (*The*) a People who inhabited a Canton of old *Liguria*, V. 4. P. 7. N. 16; the *Consul Popilius* treats them with the utmost Cruelty and Faithlessness, P. 360, 370; but the Senate punish him for it, P. 370, 371.  
 STATILIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the chief Conspirators with *Catiline* against the Republic, V. 6. P. 3. is appointed by *Catiline* to set Fire to the City of *Rome*, P. 16; is taken, P. 24; convicted, P. 25; condemned, P. 31; and executed, P. 32.  
 STATILIUS, (*Marcus*) a *Roman* Officer, is ordered to go and watch *Hannibal's* Camp, V. 3. P. 119, 120.

STATIRA, the Sister of *Mithridates*, is massacred by his Order, V. 5. P. 517.  
 STATIUS, (*Gellius*) a *Samnite* General, is taken Prisoner by the *Romans* in 448, V. 2. P. 297.  
 STATOR. (*Jupiter*) See *Jupiter*.  
 STATORIUS, a *Roman Centurion*, who is sent on an Embassy to King *Syphax*, V. 3. P. 246; is detained by that Prince, and forms his undisciplined Troops, *Ib*.  
 STELLATES, a Plain in *Italy*, which was separated from the *Falernian Fields* by Mount *Callicula*, V. 2. P. 297. N. 17.  
 STENUS STATILIUS, the General of the Confederate Army of the *Bruttians*, *Samnites*, and *Lucanians*, at the Siege of *Thurium*, V. 2. P. 418; is defeated by *Fabricsius*, and killed in the Battle, P. 419.  
 STEPHANA. See *Prænestæ*.  
 STERTINIUS, (*Lucius*) employs the Money he has brought from *Spain* in adorning some publick Buildings, V. 4. P. 90. N. 18.  
 STILIDUM. See *Cocinthum*.  
 STOBERA, or STUBERA, a City in the Country of the *Deuriopes*, between *Illyrium* and *Macedon Proper*, V. 4. P. 418. N. 67.  
 STOBI, the chief City of *Pelagonia*, a Province of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 25. N. 60. P. 87. N. 5.  
 STOENÆI, (*The*) a People of *Gaul*, whom the Abridger of *Livy* calls *Salini*, *Samoeni*, and *Sarni*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.  
 STOICKS, (*The*) entirely destroyed the Liberty of Man, and supposed him under the irreversible Decrees of Fate, V. 4. P. 472. N. 78; their Doctrine of the Supreme Being, was, as to all the Purposes of Religion, direct Atheism, how much soever they pretended to admit of his Existence in Words, V. 5. P. 138. N. 54.  
 STOLO, (*The Word*) properly signified among the *Latins*, a Sucker of a Tree; and it was assumed as a Surname by one *Licinus*, because he invented the Art of Pruning Vines, V. 2. P. 63. N. 23.  
 STONA, the capital City of the *Euganei*, a People of *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.  
 STORM, a furious one almost entirely destroys a *Roman Fleet* as it is returning from *Africa*, in the Year 498, V. 2. P. 582; and another proves as fatal to them in the Year 501, P. 585.  
 STRABO, the Surname of a Man who was famous for his excellent Sight, V. 2. P. 469. N. 3.  
 STRABO. (*Caius Fannius*) See *Fannius*.  
 STRABO. (*Cneius Pompeius*) See *Pompeius*.  
 STRATAGEM. *Hannibal* makes use of a very remarkable one, to extricate himself out of the Difficulties into which *Fabius* had gradually drawn him, V. 3. P. 99, 100.

STRA-



- STRATIUS, a Physician to *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, shews a zealous Attachment to the Interest of that Prince, V. 4. P. 482.
- STRATONICE, or STRATONICA, a City of *Caria*, V. 4. P. 489. N. 23. There were three Cities of this Name in *Asia Minor*, V. 5. P. 134. N. 49. P. 396. N. 15.
- STRATONICE, one of the Wives of *Mithridates*, whom he most tenderly loved, V. 5. P. 573; delivers up to *Pompey* a Castle which her Husband had committed to her Care, P. 574; and *Mithridates* in revenge for it, cuts in Pieces *Xiphares*, the Son whom he had by her, *Ib.*; a ridiculous ture which happened to her Father, who was a Magician by Profession, P. 573, 574. N. 48.
- STRATOS, a City of *Greece*, near the River *Achelous*, and bordering on *Ætolia*, V. 4. P. 421. N. 82.
- STREET. *Cyprius-Street*, *The Good-Street*, and *The Wicked-Street*, were three Appellations successively given to one and the same Street in *Rome*, V. 1. P. 161. N. 53.
- STRUFERTARI. A Name which *Festus* gives to the Ministers, whose Office was wholly confined to expiating Trees which had been Thunderstruck, V. 3. P. 384. Note, Col. 1.
- STRYMON, (*The*) rises in Mount *Orbelus* in *Macedon*, and falls into the *Ægean Sea*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 59.
- STUINOS, or STOINOS, a City of *Liguria*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 42.
- STYMON, a City of *Theffaly*, whose Situation is now unknown, V. 4. P. 48.
- STYMPHALIA. A Name common to the City of *Peloponnesus*, and a Lake which was famous for the Birds of a monstrous Size, which *Hercules* was said by the Poets to have killed near it, V. 4. P. 75. N. 106; this Fact is transmitted to us on an ancient Medal, P. 75.
- STYMPHALIA, a little District in *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 22.
- STYMPHALUS, or SYMPHALUS. A Name common to a Lake, Mountain, and City in *Arcadia*, V. 4. P. 540. N. 6.
- SUBJELLIUM. The Seat from which *The Tribunes of the People* pronounced their Decrees, V. 1. P. 436. N. 8.
- SUBLICIUS, (*The Bridge*) which *Æneas Marcius* built over the *Tyber*, V. 1. P. 102. N. 14; was so called from the Word *Licio*, which signified To join, *Ib.* N. 15; First the *Pontifices*, and afterwards the *Quæstors*, had the Care of it, P. 102; it was the first Bridge that was built over the *Tyber*, or perhaps in *Italy*, *Ib.*
- SUBURA, a Village in a Valley in *Rome*, from which *The Suburan Tribe* had its Name, V. 1. P. 141. N. 14.
- SUBURAN TRIBE. (*The*) See *Tatiensis*.
- SUCRO, (*The*) now the *Xucar*, a River in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 446. N. 27.
- SUESSA ARUNCA, or AURUNCA, a City in the Country of the *Arunci* in *Italy*, above *Theano*, V. 2. P. 184. N. 5; its Name is conveyed to Posterity on Medals, *Ib.*; in the Year 411 the *Romans* sent a Colony thither, P. 266. N. 48.
- SUESSA POMETIA, a City of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 169; called *Pometia*, to distinguish it from *Suessa Arunca*, *Ib.* N. 65; the latter was beyond the River *Liris*; the former between *Cora* and *Velitræ*, and was one of the most powerful Cities of the *Volsci*, *Id.* *Ib.*; its Inhabitants in the Year 226, committed Ravages in the Territory of the *Latins*, which led *Tarquin the Proud* to march against them, P. 169; he attacks *Pometia*, and takes it by Storm, *Ib.*; and his Soldiers plunder it, *Ib.*; a tenth Part of the Booty is applied to finishing the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; *Livy* and *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, differ in several Points, in their Relations of the taking of this City, *Ib.* N. 66; in the Year 258 this Capital of the *Volsci* was again taken and plundered, by the Consul *Servilius's* Army, P. 267.
- SUESSETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, whose Situation is not certainly known, V. 3. P. 287. N. 26; but they are probably thought to have inhabited the Western Part of the Territory of *Guipuscoa*, V. 4. P. 112. N. 85.
- SUESSULA, a City of *Campania*, near the River *Clanis*, V. 2. P. 144. N. 16; is besieged by the *Samnites*, in the Year of *Rome* 410, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* who come to its Assistance rout the *Samnites*, *Ib.*; there are some Remains of this ancient City still to be seen in *Campania*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 91.
- SUESTASIUM, a City of *Spain* mentioned by *Ptolomy*, which some place near *Sanguessa* in *Navarre*, V. 3. P. 287. N. 26.
- SUEVI, (*The*) an ancient People who inhabited that Part of *Germany* which is now *The Dutchy of Mecklemburg*, *The Marquisate of Brandenburg*, *Turingin*, and a Part of *Upper Saxony*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 104; threaten to make Incursions into *Gaul*, and puts *Cæsar* at Defiance, P. 120; he therefore attacks and defeats them, P. 121.
- SUFFETES, a Title given to the chief Magistrate at *Gades*, and taken, according to the Etymologists, from the *Hebrew Word Shophet*, which signifies a Judge, V. 3. P. 454. N. 32.
- SUFFRAGES. The *Romans* for 614 Years from the Foundation of *Rome*, gave their Suffrages in their *Comitia, viva voce*; when they were for the Affirmative, their Answer to the Consul who put the Question, was *Uti Rogas*; when for the Negative, *Antiquo*, V. 1. P. 148. N. 32; from the Publication of *The Sabinian Law* in 614, they voted by little Tablets or Tickets, which pretty much answered to our *Ballotting*,



*latting*, V. 5. P. 52. N. 106; and this Manner of Voting by Ballot afterwards proved very prejudicial to the Republick, P. 230. N. 48.

SUISMONT, now *Monte Penese*, a Mountain in the East of *Liguria*, near the River *Lavagna*, V. 4. P. 257. N. 129.

SULCA, (*Caius Bæbius*) See *Bæbius*.

SULCI, The Name of a City and Promontory in *Sardinia*, near which old *Hannibal* was crucified by the Seamen in his Fleet, V. 2. P. 565. N. 78.

SULGA, (*The*) a River in *Gaul*, now called *The Sorgue*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 19.

SULPICIA, a Roman Woman who poisoned her Husband, suffers Death for it in 603, V. 4. P. 576. N. 81.

SULPICIA, a Roman Lady, who was adjudged to be the most virtuous Woman in *Rome*, V. 5. P. 192.

SULPICIUS, the *Maximus Curio*, in the Year 290, dies of the Plague, V. 1. P. 390.

SULPICIUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 363, V. 2. P. 13.

SULPICIUS, (*Quintus*) is deprived of his Priesthood of *Flamen*, because the Tuft of his Cap fell off from his Head to the Ground, during a Sacrifice, V. 3. P. 34. N. 75.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 263, V. 1. P. 310.

SULPICIUS CAMERIUS, (*Servius*) *Consul* in 253, V. 1. P. 238; happily puts a Stop to the Conspiracy formed in *Rome* in favour of the *Tarquins*, and puts the chief Conspirators to Death, P. 240.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Servius*) *Consul* in 292, V. 1. P. 393; was thought to have been the Son of that *Servius Sulpicius Camerinus* who was *Consul* in the Year 254, *Ib.* N. 23; this *Servius Sulpicius* is sent to *Athens*, to make a Collection of the *Grecian Laws*, P. 431; and made *Decemvir* in the Year 301, P. 469.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Servius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 360, V. 1. P. 591.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, (*Servius*) *Military Tribune* in 362, V. 2. P. 10. N. 50; marches against the *Salpinates*, and lays their Country waste, P. 10; is made *Consul* in 408, P. 129.

SULPICIUS CAMERINUS CORNUTUS, (*Quintus*), is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in the Year 351, V. 1. P. 569; and a second Time in the Year 355, P. 575.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Servius*) a *Legionary Tribune* in the Year 586, V. 4. P. 504; out of Jealousy opposes the *Triumph* decreed for the famous *Emilius Paulus*, the Conqueror of *Perfes*, *Ib.*; makes War in *Lusitania* as *Prætor*, P. 572; is there defeated through his own Fault, *Ib.*; revenges himself on the Enemy, and gluts his Avarice and Cruelty, P. 573; the *Scribonian Law* is passed at *Rome* on his Account, P. 601. N. 10; he is made *Consul* in the Year 609, V. 5. P. 15; and

is by *Cicero* ranked among the Orators of his Time, *Ib.* N. 36; but is excluded from the Command of the Troops in *Spain*, on account of his Avarice, P. 16.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Caius*) *Pontifex Maximus* in the Year 643, V. 5. P. 214. N. 23; is banished for having been corrupted by *Jugurtha's* Bribes, *Ib.*

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Caius*) is made *Pontifex* in the Year 553, V. 3. P. 363. N. 142.

SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Publius*) surnamed *Maximus*, is promoted to the *Consulate* for the Year 542, without passing through the inferior Offices, V. 3. P. 294. N. 31; harasses *Hannibal* in his March, as he is returning to *Italy*, P. 307; is sent into *Greece* against *Philip of Macedon*, P. 326; has Orders to disband his Army, P. 330. N. 49; receives fresh Orders to watch *Philip*, P. 357; writes the Senate an Account of the State of Affairs in *Greece*, P. 396; arrives at *Naupactus* with a Fleet, to oppose the Designs of *Philip*, P. 402; lays waste the Country between *Sicyon* and *Corinth*, *Ib.*; puts *Philip* to flight near the City of *Elis*, P. 403; takes up his Winter Quarters in the Island of *Ægina*, P. 405. N. 85; guards the Coasts of *Greece*, P. 407; and keeps *Philip of Macedon* in Awe, P. 421; besieges *Orcos* by Sea, P. 423; and takes it, by the Treachery of the Governor, P. 424; carries his Fleet to *Chalcis*, *Ib.*; is forced to leave that Place, P. 425; and takes up his Winter Quarters again in the Island of *Ægina*, P. 426; is recalled from his *Pro-Consulship*, P. 458; and made *Dictator* in 550, P. 543; is promoted to the *Consulate* a second Time, in 553, V. 4. P. 3; and the Command in *Macedon* falls to him by Lot, P. 4; the Petition he offers to the People, that they would ratify the Decree of the Senate against *Philip*, is at first rejected, *Ib.*; he therefore makes a Speech to the People on that Subject, *Ib.*; and at last obtains their Consent to the War in *Macedon*, P. 5; Liberty is given him to chose as many Volunteers as he pleases out of the Troops which *Scipio* had brought from *Africa*, *Ib.*; he, under various Pretences postpones his leaving *Rome*, and has a Quarrel with the *Pontifex Licinius*, P. 7; but at last sets out, and comes to *Macedon*, P. 9; where he undertakes nothing considerable, P. 16; he is continued in the Command of the Army, after the Expiration of his *Consulship*, P. 22; takes several Cities there, P. 28; gains two slight Advantages over *Philip's* Army, P. 29; and in a Battle, which by his own Fault succeeds ill at first, he at last wholly defeats the King's Army, and puts it to flight, P. 31; is deceived by a false Deputation which *Philip* sends him, and by that Means suffers the King to decamp and march away, *Ib.*

decamps



- decamps himself, P. 31; penetrates into *Gordæa*, after beating the *Macedonians* who opposed it, P. 32; ravages several Provinces in *Macedon*, P. 31; is appointed Coadjutor to *Flaminius*, in putting the last Hand to the Peace with *Philip*, P. 92.
- SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Publius*) is a Competitor to *Cicero* for the *Consulship*, for the Year 690, V. 6. P. 5; but does not succeed, P. 6.
- SULPICIUS GALBA, (*Servius*) Consul in the Year 645, V. 5. P. 222; subdues the *Peligni*, who had revolted from the Romans in *The War with the Allies*, P. 344; comes to the Relief of *Cneius Pompeius*, whom the Enemy besieged in his Camp, *Ib.*; and, to the great Joy of the People of *Rome*, gains a second Victory over the Rebels, *Ib.*
- SULPICIUS GALLUS, (*Caius*) Consul in the Year 510, V. 2. P. 614; in vain endeavours to drive *Hamilcar* out of his City of *Erix* in *Sicily*, *Ib.*
- SULPICIUS GALLUS, (*Caius*) Prætor of *Rome* in 584, V. 4. P. 410; is empowered, together with his Collegue *Claudius*, to raise Troops instead of the *Consuls*, who had been negligent of their Duty in this Particular, P. 411; serves the next Year under *Paulus Æmilius* in *Macedon*, in Quality only of *Legionary Tribune*, P. 441; foretels to the Army an Eclipse of the Moon, P. 457; which gains him great Credit among the Soldiers, *Ib.* N. 49; is made Consul in 587, P. 514; and after some Expeditions of little Consequence in *Liguria*, is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*
- SULPICIUS LONGUS, (*Caius*) Consul the first Time in the Year 416, V. 2. P. 183; a second Time in 430, P. 227; and a third Time in 439, P. 261; seized *Sora* in 439, P. 261; entered *Campania*, P. 263; there gained a compleat Victory over the *Samnites*, which procured him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 264; and he was made *Dictator* in 441, P. 269.
- SULPICIUS PATERCULUS, (*Caius*) Consul in the Year 495, V. 2. P. 563; compleats the Conquests of *Sardinia* and *Corfica*, P. 565; gains a Victory over the *Carthaginians* at Sea, *Ib.*; and is rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 566.
- SULPICIUS PERIUS, (*Caius*) is made Consul a first Time in 389, V. 2. P. 82; and a second Time in 392, P. 93; some Editions of *Livy* give him the *Prænomen* of *Lucius*, by Mistake, *Ib.* N. 31; in 395, he is created *Dictator*, and makes *Marcus Valerius* his General of Horse, P. 99; the Army he leads against the *Boii*, press him to give Battle, P. 100; and he at last complies with their Desires, P. 101; makes use of several Stratagems to deceive the Enemy, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory, P. 102; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; consecrates the Spoils he has taken to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; is made Consul a third Time in 398, P. 107; a fourth Time in 400, P. 109; a fifth Time in 402, P. 113.
- SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, (*Quintus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 319, V. 1. P. 526.
- SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in 372, V. 2. P. 51; a second Time in 377, P. 60. N. 18; a third Time in 382, P. 65; and a fourth Time in 384, P. 67.
- SULPICIUS RUFUS, (*Publius*) Tribune of the People in 665, V. 5. P. 360; opposes *Julius Cæsar's* promotion to the *Consulship*, *Ib.* N. 4; in conjunction with *Marius*, prevents *Sylla's* having a Commission to make War with *Mithridates*, *Ib.*; assumes a Despotick Power in *Rome*, P. 362; supports it by great Acts of Violence, P. 363; forces the People to give *Marius* the Command in the War with *Mithridates*, which belonged to *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who comes with an Army to revenge the Affront offered to the *Consular* Authority in his Person, P. 364; makes himself Master of *Rome*, P. 366; proscribes *Sulpicius*, P. 367; who in his Flight is betrayed and killed by one of his Slaves, *Ib.*
- SULPICIUS RUFUS, (*Servius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 366, V. 2. P. 35; has the Government of the Republick in conjunction with two of his Collegues in an *Interregnum*, P. 36; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time in 370, P. 47; and a third in 371, P. 50.
- SULPICIUS RUFUS, (*Servius*) stands in vain for the *Consulship*, in the Year 690, V. 6. P. 13; but obtains it for the Year 702, P. 167.
- SULPICIUS SAVERRIO, (*Publius*) Consul in the Year 449, V. 2. P. 298; compleats the Reduction of the *Æqui*, by seizing all the Cities that belonged to them, P. 299; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; made *Censor* in 454, P. 320; and governs the State in an *Interregnum*, *Ib.*
- SULPICIUS SAVERRIO, (*Publius*) Consul in the Year 474, V. 2. P. 457; fights the famous Battle of *Asculum* with *Pyrrhus*, P. 458; and after a very sharp Contest, at last defeats him, P. 460.
- SUMBULA, or SAMBULA, a Name given by the *Persians* to the highest Star in the Constellation called *Virgo*, V. 5. P. 461. N. 19.
- SUMMANUS, a Name sometimes given to *Pluto*, V. 3. P. 384. Note, Col. 1.
- SUN DIAL, The first that was seen in *Rome* was brought thither in 460, V. 2. P. 367; but some Authors contend, that it was not brought thither till some Years after, *Ib.* N. 35; it was set up near *The Rostra* in *The Forum*, and being made for the Latitude of *Catana*, from whence it was



- was brought by *Valerius*, it went wrong at *Rome*, P. 545. N. 45.
- SUNIUM, a Promontory which runs out into the *Ægean* Sea, over-against the Island of *Helena*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 153.
- SUOVETAURILIA, the Sacrifice offered at the *Roman Lustrum*; so called because it consisted of a *Bull*, a *Pig*, and a *Ram*, V. 1. P. 149. N. 34.
- SUPERINTENDANT OF PROVISIONS, (*The*) an extraordinary Officer, created at *Rome* in the Time of a Famine, in the Year 313, V. 1. P. 517.
- SUPERBUS, (*Tarquinius*) See *Tarquin*.
- SUPPLICANTS, anciently appeared before those whose Clemency they implored, carrying in their Hands Olive Branches, bound with Fillets, V. 3. P. 258. N. 32.
- SUPPLICATIONS, A Name given to some Religious Ceremonies often practised by the *Romans*, in Times of publick Calamities, V. 1. P. 366; a Part of these Ceremonies was the offering up Publick Prayers, which was done by Order of the Senate, V. 2. P. 333. N. 81; But these Ceremonies were not confined to Times of Distress, but were likewise often performed by way of Thanksgiving for great Victories, *Ib.* See *Processions*.
- SURA, (*Bruttius*). See *Bruttius*.
- SURA, (*Publius Cornelius Lentulus*). See *Cornelius*.
- SURENA, a General of the *Parthians*, in the Year of *Rome* 700, V. 6. P. 139; his Character, P. 141. N. 43; he routs *Crassus's* Army at the Battle of *Carrhæ*, in which both the General and his Son are killed, P. 142, 145; entertains his Soldiers with a mock *Triumph* of a false *Crassus* at *Seleucia*, on purpose to insult the *Romans*, and inveighs bitterly against them for their Lewdness and Debauchery, in the Presence of the Senate of *Seleucia*, P. 145. N. 57; *Orodes* his Sovereign puts him to Death out of Jealousy, P. 166.
- SURNAME, Not one of the Kings of *Rome*, except the last, had any Surname given him, in his Life-Time, V. 1. P. 108. N. 26.
- SURRENTUM, or SURENTUM, a City on the Sea-Coast of *Campania*, near *The Promontory of Mercury*, V. 3. P. 139. N. 62.
- SUSA, a City in *Africa* which is still in being, and is thought to be the same that *Ptolomy* calls *Siagul*, V. 3. P. 545. N. 97.
- SUTHUL, a City of *Numidia*, whose Situation is not certainly known, V. 5. P. 215. N. 28.
- SUTRI, an ancient City of *Hetruria*, V. 2. P. 33. N. 89; is taken by the *Hetrurians* from the *Romans*, and retaken the same Day by *Camillus*, *Ib.*; is besieged again by the *Hetrurians*, P. 39; and delivered again by *Camillus*, who makes a great Slaughter of the Besiegers, P. 40; is besieged again by the *Hetrurians* in the Year 442, P. 274; and is delivered by the *Consul Æmilius*, P. 275.
- SWORDS, The *Swords* used by the ancient *Romans*, were long, and made of ill tempered Metal, till in the Year 392, *Manlius* armed his Troops with *Swords* made after the *Spanish* Fashion, that is, short and well pointed, so as to be fit both for cutting and stabbing, V. 2. P. 95. N. 34; the *Swords* used by the ancient *Gauls* were made of such bad Metal, that they were immediately bent and blunted, P. 75. N. 43.
- SYBERIS, a Name formerly given to the City of *Thurium*, V. 2. P. 307; there was also a River of this Name, in *Italy*, *Ib.* See *Thurium*.
- SYCURIUM, a City of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 24.
- SYEDRA, a City of *Isauria*, V. 6. P. 229. N. 137.
- SYLLA, (*Publius* and *Servius*) two Brothers, and thought to have been the *Dictator's* Nephews, engage in *Catiline's* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 3. N. 4; and *Servius* is put to Death by a Decree of the Senate, P. 40.
- SYLLA, (*Lucius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- SYLLA, (*Publius Cornelius*). See *Cornelius*.
- SYLLA, (*Publius Cornelius Rufinus*). See *Cornelius*.
- SYLVANUS, (*Marcus Plautius*). See *Plautius*.
- SYLVIVS, the Son of *Æneas* and *Lavinia*, V. 1. P. 11; enters into possession of *Lavinium*, which he inherited from his Mother, P. 12, 13; is by a solemn Determination of the People, declared Sovereign of *Alba*, P. 13; and both reigns and dies there in Peace, *Ib.*
- SYNCERION, See *Siglioria*.
- SYNNADA, one of the chief Cities in *Great Phrygia*, V. 4. P. 503. N. 76.
- SYPHEUM, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 74.
- SYPHAX, King of the *Massæsylians* in *Africa*, quarrels with the *Carthaginians*, and resolves to make War with them, V. 3. P. 246; the *Romans* send to him three Ambassadors, and he detains two of them with him, to teach his Troops Discipline, *Ib.*; in 540 he is defeated in two pitched Battles by young *Masinissa*, *Ib.*; in 553 the *Romans* send another Embassy to him, P. 356; in 547, both *Asdrubal* and *Scipio* come to his Court, one to persuade him to a Treaty with the *Romans*, the other with the *Carthaginians*, P. 441; and he makes a secret Treaty with *Scipio*, *Ib.*; in 548 the Republick of *Carthage* send an Embassy to him, P. 468; and *Asdrubal*, to draw him off from the *Romans*, gives him his Daughter *Sophonisba* in Marriage, P. 497; *Syphax*, in Consequence of this Marriage, breaks the Engagements he had entered



entered into with *Scipio*, P. 497; drives *Masiniſſa* out of his Kingdom, P. 507; reſtores it to him again, P. 509; becomes an irreconcilable Enemy to the *Romans*, P. 512; but conceals it for ſome Time, P. 513; endeavours to deſtroy *Masiniſſa*, P. 514; *Scipio* ſends a Deputation to *Syphax*, to endeavour to recover him, P. 517. N. 31; and at the ſame Time, orders the Ambaſſadors to bring him an exact Account of the Situation of his Camp, *Ib.*; attacks it, and deſtroys it with Fire and Sword, P. 519; *Syphax* is almoſt the only Perſon who eſcapes the Slaughter, P. 520; he takes Refuge in a Place near *Carthage*, P. 521. N. 38; and purſues Meaſures that prove fatal to him, *Ib.*; he is again defeated by *Scipio*, P. 523; who reſolves in a Council of War, that *Lælius* and *Masiniſſa* ſhall purſue him, *Ib.*; *Syphax* raiſes another great Army in his Dominions, and comes to meet them, P. 526; is made Priſoner by *Masiniſſa*, P. 527; ſent to *Scipio*, P. 528; is received with Pity in the *Roman* Camp, P. 529; the Death of his Wife *Sophoniſba*, P. 531; *Syphax* is brought to *Rome* with his Son *Vermina*, *Ib.*; but ſome queſtion whether he was made Priſoner by *Masiniſſa*, or not, P. 527. N. 53.

SYRILUS, There were two Mountains of this Name, one in *Peloponneſus*, and the other in *Lydia*, V. 4. P. 216. N. 43.

SYRILUS, a City of *Lydia*, which was ſwallowed up in an Earthquake, V. 4. P. 216. N. 43.

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- TANAQUIL**, the Wife of *Tarquin the Elder*, V. 1. P. 107; takes Care of the Education of *Servius Tullius*, P. 134; conceals the Death of her Husband, in order to make way for *Servius* to ascend the Throne, P. 132; hinders *Servius* from quitting the Throne, after she had raised him to it, P. 139; her Death, *Ib.*; her Distaff was hung up in the Temple of *Hercules*, P. 140.
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- TAPPULUS**, (*Lucius Villius*). See *Villius*.
- TAPPULUS**, (*Publius Villius*). See *Villius*.
- TARANTINI**, Horsemen among the Ancients, who beside the Horses they rode, led every Man another, to be ready in case they wanted it, V. 4. P. 218. N. 50.
- TARAS**, or **TARENTUS**, the Founder of the City of *Tarentum*, V. 2. P. 411; was greatly revered in the Country, P. 410. N. 6; a Medal, on which he is represented sitting on a Dolphin, P. 411.
- TARCONIA**, or **TARCONIUM**, See *Tarquinia*.
- TARENTINI**, (*The*) or People of *Tarentum* in Italy, expect Succours from *Alexander*, but instead of that, he only takes that Opportunity to make a Descent on *Pæstum*, V. 2. P. 194; they draw off the *Lucani* from the Romans, P. 212; negotiate a Cessation of Arms between the Romans and *Samnites*, P. 251; but *Papirius* only treats them with Contempt for their Insolence, P. 252. See *Tarentum*.
- TARENTUM**, the capital City of old *Messapia*, which is now a Part of the *Terra di Otranto* in Italy, was called by the Greeks *Τάρις*, and by some Authors *Satyrion*, V. 2. P. 155. N. 30; it was founded, according to *Servius*, by *Taras* the Son of *Neptune*, and was famous for its Riches, Situation, and publick Monuments, particularly a famous *Colossus*, *Ib.*; its Inhabitants, in the Year of *Rome* 413, call *Alexander*, the Uncle of *Alexander the Great*, to their Assistance, P. 155; the *Tarentines* in the Year of *Rome* 427, debauch the *Lucani* from the Romans, P. 212; and pretend to negotiate a Cessation of Arms between the Romans and *Lucani*, but are treated with Contempt by the former, P. 251; *Tarentum* stood in what was called *Great Greece*, in Italy, and its Inhabitants were thought to have been a Colony of *Spar-*



*Spartiates*, P. 410; its *Colossus of Hercules*, was one of its most famous Monuments, P. 411. N. 7; a Medal, on which its Riches and the Fruitfulness of its Territory are symbolically represented, *Ib.*; the *Games of the Circus* and *Theatre*, were the chief Employments of its Inhabitants, P. 412; who in the Year of *Rome* 470, stir up several Nations against the *Romans*, P. 414; and their Perfidiousness is discovered by an Accident, P. 419; the *Romans* demand Satisfaction for their late Hostilities against them, P. 421; they insult the *Roman* Ambassador, *Ib.*; engage *Pyrrhus* to make War with the *Romans*, P. 423; take *Thuriam*, or *Thurium*, from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; resolve to enter into no Treaty with *Rome*, P. 424; the *Romans* lay their Territory waste, and beat an Army which the *Tarentines* had sent against them, P. 425; the *Tarentines* repent of having brought *Pyrrhus* among them, *Ib.*; who sends two of his Generals to take Possession of their City, P. 427; and when he comes himself thither, he undertakes to reform the Inhabitants, P. 433; leaves them and goes into *Sicily*, P. 468; returns to *Tarentum*, P. 481; and after the Battle of *Beneventum*, abandons the *Tarentines* forever, P. 485; after his Departure, they rise up in Arms against *Milo* and the *Epirot* Garrison, and force them to take Refuge in the Citadel, P. 488; in the Year 481, the *Romans* make themselves Masters both of the City and Citadel, P. 494; dismantle the City, and make it tributary to *Rome*, P. 495; in the Year of *Rome* 539, the *Tarentines* send Deputies to *Hannibal*, to invite him to come and take Possession of their City, P. 220; which he attempts to do, but in vain, P. 221, 222; in 541, the *Romans* put a strong Garrison in the City, and demand Hostages, to secure the Fidelity of the People, P. 272; these Hostages are brought to *Rome*, and put to Death there, for endeavouring to make their escape from thence, P. 273; in order to revenge this Cruelty, the *Tarentines* take effectual Measures for delivering up their City to *Hannibal*, *Ib.*; and do so, P. 275; the *Romans* there are all massacred, except those who retire with the Governour into the Citadel, *Ib.*; which *Hannibal* besieges, *Ib.*; but the *Romans* throw Provisions into it, P. 280; in 544 the *Romans* prepare for laying Siege to *Tarentum*, P. 363; and *Fabius* gets possession of it by the Help of a *Tarentine*, with whose Sister the Governour had an Intrigue, P. 368, 369.

TARPEIA, a *Vestal*, See *Gegania*.

TARPEIA, the Daughter of a *Roman* Lord, who was Governour of the *Capitol* under *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 37, opens a Postern to the *Sabines*, and by that means enables them to take the *Capitol* from the *Romans*, P. 38, 39.

TARPEIUS, (*The Hill*) before called *Mons Saturnius*, was called *Mons Tarpeius*, from the Adventure of the famous *Tarpeia*, V. 1. P. 30. N. 106; *Romulus* built a Citadel upon it, P. 37; and made *Tarpeius*, a *Roman* Lord, Governour of it, *Ib.* See *Capitol*.

TARPEIUS MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS, (*Spurius*) is first made *Consul* in the Year 299, V. 1. P. 429. N. 77; and afterwards *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 304, P. 498.

TARQUIN THE ELDER, was the Son of a Merchant at *Corinth*, V. 1. P. 107; was first named *Lucumo*, *Ib.*; marries *Tanquil*, and at her Persuasion, goes with her from *Hetruria* to *Rome*, *Ib.*; it was fabulously said, that in his Way thither, an Eagle first took his Hat off, and carried it high in the Air, and then returned it on his Head again, P. 108; he takes the *Prænomen* of *Lucius*, *Ib.*; and that of *Tarquin* from the City of *Tarquiniæ*, where he had been brought up, *Ib.*; had not the Surname of *Priscus* till after his Death, *Ib.* N. 26; deposits his great Riches in the publick Treasury at *Rome*, *Ib.*; distinguished himself in the War under *Ancus*, P. 101; was by that Prince made a *Patrician* and a *Senator*, P. 105; and is made Guardian to his two Sons, P. 107; drives his eldest Pupil from *Rome*, P. 109; demands of the People the Crown for himself, *Ib.*; obtains it, *Ib.*; creates 100 new *Senators*, *Ib.* N. 27; takes the City of *Apollæ* by assault, destroys it, and sells the People for Slaves, P. 110; obliges *Crustumium* to beg pardon, and sends a *Roman* Colony thither, *Ib.*; displays his Clemency at *Nomentum*, P. 111; *Collatia* surrenders to him at Discretion, and he subjects it forever to the *Romans*, *Ib.*; plunders *Corniculum* and reduces it to Ashes, *Ib.*; defeats the *Latins* near *Fidenæ*, P. 112; several other Cities surrender to him, *Ib.*; he fights, and gains two Battles with the *Latins*, P. 113, 114; a Description of the last, *Ib.*; the *Latins* capitulate with him, P. 114; he is honoured with a *Triumph* at *Rome*, *Ib.*; builds a *Circus*, P. 115, in imitation of those in *Greece*, P. 114. N. 39; maintains a War with the *Hetrurians*, P. 117; gains a Victory over them near *Veii*, P. 118; another near *Cære*, *Ib.*; a third near *Fidenæ*, which puts him in possession of that City, *Ib.*; and a fourth near the little City of *Eretum*, P. 119; makes Peace with those People, P. 120; who make him rich Presents, *Ib.*; and by the Authority of the Senate, he triumphs with greater Magnificence than had yet been seen, *Ib.*; he finishes the Walls of *Rome*, P. 121; makes very large Common Sewers there, *Ib.*; which last was a Work of great Labour and Expence, *Ib.* N. 60; adorns the *Forum Romanum*, P. 122; makes War



War with the *Sabines*, P. 123; proposes adding new Bodies of Knights to those established before his Time, *Ib.*; is opposed in it by the *Augurs*, *Ib.*; is content with increasing the Number of Men, without adding any new *Corps*, P. 125; marches his Army against the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; burns the Bridge of Boats which they had laid over the *Tyber*, *Ib.*; attacks their Camp, and the Camp of the *Hetrurians*, their Allies, at the same Time, and routs them both, P. 126; consecrates the Spoils of the Vanquished to *Vulcan*, *Ib.*; grants the *Sabines* a Truce, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over them, by means of a Stratagem of his own Invention, *Ib.*; but suffers the Enemy's Army to escape, *Ib.*; defeats them again, P. 127; grants them the Peace they desire, P. 128; *Triumphs* a third Time, *Ib.*; Remarks on his three *Triumphs*, *Ib.* N. 70. P. 114. N. 38; his Son also *Triumphs* by his Side, P. 128. N. 71; he begins the Temple he had made a Vow to erect to *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, in the last Battle with the *Sabines*, P. 128; the Method he took to remove the Altars which stood in his way, on the Place where he built this Temple, P. 128, 129; he marries his two Daughters, P. 130; is falsely accused of having killed *Navius* the *Augur*, *Ib.*; pardons the chief Authors of the Calumny, P. 131; causes an incestuous *Vestal* to be buried alive, *Ib.*; adds two new *Vestals* to the old ones, *Ib.*; is assassinated, P. 132; his Death is concealed, *Ib.*; and after some Time declared to the People, P. 133; his Obsequies, *Ib.*; the Place of his Burial is unknown, *Ib.* N. 80; he reigned only 37 Years, P. 123. N. 79.

TARQUIN THE PROUD, was the Grandson of the former, V. I. P. 129. N. 77; was surnamed *The Proud*, because both haughty and inhuman, P. 162; is put under the Government or Guardianship of *Servius*, P. 136; marries *Tullia*, the eldest Daughter of *Servius*, P. 145; begins to envy his Father-in-Law the Throne, P. 155; has his Wife assassinated, P. 156; and probably the Children he had had by her, P. 156. N. 49; enters into a Plot to deprive *Servius* of the Crown, P. 157; marries *Tullia*, his former Wife's Sister, P. 156; claims the Throne of *Servius* as his Right, P. 157; obliges that Prince to defend his Title before the Senate and People, *Ib.*; and *Tarquin's* Pretensions are rejected, P. 158; nevertheless, at the Instigation of his Wife, he enters into a new Conspiracy against the King, P. 159; appears at *Rome* in a Royal Habit, and in a full Senate seats himself on the Throne of *Servius*, P. 160; throws that Prince down from the Steps of the Hall in which that Senate sate,

*Ib.*; and has him murdered, *Ib.*; appoints himself a Guard, which watch Day and Night before his Palace, P. 162; becomes formidable to all the *Romans*, P. 163; has *Junius Brutus* the Father, and one of his Sons, unjustly put to Death, *Ib.*; forces the most distinguished Senators to go into voluntary Banishment, *Ib.*; exercises the same Tyranny over the *Plebeians*, *Ib.*; marries his only Daughter to *Octavius Mamilius*, the most considerable Man among the *Latins*, P. 164; invites the *Latins* to an Interview, at which he does not appear himself the first Day, *Ib.*; one of the *Latin* Chiefs inveighs against him, P. 165; *Tarquin* therefore causes his Fidelity to be suspected, charges him with a forged Crime, and gets him condemned and executed for it by his own Countrymen, P. 166, 167; a new Alliance is made with the *Latins*, and the Conditions of it written upon Pillars, P. 167; *Tarquin* likewise enters into an Alliance with the *Hernici*, *Gertrani*, and *Antiates*, *Ib.*; erects a Temple to *Jupiter Latinus*, in which are to be held the Assemblies instituted by his Predecessor, *Ib.*; resolves to make War with the *Volsci*, P. 168; to this end raises an Army consisting partly of *Romans*, and partly of Foreigners, *Ib.*; besieges, takes by Assault, and plunders the City of *Suessa Pometia*, P. 169; appropriates the tenth Part of the Booty to the Finishing of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Ib.*; marches his Army against the *Latins*, who had ravaged the Territory of *Rome*, P. 170; falls on a Part of their Troops, makes a dreadful Slaughter of them, takes their Camp and plunders it, P. 171; marches up to the other Body of their Troops, strikes Terror into them, they surrender at Discretion, and he makes the whole Nation tributary to him, *Ib.*; the two *Triumphs* which he decreed himself at *Rome*, are to be placed about this Time, *Ib.* N. 70; he forces those *Romans* whom he had not carried with him on his two last Expeditions, to work on the *Common-Sewers* of the City and the *Circus*, and finish them, *Ib.* N. 71; fortifies *Rome* on the Side of *Gabii*, whither many of the malecontent *Patricians* had retired, P. 172; that Fortification consisted of a large Castle which commanded the Country, and was surrounded by a strong Wall, with Towers in the Angles of it, and a wide and deep Ditch, *Ib.*; *Tarquin* maintains a War with the *Gabians* for seven Years, *Ib.* N. 74; which produces a great Famine in *Rome*, and in consequence of that, great Murmurs among the People, P. 172; *Tarquin* avoids the Sedition with which he is threaten'd, by an Expedient with which his Son *Sextus Tarquinius* furnishes him, P. 173; by his Means



Means enters into *Gabii*, P. 175; makes a Treaty with the Inhabitants, *Ib.*; settles his Son *Sextus* King or Governor there, P. 176; sends his two other Sons to found Colonies, *Ib.*; buys the *Sibylline* Books, P. 177; appoints two Persons of Distinction to be the Guardians of them, *Ib.*; begins to build the famous Temple on the *Capitol*, P. 178; but does not finish it, P. 179, 180; sends in the Time of a Plague to consult the Oracle at *Delphi*, P. 181; the Manner, and other Particulars of that Consultation, P. 181, 182; in 243 *Tarquin* besieges *Ardea*, P. 182; is proscribed, and all his Family, by a Decree of the Senate, P. 187; and forced to flee for Refuge to *Cære* with his two Sons, *Titus* and *Arunx*, P. 189; after a Reign of 25 Years, *Ib.* N. 110; after his Banishment from *Rome*, he prevails on the *Tarquinienfes* to send a Deputation to the *Roman* Senate in his Favour, P. 193; which is not attended with any Success, *Ib.*; *Tarquin* therefore prevails on the same People to send a second Embassy thither, P. 194; employs the Ambassadors to make a Party for him among the young Noblemen at *Rome*, P. 195; but their Conspiracy ends only in the Execution of those who had conspired to bring him back to *Rome*, P. 197; and the *Roman* People who had before resolved that his Effects, and those of his Family should be restored to them, now confiscate them to the use of the poor Citizens and the Publick, P. 198; *Tarquin* enters the Territory of *Rome* with an Army of *Veientes* and *Tarquinienfes*, P. 201; defeats one of the Wings of the *Roman* Army, P. 202; is put to flight, *Ib.*; takes Refuge with *Porfena* King of *Clusium*, P. 207; who sends an Embassy to *Rome* in his Favour, P. 208; and then appears before the City with a formidable Army, P. 212; which *Tarquin* attends and disciplines himself, *Ib.*; and commands the Right Wing of it, in the Battle which *Porfena* fights with the *Romans*, after he has taken the *Janiculus*, P. 209; *Tarquin* refuses to refer the Question about the Restitution of his Effects to the Determination of that Prince, P. 215; endeavours to get into his Power, the Hostages which the *Romans* carry to *Porfena's* Camp, *Ib.*; but is repulsed by *Porfena's* Son, who comes to the Assistance of the *Consul Poplicola*, P. 216; loses his Alliance with *Porfena*, and with it all Hopes of recovering his Estates, of which that King judges him to be unworthy, *Ib.*; in 253 he forms a Party in *Fidenæ*, and drives the *Romans* from thence, P. 239; sends the *Latin* Ambassadors, some Emissaries of his own, to *Rome*, to raise a Sedition there, *Ib.*; but the Guilt of the two chief Conspirators so terrifies

them, that they discover the Plot themselves, P. 240; *Tarquin* tries in vain to surprize *Segnia*, P. 242; *Mamilius*, and those of his Party, prevail on all the *Latin* Cantons to bind themselves by Oath to a Confederacy against the *Roman* Republick, P. 243; two of the *Tarquins* are present at the Battle of the Lake *Regillus*, P. 255; and slain there, *Ib.*; the old King (*Tarquin*) retires after the Battle to *Cumæ*, to the Tyrant *Aristodemus*, and dies at his Palace, P. 258.

TARQUINIA, the Wife of *Servius Tullius*, pays her last Duty to her Husband, and the Night following dies herself of Grief, V. 1. P. 162.

TARQUINIA, a City of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 107; at first called *Tarconia* or *Tarconium*, *Ib.* N. 24; was the Capital of the *Hetrurian* *Lucumonies*, *Ib.*; some Footsteps of it are yet to be seen near *Tarqueno*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 13.

TARQUINIENSES, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Tarquinia*, engage in the Interests of old *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 193; send an Embassy to *Rome* in his Favour, *Ib.*; but without Success, *Ib.*; and a second, P. 194; which raised great Uneasiness in *Rome*, P. 195; in 356 they come and lay waste the *Roman* Territory, but are beaten and put to flight, P. 578; and in 394 they again take up Arms, and enter the Territory of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 98; gain a slight Advantage over the Army of the *Consul Fabius*, and inhumanly cut in pieces 307 *Romans*, whom they had taken Prisoners, P. 99; in 397 they raise up the whole Body of the *Hetrurian* Nation against the *Romans*, P. 106; who gain a Victory over them, and by way of Reprizal, treat the Prisoners they take with unusual Cruelty, P. 108; in 400 the *Tarquinienfes* make an Alliance with the *Cerites*, P. 109; who soon after abandon them, P. 110; and at last, in the Year 402, the *Tarquinienfes* return to their Duty, and submit again to *Rome*, P. 113.

TARQUINIUS COLATINUS, is made one of the two first *Roman* Consuls, V. 1. P. 190; the People repent of having raised him to that Dignity, P. 191; he votes for restoring to the banished *Tarquins* all the Estate they had left at *Rome*, P. 195; upon which his Colleague *Brutus* exclaims vehemently against him, *Ib.* N. 9; he favours the *Aquilii*, his Nephews, with regard to the Plot they had entered into, in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 197; *Brutus* obliges him to abdicate the Consulship, P. 199; and he retires to *Lavinium*, where he dies of old Age, P. 200.

TARQUINIUS, (*Lucius*) the fourth Son of *Tarquin*, V. 1. P. 255; is one of the Generals of the *Latin* Army, in the War that Nation made with the *Romans*, under



- der the *Dictator Posthumius*, P. 253 ; attacks the Camp of *Æbutius*, and is repulsed, *Ib.* ; throws himself into the Middle of the *Roman Knights*, in the Battle of *Regillus*, and they cut him in pieces, P. 256.
- TARQUINIUS, (*Lucius*) accuses *Marcus Crassus* of being concerned in the *Catilinarian Conspiracy*, V. 6. P. 26 ; this Accusation is rejected, and he imprisoned for making it, *Ib.*
- TARQUINIUS, (*Sextus*) the eldest Son of old *Tarquin*, according to *Dion-Hal.* V. 1. P. 173. N. 75 ; feigns a Misunderstanding between him and his Father, *Ib.* ; under that Pretence flies to *Gabii* for Refuge, *Ib.* ; is chosen General of the Army by the *Gabians*, P. 174 ; beheads the chief Nobility of the Country, P. 175 ; delivers up the City to his Father, who makes him King of it, *Ib.* ; accompanies his Father to the Siege of *Ardea*, and there makes a Feast for his Brothers and Friends, P. 182 ; entertains a violent Passion for *Lucretia*, P. 183 ; offers Violence to her, P. 184 ; retires to *Gabii*, after the Proscription of the *Tarquins*, P. 189 ; is there put to Death, *Ib.* ; but in what Year is uncertain, P. 226. N. 93.
- TARQUINIUS, (*Titus*) commands a Part of the *Latin Army* in the Year 257, V. 1. P. 255 ; and is mortally wounded by *Posthumius*, *Ib.*
- TARQUITIUS, (*Lucius*, whom some improperly call *Tarquinius*, is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Cincinnatus*, in the Year 295, V. 1. P. 414. N. 49.
- TARRAGONA, a City in *Catalonia*, which was built by the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 86. N. 10.
- TARSCIUM, or TARSION, a City which stood near *Hercules's Pillars*, and of which no Footsteps are now remaining, V. 2. P. 126. N. 99.
- TARSUS. See *Tbarsus*.
- TARTESSII, (*The*) a People of *Bætica*, whose Capital was *Carteia*, or as others *Tartessus*, V. 3. P. 148. N. 75.
- TARTESSUS, or CARPESSUS, a Name given by most Geographers to the ancient City of *Carteia*, V. 3. P. 445. N. 22 ; near *The Streights of Gibraltar*, V. 4. P. 603. N. 12 ; there were two other Cities of this Name in *Spain*, *Ib.*
- TARUSATES, (*The*) a People of *Gascoigne* in *France*, V. 6. P. 115. N. 182.
- TATIA, the Wife of *Numa Pompilius*, was the Daughter of King *Titus Fabius*, V. 1. P. 54.
- TATIENSES, an Order of *Roman Knights*, established by *Titus Tatius*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 149. P. 123. N. 63.
- TATIENSIS, (*The Tribe*) or *Suburana*, one of those into which *Romulus* divided the People, V. 1. P. 141. N. 14.
- TATIUS, (*Titus*) the chief of the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 38 ; seizes the *Capitol*, P. 38, 39 ; makes a lasting Peace with the *Romans*, P. 42 ; shares the Sovereign Power in *Rome* with *Romulus*, P. 43 ; forms himself a Council of an hundred Senators of his own Nation, *Ib.* ; builds Temples to the Honour of several Gods, P. 45 ; is killed by the *Lavinians*, P. 46 ; and buried on the Hill *Aventinus*, P. 47.
- TAURASIUM, a City in the Country of the *Hernici*, which gave Name to a Canton which the *Romans* called *Campi Taurasini*, V. 2. P. 483. N. 24 ; Fields famous for the Victory which the *Consul Curius* gained there over King *Pyrrhus*, in the Year of *Rome* 478, P. 483, 484.
- TAUREA, (*Jubellius*). See *Jubellius*.
- TAURILIAN, (*The*) or *Taurian Games*, were instituted at *Rome*, in order to appease the Anger of the Infernal Gods, V. 4. P. 280. N. 12 ; the Money that was expended in the Preparations for this Festival, was called *Taurium*, *Ib.*
- TAURINI, (*The*) or *Taurisci*, a People who were originally *Celtæ*, and after their settling in *Italy*, gave their Name to the City of *Turin*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 27 ; *Polybius* makes them one of the *Gallick Nations*, who made their Way into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 29. N. 68.
- TAURIS, an ancient City of *Scythia*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 58.
- TAURISCI, a People of *Vindelicia* in *Germany*, V. 5. P. 194. N. 77. See *Taurini*.
- TAUROMENIUM, a City in *Sicily*, built on the Ruins of old *Naxos*, V. 2. P. 542. N. 34 ; it stood on the Declivity of Mount *Taurus*, and was a Magazine of Arms, V. 5. P. 120.
- TAUROPOLOS, a Surname given to the Goddess *Diana*, because greatly revered by the People of *Tauris* in *Scythia*, V. 4. P. 464. N. 58.
- TAURUS, {That long Chain of Mountains which divided *Asia* into two Parts, V. 4. P. 214. N. 35.
- TAX. In the Year of *Rome* 350 the *Censors* lay a Tax on all Men who lived unmarried to an advanced Age, V. 1. P. 568. N. 25 ; it was the Business and Right of the *Censors* at *Rome*, to raise and levy all Taxes on the People, and to farm out all the Revenues of the Republick, V. 2. P. 60. N. 17.
- TAXILES, a Lieutenant-General in the Army of *Mitbridates*, V. 5. P. 407 ; joins the large Army he commands, to that commanded by *Archelaus*, P. 412 ; is ordered by *Mitbridates* to attend and advise his Son, whom he ordered to make War in *Bitbynia*, P. 427 ; and is there vanquished, *Ib.*
- TAYGETOS, a Mountain in *Laconia*, V. 4. P. 120. N. 104.

TRANUM,



- TEANUM**, There were two Cities of this Name in *Italy*, one in *The Latin Way*, on the Confines of the Territory of *Calenum*, and the other in *Apulia*, V. 2. P. 134. N. 3; the former which was the Capital of the *Sidicini*, was called *Teanum Sidicinum*, *Ib.*; the latter which was called *Teanum Apulum*, surrendered to the *Romans* in the Year 435, P. 255. N. 25; some Medals on which we find the Name of *Teano* inscribed, P. 188. Plate XI.
- TECH**, (*The*) a River in *Spain*, which *Livy*, by mistake, confounds with *The Tagus*, V. 3. P. 374. N. 110.
- TECMON**, a City which some place in *Theffalotia*, others near the Banks of the River *Aractus*, V. 4. P. 493. N. 41.
- TECTOSAGI**, (*The*) a People who came originally from *Gaul*, V. 4. P. 198; and went and settled in *Asia Minor*, *Ib.* N. 3.
- TECTESAGÆ**, (*Volsæ*). See *Volsæ*.
- TEGEA**, a City of *Arcadia* on the Frontiers of *Argolis*, V. 4. P. 118. N. 96; in *Peloponnesus*, P. 637. N. 50.
- TEIUS**, the first *Roman* Soldier who entered *Athens*, when *Sylla* besieged it, V. 5. P. 410.
- TELAMON**, the Name of a Port, and City, and Promontory, eight Miles from the Mouth of *The Ombrone* in *Italy*, V. 3. P. 28. N. 66.
- TELCHINES**, (*The*) a Company of famous Magicians, whom the *Greeks* called *Destroyers*, V. 3. P. 389. N. 26.
- TELESIA**, a City now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, V. 3. P. 96. N. 43; formerly in *Samnium*, near the Conflux of the *Sabbato* and *The Vulturnus*, P. 223. N. 31.
- TELESINUS**, (*Pontius*). See *Pontius*.
- TELLENA**, a City of *Latium*, V. 1. P. 100. N. 5.
- TELLUS**, The *Romans* probably borrowed the Worship of this Goddess from the *Greeks*, V. 2. P. 507. N. 87; the Festival which was celebrated to her Honour by the *Roman Curiae*, was called *Fordicallia* and *Fordicidia*, P. 509. N. 93; the ancient Pagans under this Name worshipped *Nature*, as the common Mother of all Beings, V. 5. P. 366. N. 23.
- TELMISSUM**, a maritime City of *Lycia*, V. 4. P. 252. N. 115.
- TELONIUS**, (*The*) or *Tolenus*, a little River which waters the Country of the *Marfi* in *Italy*, and falls into *The Velino* near the City of *Rieti*, in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*, V. 5. P. 340. N. 112.
- TEMPANIUS**, a *Decurion* in the *Roman* Cavalry, shews great Bravery and presence of Mind, in the Battle which the *Romans* fight with the *Volsi* near *Verrugo*, in the Year 330, V. 1. P. 539; and by his Discretion in speaking of his General whom the *Tribunes* would have destroyed, gains himself great Honour, P. 540; is made *Tribune of the People* in 331, P. 541.
- TEMPE**, a Valley in *Theffaly*, 5000 geometrical Paces long, and an Acre and an half broad, V. 4. P. 74. N. 101; which was so famous for its beautiful Hills and refreshing Breezes, V. 6. P. 228. N. 132.
- TEMPEST**, See *Storm*.
- TEMPLE**, the *Romans* gave this Name to the Place where the *Rostra* stood in *The Forum*, and generally speaking, to all Places consecrated by the *Augurs*, V. 5. P. 13. N. 27.
- TEMSA**, a City of old *Bruttium*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 132.
- TENCOTHERI**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 120. N. 2.
- TENDEBA**, a Fortrefs in *Caria*, V. 4. P. 86. N. 4.
- TENEDOS**, the Name of an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, and of the capital City of that Island, V. 4. P. 15. N. 40; the ancient Name of the Island was *Leucophrys*, and the Natives call it *Tenedo* to this Day, P. 446. N. 25.
- TENNA**, (*The*) a River in *The Marquisate of Ancona*, which falls into *The Adriatick Sea*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 117.
- TEOS**, a City of *Ionia*, the Birth-place of the famous *Greek* Poet *Anacreon*, V. 4. P. 210. N. 31.
- TERENCE**, the famous *Latin* Poet, was brought to *Rome* by *Scipio* with many other Prisoners, in the Year 552, V. 3. P. 571; his Comedy called *Hecyra*, was played at *Rome* the first Time in the Year 588, V. 4. P. 515; and his *Eunuchus* and *Phormio*, in 592, P. 534; he died in 594, P. 540; it is most probable that *Scipio* and *Lælius* assisted him in his Plays, V. 5. P. 141. N. 58; the Mistake of what is said, V. 3, of *Terence's* being taken Captive by *Scipio*, is acknowledged, and it is concluded from *Fenestella*, that he could be born earlier than the Year of *Rome* 560, *Ib.*
- TERENTIAN**, (*Law*) *The*, enacted, That ten Men of mature Age, known Reputation, and consummate Wisdom, should be chosen to draw up a Body of Laws, both for the publick Administration, and the Distribution of Justice, V. 1. P. 396; it was first proposed by *Terentius*, or *Terentillus*, from whom it had its Name, P. 392; and supported by *Virginus*, one of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 393; but caused great Disturbances before it could be brought to bear, P. 394.
- TERENTIUS**, a Companion of young *Pompey*, and afterwards *Cæsar's* Rival, is corrupted by *Cinna*, who engages him to assassinate both the Father and the Son, V. 5. P. 380; but he fails of his Blow, *Ib.*
- TERENTIUS ARSA**, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year of *Rome* 291, V. 1. P. 392. N. 20;



- N. 20; takes Advantage of the Absence of the *Consuls*, who were employed against the *Æqui* and *Volsi*, to propose to the People the Establishment of a new Body of Laws, V. 1. P. 392; *Quintus Fabius* opposes it, *Ib.*; and as soon as the *Consuls* return, they make *Terentius* desist for some Time from the Attempt, P. 393.
- TERENTIUS, (*Aulus*) a *Prætor* in *Spain* in the Year 560, is honoured with an *Ovation* at *Rome* as a Reward for the Victories he had gained in his Province, V. 4. P. 308.
- TERENTIUS CULEO, (*Quintus*) who was indebted to *Scipio* for being delivered by him out of Captivity, shews his Gratitude on the Day when the Conqueror of *Africa* entered *Rome* in *Triumph*, V. 3. P. 573; is sent on a Deputation to *Carthage*, to examine into *Hannibal's* Conduct, V. 4. P. 115; but notwithstanding his pretended Gratitude, he was a secret Enemy to the *Scipio's*, as appeared by his most unjust Judgment against *Scipio Asiaticus*, whom he condemned to pay a great Fine, and would have sent to Prison, without any Cause, P. 265. N. 139; makes *Manlius Vulso* afraid of a Prosecution from him, P. 269. N. 141; is ordered by the Senate to send back into their own Country, all the *Latins* who had come to *Rome* since the *Censorship* of *Claudius* and *Livius*, P. 272. N. 3.
- TERENTIUS VARRO, (*Caius*) a Man of very mean Extraction, obtains the *Tribuneship*, and gets the Law passed, which made the Office of General of Horse, equal to that of *Dictator*, V. 3. P. 104; stands for the *Consulship*, P. 114; makes a great Interest for it, *Ib.*; and succeeds for the Year 536, P. 115. N. 1; gets a Regulation made, that he and his Colleague shall govern each his Day alternately, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the *Roman* People before he sets out for the Army, P. 117; arrives at it, P. 118; *Hannibal* endeavours to draw him into an Ambuscade, P. 119; a religious Scruple prevents his falling into it, P. 120; *Terentius*, contrary to the Advice of his Colleague, and almost all the Officers in his Army, resolves to follow *Hannibal*, who had just left his Camp at *Geronium*, *Ib.*; comes up with him near *Cannæ*, P. 121; *Hannibal* offers him Battle there, and *Varro* accepts it, P. 122; is vanquished, and flees to *Venusia*, P. 126; goes from thence to *Canusium*, whither the Remains of the *Roman* Army were retired, P. 129; from thence he writes the Senate an Account of the melancholy State of Affairs, P. 131; is recalled by the Senate, P. 132. N. 37; is received with Honour at *Rome*, and offered the *Dictatorship*, which he refuses, P. 132, 133; condemns himself of his own accord to perpetual Mourning, P. 133. N. 41; is brought to *Rome* to nominate a *Dictator*, P. 163; nominates *Marcus Fabius Buteo*, *Ib.*; flees away from *Rome*, that he may not be obliged to preside in the *Comitia* for the Election of Magistrates, P. 165; is put at the Head of an Army in *Apulia*, P. 167; leads it into *Picenum*, to defend that Country; and make Levies there, P. 179; keeps *Hetruria* in Peace, which was inclined to Revolt from the *Romans*, P. 370; is continued *Pro-Consul* in *Picenum*, P. 215, 241; commands two Legions in *Hetruria*, P. 407; and afterwards surrenders them up to *Livius Salinator*, who is nominated by the *Comitia* to take his Place, P. 432.
- TERENTIUS VARRO, (*Caius*) is sent Ambassador to *Africa* in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 9. N. 20.
- TERENTIUS VARRO, (*Marcus*) the most learned Man of all the *Romans*, serves under *Pompey* in the War with the Pyrates, V. 5. P. 552. N. 103; and obtains of him a *Rostrat Crown*, *Ib.*; writes a Satyr against the *Triumvirate* of *Crassus*, *Cæsar*, and *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 63. N. 18.
- TERENTIUS VARRO ATACINUS, (*Publius*) the Poet, was cotemporary with *Salust*, and *Julius Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 63. N. 18.
- TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLEIANUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of the famous *Lucullus*, is made *Consul* in the Year 680, V. 5. P. 509; and serves under *Pompey* in the War with the Pyrates, in the Year 686. P. 550.
- TERINA, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 2. P. 214. N. 82; which in the old Editions of *Livy* was called *Brutiorum Coloniam Acerinam*, but *Gronovius* corrected it to *Bruttiorum Terinam*, *Ib.*; we have three Medals transmitted to us, on which we find the Name of this City, V. 2. Plate XV. P. 214.
- TERMANTIA, an ancient City of *Spain*, is by some placed on *The Duero*, near *Osma*, in *Old Castille*, in the Place where now stands the Chapel of *Nostra Senora de Tiermes*; others take it for the City of *Lerma*, on the River *Arlanza*, V. 5. P. 29. N. 76; it probably was not the same City which *Appian* calls *Termes*, *Ib.*; In the Year 655, the *Consul Didius* forced the Inhabitants to leave this City, and razed it, P. 305. N. 21; P. 508. N. 117.
- TERMES, a City in *Spain* mentioned by *Appian*, was probably a different Place from *Termantia*, V. 5. P. 29. N. 76; tho' most modern Geographers take it to have been the same, *Id. Ib.*
- TERMESSUS, a City in the North of *Pamphylia*, now a Village called *Termes*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 92.
- TERMINALIS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
- TERMINALIA, a Festival celebrated in honour to the God *Terminus*, V. 1. P. 69. N. 68.
- TERMINUS, (*The God*) among the *Romans*, was represented in different Ways, sometimes



- times by a Stone, and sometimes by a Post, V. 1. P. 129. N. 73; the Worship of this God was probably the same that was paid to *Jupiter Terminalis*, *Id. Ib.*; the Temple erected to this God by *Numa*, was open to the Sky, to shew that the Boundaries ought always to be in the Proprietor's Sight, *Ib.*; Sacrifices were offered up to this God publickly in his Temple at *Rome*, and privately by the two Proprietors, between whose Lands the *Terminus* stood, *Ib.*; the *Termini* were generally without Inscriptions, but *Spon* gives one which he saw at *Rome*, in these Words, *QUISQUIS HOC SUSTULERIT AUT JUSERIT, ULTIMUS SUORUM MORIATUR*, *Ib.*; a Plate representing several sorts of *Termini*, *Ib.*
- TERRACINA**, See *Anxur*.
- TERRASSES**, (*Moveable*) a sort of military Machines made use of by the *Romans* in Sieges, V. 1. P. 567; they were called by the *Latins Aggeres*; and were made of Earth bound together with Fascines, and supported on the Sides by Hurdles, Trunks of Trees, and sometimes Masonry at proper distances, V. 2. P. 190. N. 22; *Cæsar* says the *Agger* he raised against *Avaricum*, was 80 Foot high, and 400 broad, *Ib.*; on these *Aggeres* or *Terrasses*, the *Romans* placed their *Wooden Towers*, to raise them up to a level with the Walls of the besieged City, Plate XIV. P. 191.
- TERTIARI**, See *Triarii*.
- TERUNCII**, the smallest Piece of Money in use among the *Romans*, (worth according to Dr. *Arbutnot*, somewhat more than three quarters of a Farthing *English*), V. 2. P. 504. Note Col. 1.
- TESIN**, (*The*) rises in Mount *Adula* in *Switzerland*, runs through *Insubria*, or the *Milanese*, washes the Walls of *Milan* and *Pavia*, and falls into *The Po*, V. 2. P. 6. N. 30; *Hannibal* encamped on one side of this River, and the *Romans* on the other in the Year 535, V. 3. P. 69. N. 38.
- TESSERÆ**, little *Tablets*, or a kind of *Tickets* of Wood, which the *Roman* Generals gave to their *Legionary Tribunes* with the Watch-Word written upon them, V. 2. P. 141. N. 10. See *Dice*.
- TESTAMENT**, See *Will*.
- TETRADRACHMA**, a Piece of *Grecian* Money, (which according to Dr. *Arbutnot*, was worth 2 Shillings and seven Pence *English*), V. 4. P. 190. N. 44.
- TETRAPOLIS**, an Appellation given to the famous City of *Antioch* in *Syria*, because it consisted of four great Parts or Divisions, which were, as it were, four Cities in one, V. 4. P. 88. N. 11.
- TEUTA**, the Widow of *Agron*, King of *Illyricum*, becomes Regent of the Kingdom, upon the Death of her Husband, V. 3. P. 19; by her Pride incurs the Hatred of all the Nations upon whom she orders her Subjects to commit their Pyracies, P. 20; the *Romans* send an Embassy to her, *Ib.*; she has the Ambassadors murdered, *Ib.*; and afterwards sends and offers the *Romans* to deliver up the Persons concerned in the Murder, P. 21; at the same Time, that her Troops commit fresh Hostilities against the Republick, *Ib.*; the *Romans* enraged at this Cruelty, and breach of Faith, make War upon her, *Ib.*; make themselves Masters of all her Country, P. 22; and force her to abdicate the Regency in despair, P. 23.
- TEUTHATES**, the Name under which the *Spaniards* worshipped their God *Mercury*, V. 3. P. 346. N. 62.
- TEUTOBOCHUS**, or **TEUTOBODUS**, General of an Army of *Teutones*, is vanquished by *Marius*, in the Year of *Rome* 651, V. 5. P. 280; the Author of the History of *Provence*, relates a Thing of him, which is very probably a Fiction, P. 281. N. 61; he was of an extraordinary height, P. 287.
- TEUTOMALUS**, a King of the *Gallic Salves*, is vanquished by the *Romans*, in the Year 630, V. 5. P. 157; retires to the *Allobroges*, and prevails on them to declare against the Conquerors, P. 174.
- TEUTONES**, (*The*) a People who settled near the *Baltick* Sea, V. 5. P. 194. N. 73.
- TEZAGA**, a City in *Africa*, whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 608. N. 21.
- THABBA**, See *Abba*.
- THAIS**, a noted Strumpet of *Alexandria*, V. 2. P. 419. N. 27.
- THALA**, a Name common to a Mountain and City in *Africa*, V. 5. P. 234. N. 53.
- THALASSIO**, **THALASSIO**, a Cry generally used by the *Romans* at Marriages, and taken from hence, that in the Rape of the *Sabines*, some of the meanest of the Soldiers, who had got a beautiful Prey, which others would have taken from them, cried out *Thalassio*, *Thalassio*, in order to save their Beauty to themselves; intending to signify thereby, that she was designed for *Thalassius*, a *Roman* of great Distinction in the Colony, V. 1. P. 32. N. 116.
- THALASSIUS**, a *Roman* of great Distinction in the infant Colony, V. 1. P. 32.
- THALIA**, a Nymph, who according to the Poets, was delivered of two Twin Brothers who were called *Palices*, and were worshipped with extraordinary Honours in *Sicily*, V. 5. P. 267. N. 28.
- THALNA**, (*Juventius*). See *Juventius*.
- THALNA**, (*Manius Juventius*). See *Juventius*.
- THALNA**, (*Publius Juventius*). See *Juventius*.
- THAPSUS**, a maritime City of *Africa*, V. 3. P. 506. N. 5; in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, V. 4. P. 115. N. 91.



- THARSUS**, or **TARSUS**, the Metropolis of *Cilicia* in *Asia Minor*, V. 6. P. 170. N. 19.
- THASSOS**, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, V. 4. P. 93. N. 26.
- THAUMACIA**, a City of *Phthiotis* in *Greece*, near Mount *Othrys*, V. 4. P. 39. N. 118; is taken on the first Assault by the Consul *Acilius*, in the Year 562, P. 174.
- THEATERS**, (*The*) of the Ancients, consisted of three principal Parts, *The Scene*, which was reserved for the Actors; the *Theatre* properly so called, which was for the Spectators; and the *Orchestra*, which was appropriated by the *Greeks* to Mimicks and Dances, by the *Romans* was set apart for Places for Persons of Distinction, V. 3. P. 535. N. 65; as to their Form, imagine two concentric Semicircles joined to a long Square, and the Space contained between the Semicircles will be the *Theater*, the open Space contained in the middle of the Semicircles will be the *Orchestra*, and the Space contained in the Square will be *the Scene*, *Ib.*; the Senators had not distinct Places in the *Roman Theaters* till the Year 558, P. 535. N. 66; nor the *Knights* till about the Year 645, *Ib.*; the *Romans* complimented the Ambassadors of their *Allies* with the Places of greatest Distinction in their *Theaters*, P. 535; this *Livy* expresses by the Words *Loca legatis decreta*, which some understand otherwise, but denotes Places of Distinction at the publick Games, *Ib.* N. 64; in the Year 693, the *Prætor Cornelius Lentulus Spintber*, first covered the *Theater* in which the *Roman Games* were celebrated, with linnen Cloth, V. 6. P. 64; in the Year 695, *Æmilius Scaurus* the *Ædile*, built the finest Theater that had ever, till that Time, been seen at *Rome*, P. 95.
- THEBE**, a City of *Troas*, which was in being in the Time of the *Trojan War*, and was destroyed by *Achilles*, V. 4. P. 205. N. 20.
- THEBES**, a City of *Phthiotis* in *Theffaly*, which was also called *Philippi*, or *Philippopolis*, after *Philip of Macedon* had taken it, and reduced the Inhabitants to Slavery, V. 4. P. 64. N. 72; there was also another City of this Name in *Greece*, which was the Capital of *Bæotia*, P. 69. N. 82; the latter surrendered to the *Romans* in the Year 556, P. 70.
- THEMIS**, a Goddess, who according to the Mythologists, presided over Acts of Justice, V. 5. P. 418. N. 77.
- THEMISCYRA**, a City in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 514. N. 12.
- THEMISTIUS**, the Son-in-Law of *Gelo*, the eldest Son of King *Hiero*, entered into a Plot formed by *Andranodorus*, for restoring the Monarchy in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 228; and is assassinated for it, P. 229.
- THEODOSIA**, or **THEUDOSIA**, one of the chief Cities in *Taurica Chersonesus*, V. 5. P. 579. N. 59.
- THEODOTUS**, one of the Assassins of King *Hieronymus*, V. 3. P. 225; takes great pains to destroy the Monarchy in *Sicily*, P. 225, 226; he was a different Person from
- THEODOTUS**, who was at the Head of the Conspiracy formed against the Life of *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, after he had brought Infamy on himself by a false Accusation, V. 3. P. 211; *Theodotus* was tortured to Death, *Ib.*
- THEOPHANES**, a *Mitylenian* of great Abilities, who was firmly attached to *Pompey*, V. 6. P. 229. N. 138.
- THEOXANA**, See *Poris*.
- THERMÆ**, or **THERMA**, The Geographers mention two Cities of this Name, one in *Galatia*, the other in *Pisidia*, V. 3. P. 315. N. 16; they also call an Island in *The Archipelago* by this Name, *Ib.*
- THERMÆ**, The *Romans* sometimes used this Word to signify certain publick Schools, V. 3. P. 493. M. 109.
- THERMÆ**, a City of *Macedon*, which *Strabo* does not distinguish from *Theffalonica*, but *Pliny* makes them two different Cities, V. 4. P. 87. N. 6.
- THERMÆ**, See *Amathus*.
- THERMESSA**, a Name given to *The Island of Vulcan*, now called *Vulcano*, V. 3. P. 56. N. 10.
- THERMITANI**, (*The*) Inhabitants of the City of *Himera* in *Africa*, which the Ancients called *Thermæ Himerenses*, from the hot Waters in its Territory, V. 4. P. 629. N. 36.
- THERMODOON**, (*The*) a River of *Cappadocia*, V. 5. P. 513. N. 10.
- THERMOPOLÆ**, a famous Streight between *Phocis* and *Locris* in *Greece*, which was but 25 Foot broad, V. 4. P. 175; a Description and a Map of it, *Ib.*
- THERMUS**, (*Minucius*). See *Minucius*.
- TRERMUS**, (*Quintus Minucius*). See *Minucius*.
- THERSITÆ**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, whose Situation is now utterly unknown, V. 3. P. 52. N. 2.
- THESEUS**, is supposed to have been the tenth King of *Athens*, V. 5. P. 409. N. 57.
- THESMOPHORIA**, the second of the three great Festivals which the People of *Attica* celebrated, in Honour to *Ceres*, V. 4. P. 10. N. 26. Col. 2.
- THESMOPHORION**, a publick Building at *Athens*, appointed for the Education of a certain Number of Virgins, who were to serve in the Temple of *Eleusis*, V. 4. P. 11. Note Col. 1.
- THESPIA**, or **THESPIÆ**, a City of *Bæotia*, V. 4. P. 382. N. 6. at the Foot of Mount *Helicon*, V. 5. P. 399. N. 29.



- THESPROTIA**, a District of *Epirus*, V. 4. P. 31. N. 78.
- THESSALIA**, a Province of *Theffaly*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.
- THESSALONICA**, one of the chief Cities in *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 87. N. 6.
- THESSALY**, a Country in *Greece*, which was furrounded on all Sides by the Mountains *Olympus*, *Ossa*, *Oeta*, and *Pindus*, V. 3. P. 313. N. 3.
- THETIDIUM**, a City near *Pbarsalia* in *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 72. N. 94.
- THEUMA**, a City of *Æstiotis*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 29.
- THIMARUM**, a City in the South of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 48.
- THIRMIDA**, an ancient City of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 197. N. 8.
- THOAS**, a Chief of the *Ætoli*ans, determines them to break with the *Romans*; V. 4. P. 157; endeavours to seize *Cbalcis*, but fails in his Attempt, P. 160; retires to *Antiochus*, who sends him back into *Europe*, P. 161; and prevails on his Nation to give him the Title of Generalissimo of all the Armies of *Greece*, against *Rome*, P. 163; after the Battle of *Thermopylæ*, the *Ætoli*ans send him to *Antiochus*; who was retired to *Asia*, P. 180.
- THOLUS**, a City of *Africa*, mentioned only by *Appian*, V. 3. P. 514. N. 27.
- THON**, a little City of *Africa*, to which *Hannibal* first retired after his Defeat by *Scipio*, V. 3. P. 556. N. 124.
- THORIUS BALBUS**, (*Spurius*) a Tribune of the People in the Year 646, made an Alteration in the famous Law passed by *Sempronius Gracchus*, by which *Thorius* hoped to put an End to the Disputes about the Distribution of Lands, V. 5. P. 232; but, contrary to the Expectations of *Thorius*, his Law proved prejudicial to the State, *Ib.* The *Lucius Thorius Balbus* mentioned by *Cicero*, *De Finibus*, B. 2. was a most refined Epicure, *Ib.* N. 52; we have an ancient Medal which bears the Name of *Lucius Thorius*, *Id. Ib.* Plate 4. P. 60.
- THOTH**, the Name under which the *Ægyptians* worshipped *Mercury*, V. 3. P. 346.
- THRACE**, (*The*) to which *Dion. Hal.* makes *Æneas* come, was a Peninsula of *Europia*, a Canton of *Macedon*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 7; the Ancients gave the Name of *Thrace* to all those Countries of *Macedon*, *Theffaly*, and *Attica*, which were under the *Thracian Eumolpus*, *Ib.*; but the Word properly signified a great *European* Province, to the North of *Greece*, now called *Romania* or *Rumelia*, V. 3. P. 318. N. 29; *Herodotus* says it was the largest Country in the World, except the *Indies*, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15.
- THRACIANS**, (*The*) or People of *Thrace*, made an Alliance with the *Romans*, in the Year of *Rome* 581, V. 4. P. 369.
- THRASIBULUS**, an ancient Tyrant of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, V. 3. P. 226. N. 39.
- THRASIMEDES OF PAROS**, was the most famous Statuary of his Age, V. 2. P. 374. N. 51.
- THRASIMENUS**, a great Lake in *Italy* now called *The Lake of Perouse*, is famous for the Victory which *Hannibal* here gained over the Consul *Flaminius*, in the Year 536, V. 3. P. 88. N. 20.
- THRASO**, a Favourite of the young *Hieronymus* King of *Syracuse*, is falsely accused of a Conspiracy against the Life of his Master, V. 3. P. 210; and upon that false Accusation put to Death, P. 211.
- THRAUSI**, a People of *Thrace*, very different from a People among the ancient *Scythians*, who had the same Name, V. 4. P. 255. N. 124.
- THRONIUM**, a City of *Greece*, between the *Malian Gulph* and the River *Boagrius*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140; in the Country of the *Locri Epicnemidii*, V. 4. P. 66. N. 80. P. 160. N. 179.
- THURIA**, **THURII**, or **THURIUM**, a City in *Great Greece*, built on the Ruins of *Subaris*, or *Sybaris*, which was destroyed by the Effeminacy of the Inhabitants, V. 1. P. 515. N. 22; in this Place (*viz. Thurium*) *Herodotus* begun his History, in the Year of *Rome* 310, *Id. Ib.*; *Livy* is guilty of a Mistake concerning the Situation of this City, V. 2. P. 307. N. 45; some Remembrance of this City is preserved on Medals, P. 418. N. 25; it was besieged by the Enemies of *Rome* in the Year 471; P. 418; and delivered by *Fabrizius*, P. 419; on which Occasion an Apparition is said to have been seen by the *Roman Legions*; *Ib.*; but at last it was taken and plundered by the *Tarentini*, P. 423; in the Year 541, the *Thurians* exasperated at the *Romans*, for having killed the Hostages which they had given them, V. 3. P. 273; treat with *Hannibal* about surrendering themselves up to him, *Ib.*; and in spight of the *Roman Garrison*, receive the *Carthaginians* within their Walls, P. 280; this City was formerly said to have stood on the Gulph of *Tarentum*, P. 387. N. 17; and in the Province of *Lucania*, *Ib.*
- THYATIRA**, a City of *Lydia*, on the Banks of the River *Lycus*, V. 4. P. 215. N. 37; it was formerly one of the most considerable Cities in that Province, V. 5. P. 132. N. 41; it is still in Being, and called *Tyra*, according to *Leunclavius*, *Ib.*
- THYRIUM**, a little City which belonged either to *Epirus* or *Acarmania*, V. 4. P. 422. N. 85.
- TIBARENI**, (*The*) a People who inhabited a little District in *Pontus*, on the Coasts of the *Euxine Sea*, V. 5. P. 518. N. 21.
- TIBER**, (*The*) overflowed Part of the City of *Rome*, in the Year 699, and did a great



- great deal of Damage, V. 6. P. 130. See *Tyber*.
- TIBERINUS**, the eighth King of *Alba*, V. 1. P. 14; was carried away with the Stream of the River *Albula*, and drowned, and from him that River has ever since been called the *Tiber*, *Ib*.
- TIBERIUS**, (*Æmilius*). See *Æmilius*.
- TIBERIUS**, (*Æmilius Mamercinus*). See *Æmilius*.
- TIBERIUS**, (*Claudius Afellus*). See *Claudius*.
- TIBERIUS**, (*Claudius Nero*). See *Claudius*.
- TIBERIUS**, (*Coruncanius*). See *Coruncanius*.
- TIBERIUS**, (*Nero*). See *Nero*.
- TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS**. See *Sempronius*.
- TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS**. See *Sempronius*.
- TIBIA**, (*The*) or *Flute*, was the most common Musical Instrument used by the *Romans*, in their Dramatical Entertainments, V. 2. P. 84. N. 10; it was a plain small Pipe, with a little Mouth, *Id. Ib*; sometimes two Flutes were joined together, so as to have but one Mouth, and these were called *Tibiæ dextræ* or *sinistræ*, and *Tibiæ pares* or *impares*, *Ib*; that which the Musician played on with his *right Hand* was called *Tibia dextra*, and had a deep base Sound; that which he played on with his *left Hand* was called *Tibia sinistra*, and had a sharper Sound, *Ib*; when one of each of these were joined together they were called *Tibiæ impares*; when two of a Sort were joined together, they were called *Tibiæ pares, dextræ* or *sinistræ*, as it happened, *Ib*.
- TIBUR**, a City in *Italy*, now *Tivoli*, was formerly very famous for the Temperature of its Climate, V. 1. P. 221. N. 79; it was so called from one *Tiburs*, who was the Founder of it, V. 2. P. 96. N. 41; it stood on the Banks of the *Anio* or *Teverone*, V. 3. P. 94. N. 32.
- TIBURS**, the Founder of *Tibur*, V. 2. P. 96; was a *Greek*, and the Son of *Amphiaras*, who was killed before *Thebes*, *Ib*. N. 40.
- TIBURTES**, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Tybur*, revolt from the *Romans* in the Year 392, V. 2. P. 93; the *Romans* march against them, under the Command of the Consul *Pætilius*, P. 97; they give the *Gauls*, whom the *Dictator Servilius Abala* had defeated, Refuge in their City, *Ib*; come in the Night and insult *Rome* with a Handful of Men, P. 98; are vigorously repulsed, *Ib*; the *Romans* ravage their Territory in 397, P. 105; take from them the City of *Empulum*, P. 107; and that of *Saffula*, P. 108; but at last, in the Year 399, they return to their Duty, and subject all their Territory to the Dominion of the Republick, *Ib*.
- TICINIUS MENAS**, (*Publius*) first carried a Barber to *Rome*, in the Year 454, V. 3. P. 167. N. 128.
- TISATA**, (*Mount*) stood near old *Capua*, V. 2. P. 135. N. 5; *Hannibal* encamped on this Mountain in 538; V. 3. P. 176; it is now in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Caserta*, P. 217. N. 21.
- TIFERNUS**, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, now called the *Biserno*, V. 2. P. 297. N. 18; there was also a City and an Hill near this River, which were both called by the same Name, P. 297. N. 18. P. 346. N. 101; this River was formerly in the Country of the *Trentani*, V. 5. P. 356. N. 166.
- TIGRANES**, the fourth King of the *Parthians*, and the second of the Name, like the other *Parthian* Emperors, assumed the proud Title of *King of Kings*, V. 5. P. 322. N. 57; quarrels with the *Romans*, P. 322; marries *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Mitridates* King of *Armenia*, P. 391; dethrones *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*, *Ib*; whom the *Romans* restore, P. 392; but *Tigranes*, at the Instigation of *Mitridates*, dethrones him again, P. 479; and transplants the *Cappadocians*, *Ib*; receives the fugitive *Mitridates* in his Dominions, P. 517; *Lucullus* demands him of him, P. 524; *Tigranes* is treated with great Insolence by the Messenger of *Lucullus*, but continues firm in his Resolution, P. 525; and at the same Time treats *Mitridates* more like a Prisoner than a Friend, *Ib*. N. 33; *Lucullus* enters into his Dominions, which *Tigranes* elated with Flattery, little regards, P. 532; but as soon as roused from his Lethargy, he takes proper Measures to oppose the *Roman* General, P. 533; who, upon the first Onset, entirely defeats him, *Ib*; and besieges *Tigranocerta*, from whence *Tigranes* rescues his Wives, *Ib*; and comes with an Army to the Relief of the City, P. 534; *Lucullus* meets him, P. 535; attacks him, *Ib*; puts him to flight, *Ib*; *Tigranes* loses in this Battle 100000 Foot, and almost all his Horse, *Ib*; has recourse to *Arfaces* King of the *Parthians*, whom he endeavours to gain into his Interest, P. 538; but *Arfaces* has no Regard to his Sollicitations, P. 539; *Tigranes* is defeated again by the *Romans*, P. 543; his Son rebels against him, P. 562; is defeated, and retires to *Pompey's* Camp, *Ib*; old *Tigranes* surrenders himself up to that General, P. 564; *Pompey* reconciles the Father and Son, and determines the Fate of both, P. 564, 565; and afterwards puts young *Tigranes* in Irons for disobeying him, P. 565.
- TIGRANOCERTA**, a City of *Armenia*, as thought by *Jovius* to have stood where *Sultania* now does; but most think its Situation agrees best with that of *Biblis*, V. 5.



5. P. 479. N. 45; it was founded by *Tigranes*, and was the Capital of his Dominions, P. 533. N. 50; in the Year of *Rome* 683, it was besieged by *Lucullus*, P. 533; who took it, and gave it up to be plundered, P. 536.
- TIGRIS**, (*The*) a River in *Asia*, famous for its Rapidity, rises in the Mountains of *Armenia*, V. 4. P. 150. N. 160; and waters that Country, V. 5. P. 535. N. 56.
- TIGURINI**, (*The*) a People who inhabited that Part of ancient *Gaul*, V. 5. P. 230. N. 47; which is now the Canton of *Zurich* in *Switzerland*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 97.
- TILAVENTUS**, (*The*) a River which rises in the *Julian Alps*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 81.
- TILPHOSA**, a Spring at the Foot of a Mountain in *Bœotia*, called *Tilphossian*, V. 5. P. 418. N. 79.
- TIMASITHEUS**, one of the chief Lords of the Island of *Lipara*, meets with great Respect from the Ambassadors which *Rome* sent to *Delphi*, in the Year 357, V. 1. P. 587; in Gratitude for which, the *Roman Consuls*, in the Year 501, restored the Descendants of this Prince, who had been deprived, to the Throne, V. 2. P. 587.
- TIMAVUS**, (*The*) a River of *Carniola*, V. 4. P. 341. N. 113.
- TIMOLEON**. A short Account of the Life of that famous *Corinthian*, V. 2. P. 120. N. 82.
- TINGIS**, now *TANGIER*, a City of *Mauritania Tingitana*, V. 5. P. 199. N. 3. P. 481. N. 54.
- TINIAS**, (*The*) a River of *Umbria*, V. 3. P. 152. N. 82.
- TISÆUS**, There was formerly a Promontory and Mountain of this Name in *Theffaly*, but we know not their Situation, V. 3. P. 423. N. 129.
- TISYONYRION**, See *Sigliuria*.
- TITARESUS**, (*The*) a River in the East of *Theffaly*, V. 4. P. 389. N. 23.
- TITIAN**, (*Family*) *The*, was *Plebeian*, V. 5. P. 18. N. 47.
- TITIAN**, (*Law*) *The*, rather the *Vilia-Titian Law*, which passed in the Year 526, enacted, That in the Provinces as well as in the City, the *Prætors* should have the sole Right of nominating Guardians for Women and Children, V. 3. P. 25. N. 59.
- TITII**, (*Sodales*) *The*, were a College of Priests at *Rome*, who had the Care and Government of the *Sabine Religion*, V. 5. P. 12. Note Col. 2.
- TITINIUS**, (*Caius*) a Captain of Banditti in *Sicily*, delivers up his Comrades to the *Prætor Licinius*, in the Year 649, V. 5. P. 267.
- TITINIUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* a first Time in the Year 353, V. 1. P. 573. N. 37; and a second Time in 357, P. 580.
- TITINIUS**, (*Marcus*) is made General of Horse in the Year 451, by *Junius Brutus*, V. 2. P. 306.
- TITIUS**, (*Caius*) is put in Irons by *Ariovistus*, contrary to the Law of Nations, V. 6. P. 92. N. 113; but *Cæsar* delivers him out of them, P. 93. N. 124.
- TITIUS**, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *Rome* in 610; is ordered to take Care of the Distribution of the Waters which are brought to *Rome* by the *Aqueducts*, V. 5. P. 18.
- TITIUS**, (*Sextus*) *Tribune of the People* in 654, endeavours to raise Troubles in the State, V. 5. P. 301; is confounded by the Eloquence of the *Consul Marcus Antonius*, P. 302; and at last banished, *Ib*.
- TITTHI**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 563. N. 61; who were a part of the Nation of the *Arevacæ*, V. 5. P. 19. N. 52.
- TITUS**, (*The Prænomen of*) is said to have been taken from *Titulus* or *Tutulus*, a Word which in old *Latin* signified *A Soldier*, V. 1. P. 241. N. 23.
- TITUS**, one of the Sons of *Tarquin the Proud*, V. 1. P. 173. N. 75; is sent by his Father to found *Signia*, a *Roman Colony*, P. 176; goes with his Brother *Arunx*, to consult the Oracle at *Delphi*, P. 181; and retires to *Cære* immediately after the Proscription of the *Tarquins*, P. 189.
- TITUS**, (*Afranius*). See *Afranius*.
- TITUS**, (*Albucius*). See *Albucius*.
- TITUS**, (*Annius*). See *Annius*.
- TITUS**, (*Annius Luscus*). See *Annius*.
- TITUS**, (*Annius Luscus Rufus*). See *Annius*.
- TITUS**, (*Annius Milo*). See *Annius*.
- TITUS**, (*Didius*). See *Didius*.
- TITUS EBUTIUS ELVA**, is made *Consul* in 254, V. 1. P. 241; *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* gives him the *Prænomen* of *Publius*, P. 241. N. 23. See *Ebutius*.
- TITUS**, (*Fontei*). See *Fontei*.
- TITUS**, (*Gegani*). See *Gegani*.
- TITUS**, (*Genucius*). See *Genucius*.
- TITUS**, (*Lartius*). See *Lartius*.
- TITUS**, (*Menenius*). See *Menenius*.
- TITUS**, (*Menenius Lanatus*). See *Menenius*.
- TITUS**, (*Manilius*). See *Manilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
- TITUS**, (*Manlius Imperiosus*). See *Manlius*.
- TITUS**, (*Manlius Torquatus*). See *Manlius*.
- TITUS**, (*Munacius Plancus*). See *Munacius*.
- TITUS**, (*Otacilius*). See *Otacilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Otacilius Crassus*). See *Otacilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Pedanius*). See *Pedanius*.
- TITUS**, (*Pomponius*). See *Pomponius*.
- TITUS**, (*Publilius*). See *Publilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quinctilius*). See *Quinctilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quinctilius Capitolinus*). See *Quinctilius*.



- TITUS**, (*Quinctius Crispinus*). See *Quinctius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quinctius Flaminius*). See *Quinctius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quinctius Pennus*). See *Quinctius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quinctius Pennus Cincinnatus*). See *Quinctius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quintius*). See *Quintius*.
- TITUS**, (*Quintius Crispinus*). See *Quintius*.
- TITUS**, (*Romilius Vaticanus*). See *Romilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Romuleius*). See *Romuleius*.
- TITUS**, (*Tarquinius*). See *Tarquinius*.
- TITUS**, (*Tatius*). See *Tatius*.
- TITUS**, (*Turpilius Silanus*). See *Turpilius*.
- TITUS**, (*Veturius Cabrinus*). See *Veturius*.
- TITUS**, (*Veturius Geminus*) surnamed also *Cicurinus*, is made *Consul* in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390. See *Veturius*.
- TITUS**, (*Virginus*). See *Virginus*.
- TITUS**, (*Vultureius*). See *Vultureius*.
- TOENION**, Tyrant of *Syracuse*, V. 2. P. 475; calls *Pyrrhus* to his Assistance, *Ib.*; goes to meet him, *Ib.*; follows him into *Africa*, and is there cruelly assassinated by him, P. 479.
- TOGA**, a Garment which was the common Dress of the ancient *Romans*, V. 1. P. 394. N. 26; the most probable Opinion of its Form is, that it was like a modern Cloak or Mantle, falling down in large Folds to the Heels; with this Difference, that it was not open before, but only at the Top for the Head and Arms, *Ib.*; afterwards it ceased to be a military Habit, and was worn only at Home in Times of Peace, *Ib.*; and at last, in the latter Ages, it became the Habit of loose Women only, P. 395. N. 26. A Plate representing the *Roman Toga* in different Views, P. 394.
- TOGA PICTA**, (*The*) was a *Toga* embroidered, or otherwise adorned with several Sorts of Figures in Gold, and was worn by the Victors in their *Triumphs*, V. 1. P. 76. N. 90; tho' some think it differ'd from the common *Toga* only in this, that it was of a Purple Colour, P. 120. N. 58.
- TOLEDO**, which was formerly a considerable City in the Country of the *Cartepani* in *Spain*, is still the chief City in *New Castile*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 141.
- TOLERIA**, a City of *Latium* near *Labicum*, V. 1. P. 316. N. 108; is taken and plundered by the *Volsci*, under the Command of *Coriolanus*, in the Year of *Rome* 265, *Ib.*
- TOLISTOBOII**, (*The*) a People who came from *Narbonne Gaul*, and settled in *Asia*, near *Pessinus*, V. 4. P. 198.
- TOLUMNIUS**, a Chief of the *Etetrurian* Nation, to whom the *Fidenates* surrender in the Year 315, V. 1. P. 521; marches towards *Rome*, P. 522; gives the *Romans* Battle, P. 523; and in the Action is killed, by one *Cassus* a *Roman Knight*, *Ib.*
- TOMOS**, the Capital of *Mæsia*, made famous by *Ovid's Elegies*, V. 5. P. 131. N. 31.
- TOPIRIS**, **TOPRUS**, or **TOPYRIUM**, a City of *Thrace*, on the Confines of *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 30.
- TORONE**, Most Geographers say there were two Cities of this Name, one in *Epirus*, and the other in *Macedon*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140; the latter was in the *Paraxian* Province, and gave its Name to the *Toronaic Gulph*, V. 4. P. 431. N. 101.
- TORQUATUS**, (*Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
- TORQUATUS**, (*Aulus Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
- TORQUATUS**, (*Lucius Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
- TORQUATUS**, (*Titus Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
- TORREDORIX**, a *Gallatian* Lord enters into a Plot to assassinate *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 421; who discovers the Design, and puts him and his Accomplices to Death, *Ib.*
- TORTOISE**, (*The*) was a particular Manner of scaling Walls in use among the *Gauls*, as well as the *Greeks* and *Romans*, V. 2. P. 18. N. 66; it was done by the Soldiers covering themselves with their Bucklers, as the *Tortoise* is covered with its Shell, and making a Kind of Slope or Penthouse, with those Bucklers held over their Heads, in such a Manner that other Soldiers could walk over them, and so by making several Stages one above another, raise themselves at last to the Tops of the Walls of the besieged City, *Ib.*; a Plate representing several Sorts of *Military Tortoises*, P. 19; *Artemon* of *Clazomene* is thought to have been the Inventor of them, *Ib.* Note, Col. 2.
- TORTOSA**, a City of *Spain*, anciently called *Ibera*, V. 3. P. 150. N. 77.
- TOULOUSE**, anciently called *Paladia*, was the chief City of the *Volcæ Tectosages*, V. 5. P. 255. N. 3; the Tradition which the Ancients have transmitted to us, of the vast Quantity of Gold found in this City is not probable, *Ib.*
- TOWERS**, (*Moveable*) of Wood, were formerly much used in taking Cities, V. 1. P. 290. N. 52; by these *Towers*, which ran upon Wheels, and consisted of several Stories, the Besiegers raised themselves up to a Level with the Tops of the Walls of the besieged City, and from them played their Engines against the Besieged with Advantage, *Ib.*; they were thirty or forty Foot square, and in their uppermost Stories had Draw-Bridges, which were let down on the Tops of the Walls of the besieged Places, V. 2. P. 190. N. 24. A Plate representing several Sorts of *Moveable Towers*, P. 191. Plate XIII.



- TOWNS**, *Servius Tullius* observing that the Country-People were exposed to be plundered, by living in separate Houses, ordered every *Tribe* to build a strong Place on some steep Hill, to which they could occasionally retire for Safety with their Effects; and this gave rise to the building of *Towns* in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 144.
- TRABEA**, a sort of Robe worn by the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 31. N. 112.
- TRADESMEN**, a Society of *Tradefmen* was instituted at *Rome*, either by *Numa* or *Servius*, V. 1. P. 270. N. 16; and *Mercury* was their *Patron*, *Ib.*
- TRALLÈS**, or **TRALLIS**, a City of *Lydia*, V. 4. P. 218. N. 47; between *The Cayster* and *The Meander*, P. 220. N. 54; it was one of the most wealthy Cities in ancient *Lydia*, *Ib.*
- TRALLIANS**, (*The*) or *Triballes*, for these two Names are often confounded, are a People who lived near *Thrace*, V. 4. P. 29. N. 72; in *Illyricum*, P. 217. N. 46. See *Triballes*.
- TREASURY**, When *Cæsar* seized the Money in the *Publick Treasury* at *Rome*, in the Year 704; he found there no less than 26000 Ingots of Gold, and 300000 Pounds Weight of Gold in Money, V. 6. P. 194.
- TREATY**, That made between *Tullus* and *Suffetius*, in the Year of *Rome* 83, V. 1. P. 82; there were, according to the *Civilians*, three sorts of *Treaties* made by the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 238. N. 4; one called *Sponsio* which was a mutual Promise between two or more Parties; without any Security given; another called *Pactio*, which was a plain Contract founded on the Faith of the Parties only; the other called *Fædus*, which was a formal Treaty between two Nations, solemnly confirmed by Oaths, and religious Ceremonies, *Ib.*; the Form of a Treaty made with the Inhabitants of a City, when they surrendered it by Capitulation, P. 244. N. 11; the Treaty of Alliance between *Hannibal* and *Philip of Macedon*, in the Year 538, P. 171, 172.
- TREBATIUS**, a General of *The Allies*, in the Country of the *Sabines*, V. 5. P. 337; is attacked by the *Romans*, P. 353; who kill 15000 of his Men, *Ib.*
- TREBULA**, a Name common to several Cities in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 44.
- TREBELLIVS**, (*Quintus*) disputes with a *Roman* Soldier the Honour of a *Mural Crown*, V. 3. P. 350; and *Scipio*, to settle the Dispute between the two Competitors, adjudges them both worthy of that Honour, *Ib.*
- TREBIA**, a City in the Country of the *Æqui*, is taken by *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 317. N. 112.
- TREBIA**, (*The*) a River in *Italy*, rises in the *Apennines*, and falls into *The Po*, near *Plaisance*. V. 3. P. 73. N. 41; is famous for the Victory which *Hannibal* gained over the *Romans*, in the Year 535, P. 76.
- TREBIUS**, a Nobleman of *Compsa*, delivers up that City to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 140.
- TREBONIUS**, a young *Roman*, who performs an heroic Action, to preserve his Chastity, V. 5. P. 270. *Valerius Maximus* calls him *Plotius*, *Ib.* N. 37.
- TREBONIUS**, one of *Cæsar's* Lieutenants, signalizes himself greatly at the Siege of *Marseilles*, V. 6. P. 195.
- TREBONIUS**, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 352, V. 1. P. 571; opposes the Attempt to disannul the Law made by *Lucius Trebonius the Mutinous*, who was *Tribune* in the Year 305, P. 499.
- TREBONIUS**, (*Caius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 698, V. 6. P. 123; makes a motion to the People, that they would give *Pompey* and *Crassus* such Provinces, as would put them both on a level with *Cæsar*, *Ib.*
- TREBONIUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 371, V. 2. P. 50.
- TREBONIUS**, THE MUTINOUS, (*Lucius*) *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 305, passes a Law, which enacts, That the *Comitia* for the Election of Magistrates shall not be dissolved, till the *Tribes* have chosen *Ten Tribunes*, V. 1. P. 499.
- TREBULA**, There were several Cities of this Name in *Italy*; two in *Sabinia*, and a third in *Campania*, V. 2. P. 305. N. 39.
- TREMELLIUS**, a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 586, in vain opposes the prolonging the *Censorship* of *Tiberius Gracchus* and *Claudius*, V. 4. P. 481.
- TREMELLIUS**, (*Cneius*) is made Governour of *Sicily*, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 547. N. 103.
- TREMELLIUS FLACCUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Quæstor* of *Macedon* in the Year 611, V. 5. P. 23; defeats the Army of a false *Philip*, who pretended to be the Son of *Perses*, P. 32; and the Impostor is killed in the Action, *Ib.*; the *Roman* Soldiers give the *Quæstor* the Surname of *Scrophæ*, from an odd Adventure of a Sow, *Ib.* N. 79. See *Scrophæ*.
- TREMULUS**, (*Quintus Marcius*). See *Marcius*.
- TRESPASSES**, By the *Roman* Laws of the seventh Table, If a Beast did any Damage in a Field, the Owner was obliged to make Satisfaction, or give up the Beast, V. 1. P. 451, Law I. He that wilfully set fire to another Man's House or Corn, near his House, was to be imprisoned, scourged, and burnt to Death; if he did it accidentally, he was to repair the Damage, P. 452, Law III. The Guardian who managed the Affairs of his Ward ill, was to be reprimanded, and if he cheated him, to pay double, P. 453, Law XII. The Patron who defrauded his Client was declared execrable, P. 454, Law XIII.

TRI-



**TRIARI**, a sort of Soldiers in the Roman Armies who were usually posted in the Body of Reserve, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25; and in the *third* Line, *Id. Ib.*; whence they were likewise called *Tertiarii*, *Ib.*; they were also called *Pilani Milites*, from their being generally armed with the *Pilum*, as one of their Weapons, V. 2. P. 162. N. 47.

**TRIARIUS**, a Roman Vice-Admiral in the Year 683, makes War in the East under *Lucullus*, V. 5. P. 529; and is beaten by *Mitbridates*, P. 555.

**TRIBALLES**, (*The*) or **TRIBALLI**, a People who inhabited the Country of the *Bulgarians*, V. 4. P. 29. N. 72; which lay between *The Danube* and *Romania*, V. 5. P. 208. N. 15. See *Trallians*.

**TRIBE**, (*Claudian*) *The*, at Rome, consisted of the *Sabines* who came thither with *Actius Clausus*, in the fourth *Consulship* of *Poplicola*, V. 1. P. 225. N. 90.

**TRIBE**, (*Prerogative*) *The*, among the Romans, was that *Tribe*, to whose Lot it fell to have the Privilege of giving its Suffrages first, in the *Comitia*, V. 1. P. 336. N. 11.

**TRIBE**, (*Papirian*) *The*, See *Papirian*.

**TRIBES**, The Name of the three Parts into which *Romulus* divided the People, V. 1. P. 27; who were so called from the Latin Word, *Tres*, *Trium*, *Tribus*, which signified *Three*, P. 141. N. 13; *Servius* added a fourth *Tribe* to the three first, about the Year 190, P. 141; and the Names of the four *Tribes* were *Rhamensis* or *Palatina*, *Fabiensis* or *Suburana*, *Luceres* or *Collina*, and *Esquilina*, *Ib.*; a Description of those Parts of Rome which belonged to each of these *Tribes*, *Ib.* N. 14; about the Year 190, a Law was made, that every Person should keep to the *Tribe* to which he belonged upon the first division into *Tribes*, *Ib.*; about 194, *Servius* divided the Territory of Rome into fifteen *Tribes*, which were called *The Country Tribes*, P. 143; an Examination of a Passage of *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* which relates to this Subject, *Ib.* N. 22; in the *Consulate* of *Appius Claudius* and *Publius Servilius*, that is, in the Year 258, the Number of the *Tribes* is fixed to twenty one, P. 268; an Error which is crept into *Livy's* Text, with regard to the *Tribes*, *Ib.* N. 12; when *Coriolanus* was tried in the *Comitia*, there were but 35 Roman *Tribes* in all, P. 307. N. 82; the Names and Situations of the 25 *Tribes*, into which the Roman Territory was divided in the Year 367, V. 2. P. 36. N. 97; in 396 two new ones are added to them, viz. the *Tribes*, *Pomptina* and *Publicia*, P. 102. N. 48; in the Year 421, the Number of the *Tribes* was again increased by two new ones, which made the whole 29, P. 196;

the *Tribe Mæcia*, *Ib.* N. 36; and the *Tribe Scaptia*, *Ib.* N. 37; in the Year 430, a Dispute arose between the *Papirian* and the other *Tribes*, P. 228; in the Year 435, another new *Tribe* was added, called the *Tribe Falerina*, P. 256; and another called the *Tribe Ufentina*, because on the Banks of the *Ufens*, *Ib.* N. 29; in the Year 454, the *Tribes Arniensis* and *Terentina* were created, and added to the 31 already in being, P. 320. N. 68; and in 512, the *Tribes Velina* and *Quirina* were created, and added to the former Number, which makes them 35, P. 624. N. 81; the Names and Number of the *Tribes* into which the Republic of Athens was divided, V. 4. P. 13. N. 30.

**TRIBOCCI**, (*The*) a People who formerly possessed all *Alsace*, V. 6. P. 92. N. 118.

**TRIBOLA**, a City in Spain, whose Situation is not known, V. 4. P. 603. N. 11.

**TRIBUNE**, (*The*) or *Rostra*, was the Place from which the Roman Magistrates and others harangued the People, V. 1. P. 136; there were two of them in the City, one of which was erected so early as in the Time of *Servius*, *Ib.* N. 7; they were called *Rostra*, because adorned with the *Rostra*, or *Beaks* of Ships, *Id. Ib.*

**TRIBUNES**, (*The*) created by *Romulus* were the Leaders or Commanders of the three *Tribes* into which he divided the People, V. 1. P. 27.

**TRIBUNES**, (*Legionary*) (*The*) among the Romans, were the Officers who commanded the *Legions* in the Roman Army, V. 2. P. 244. N. 33; there were generally as many *Legionary Tribunes* as Thousands of Men in every *Legion*, *Ib.*; *Varro* says they were called *Tribunes*, because in the beginning of the Roman Monarchy, the *Legion* consisted of but 3000 Men, and there were only *Three Tribunes* in a *Legion*, P. 90. N. 26; the Right of choosing was at first in the *Consuls*, but in the Year 391, the People usurped a Power of choosing six, which were therefore called *Tribuni Comitiati*, because chosen by the *Tribes* in *Comitia*, *Ib.* See *Comitiati*.

**TRIBUNES**, (*Military*) *The*, were supreme Magistrates chosen to govern the Republic instead of *Consuls*, V. 1. P. 510; they were first chosen in the Year of Rome 309, P. 511. N. 16; in the Year 353, some *Plebeians* were advanced to this high Station, P. 573; the *Military Tribunes* of the Year 366, abdicate their Office, because they thought their Election inauspicious, and therefore against the Will of the Gods, P. 36. N. 95; in 375, *Plebeians* are again admitted to this Office, P. 58; in 377 Attempts are made to abolish this Office, P. 64; and after an interruption of some Years, P. 65, it is at last abolished in the Year 386, P. 76.



## A

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Of all the MILITARY TRIBUNES who governed the  
ROMAN REPUBLICK.

In the YEAR 309.

**A**ULUS SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS,  
LUCIUS ATTILIUS LONGUS,  
TITUS CLÆLIUS SICULUS, V. I. P. 511.

315.  
MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS,  
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS,  
CAIUS JULIUS IULUS, V. I. P. 521, 522.

319.  
MARCUS MANLIUS,  
QUINTUS SULPICIUS PRÆTEXTATUS,  
SERVIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, V. I. P. 526.

320.  
MARCUS FABUS VIBULANUS,  
MARCUS FOSLIUS FLACCINATOR,  
LUCIUS SERGIUS FIDENAS, V. I. P. 528.

321.  
LUCIUS PINARIUS,  
LUCIUS FURIUS,  
SPURIUS POSTHUMIUS, V. I. P. 528,  
529.

327.  
TITUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS,  
CAIUS FURIUS,  
MARCUS POSTHUMIUS,  
AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, V. I. P. 534,  
535.

328.  
AULUS SEMPRONIUS,  
LUCIUS FURIUS,  
LUCIUS QUINCTIUS,  
LUCIUS HORATIUS, V. I. P. 537.

329.  
APPIUS CLAUDIUS,  
SPURIUS NAUTIUS,  
LUCIUS SERGIUS,  
SEXTUS JULIUS, V. I. P. 537, 538.

331.  
LUCIUS MANLIUS,  
QUINTUS ANTONIUS,  
LUCIUS PAPIRIUS,  
LUCIUS SERVILIUS, V. I. P. 541, 542.

333.  
TITUS QUINCTIUS,  
MARCUS MANLIUS,  
LUCIUS FURIUS,  
AULUS SEMPRONIUS, V. I. P. 544, 545.

334.  
AGRIPPA MENENIUS,  
SPURIUS NAUTIUS,  
PUBLIUS LUCRETIVS,  
CAIUS SERVILIUS, V. I. P. 545, 546.

335.  
MARCUS PAPIRIUS,  
QUINTUS SERVILIUS,  
LUCIUS SERGIUS, V. I. P. 546, 547.

336.  
PUBLIUS LUCRETIVS,  
LUCIUS SERVILIUS,  
AGRIPPA MENENIUS,  
SPURIUS VETURIUS, V. I. P. 548.

337.  
AULUS SEMPRONIUS,  
MARCUS PAPIRIUS,  
QUINTUS FABIVS,  
SPURIUS NAUTIUS, V. I. P. 548, 549.

338.  
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS COSSUS,  
QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS,  
CAIUS VALERIUS VOLVSVS,  
N. FABIVS VIBVLANVS, V. I. P. 549,  
550.



339.  
 QUINTUS FABIVS,  
 CNEIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 PVBIVS POSTHVMIVS,  
 LVCIVS VALERIVS PETITVS, V. I. P.  
 550, 551, 552.

345.  
 CAIVS IVLIVS IVLVS,  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 CAIVS SERVILIVS AHALA, V. I. P. 556,  
 557, 558.

346.  
 CAIVS VALERIVS PETITVS VOLVSVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS MEDVLLINVS,  
 NVMERIVS FABIVS VIBVLANVS,  
 CAIVS SERVILIVS AHALA, V. I. P. 559.

347.  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 LVCIVS VALERIVS POTITVS,  
 CNEIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 NVMERIVS FABIVS AMBVSIVS, V. I. P.  
 559—562.

348.  
 CAIVS IVLIVS IVLVS,  
 MARCVS ÆMILIVS MAMERCINVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS MEDVLLINVS,  
 QVINTVS QVINCTIVS CINCINNATVS,  
 TITVS QVINCTIVS CAPITOLINVS,  
 AVLVS MANLIVS VVLSO, V. I. P. 562,  
 563.

349.  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS MALVGINENSIS,  
 SPVRIVS NAVTIVS RVTILVS,  
 CNEIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 CAIVS VALERIVS POTITVS VOLVSVS,  
 CÆSO FABIVS AMBVSIVS,  
 MANIVS SERGIVS FIDENAS, V. I. P. 563.

350.  
 MANIVS ÆMILIVS MAMERCINVS,  
 MARCVS FVRIVS FVSVS,  
 APPIVS CLAVDIVS CRASSVS,  
 LVCIVS IVLIVS IVLVS,  
 MARCVS QVINTILIVS VARVS,  
 LVCIVS VALERIVS POTITVS, V. I. P.  
 564—568.

351.  
 CAIVS SERVILIVS AHALA,  
 QVINTVS SVLPICIVS CAMERINVS,  
 QVINTVS SERVILIVS PRISCVS,  
 AVLVS MANLIVS VVLSO,  
 LVCIVS VIRGINIVS TRICOSTVS,  
 MANIVS SERGIVS FIDENAS, V. I. P.  
 569, 570.

352.  
 LVCIVS VALERIVS POTITVS,  
 LVCIVS IVLIVS IVLVS,

MANIVS ÆMILIVS MAMERCINVS,  
 CNEIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 CÆSO FABIVS AMBVSIVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS CAMILLVS, V. I. P. 570  
 —573.

353.  
 PVBIVS LICINIVS CALVVS,  
 PVBIVS MÆLIVS,  
 PVBIVS MOENIVS,  
 SPVRIVS FVRIVS,  
 LVCIVS TITINIVS,  
 LVCIVS PVBILIVS PHILO, V. I. P. 573,  
 574.

354.  
 MARCVS VETVRIVS,  
 CAIVS DVILIVS,  
 LVCIVS ATINIVS,  
 CNEIVS GENVCIVS,  
 MARCVS POMPONIVS,  
 VOLERO PVBILIVS, V. I. P. 574, 575.

355.  
 LVCIVS VALERIVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS,  
 MARCVS VALERIVS,  
 QVINTVS SERVILIVS,  
 QVINTVS SVLPICIVS,  
 MARCVS FVRIVS CAMILLVS, V. I. P.  
 575—577.

356.  
 LVCIVS IVLIVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS,  
 LVCIVS SERGIVS,  
 AVLVS POSTHVMIVS,  
 AVLVS MANLIVS,  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS, V. I. P. 577, 578,  
 579.

357.  
 PVBIVS LICINIVS CALVVS,  
 LVCIVS ATINIVS,  
 PVBIVS MOELIVS,  
 CNEIVS GENVCIVS,  
 LVCIVS TITINIVS,  
 PVBIVS MOENIVS, V. I. P. 580.

358.  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS COSSVS,  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS SCIPIO,  
 MARCVS VALERIVS,  
 CÆSO FABIVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS,  
 QVINTVS SERVILIVS, 587, 588.

359.  
 MARCVS FVRIVS CAMILLVS,  
 LVCIVS FVRIVS,  
 PVBIVS CORNELIVS,  
 CAIVS ÆMILIVS,  
 SPVRIVS POSTHVMIVS,  
 LVCIVS VALERIVS, V. I. P. 588—591.



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| <p>362.<br/>LUCIUS LUCRETIVS,<br/>SERVIUS SULPICIUS,<br/>MARCUS ÆMILIUS,<br/>LUCIUS FURIUS,<br/>AGRIPPA FURIUS,<br/>CAIUS ÆMILIUS,</p>                 | <p>370.<br/>AULUS MANLIUS,<br/>LUCIUS VALERIUS,<br/>SERVIUS SULPICIUS,<br/>LUCIUS LUCRETIVS,<br/>LUCIUS ÆMILIUS,<br/>MARCUS TREBONIUS,</p>       |
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| <p>363.<br/>QUINCTIVS FABIUS,<br/>CÆSO FABIUS,<br/>CAIUS FABIUS,<br/>QUINTUS SULPICIUS,<br/>QUINTUS SERVILIUS,<br/>SERVIUS CORNELIVS,</p>              | <p>372.<br/>SPURIUS PAPIRIUS,<br/>LUCIUS PAPIRIUS,<br/>SERVIUS CORNELIVS,<br/>QUINTUS SERVILIUS,<br/>SERVIUS SULPICIUS,<br/>LUCIUS ÆMILIUS,</p>  |
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| <p>364.<br/>LUCIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA,<br/>LUCIUS VIRGINIVS,<br/>PUBLIVS CORNELIVS,<br/>AULUS MANLIUS,<br/>LUCIUS ÆMILIUS,<br/>LUCIUS POSTHUMIVS,</p>  | <p>373.<br/>MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS,<br/>AULUS POSTHUMIVS,<br/>LUCIUS POSTHUMIVS,<br/>LUCIUS FURIUS,<br/>LUCIUS LUCRETIVS,<br/>MARCUS FABIUS,</p> |
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| <p>365.<br/>QUINTUS QUINCTIVS,<br/>QUINTUS SERVIVS,<br/>LUCIUS JULIVS,<br/>LUCIUS AQUILIUS,<br/>LUCIUS LUCRETIVS,<br/>SERVIUS SULPICIUS,</p>           | <p>374.<br/>LUCIUS VALERIUS,<br/>LUCIUS MENENIVS,<br/>CAIUS SERGIUS,<br/>SPURIUS PAPIRIUS,<br/>SERVIUS CORNELIVS,<br/>PUBLIVS VALERIUS,</p>      |
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| <p>369.<br/>MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS,<br/>SERVIUS CORNELIVS,<br/>PUBLIVS VALERIUS,<br/>SERVIUS SULPICIUS,<br/>CAIUS PAPIRIUS,<br/>TITUS QUINCTIVS,</p>   | <p>382.<br/>LUCIUS FURIUS,<br/>PUBLIVS VALERIUS,<br/>AULUS MANLIUS,<br/>SERVIUS SULPICIUS,<br/>CAIUS VALERIUS,<br/>SERVIUS CORNELIVS,</p>        |
| V. 2. P. 42—47.                                                                                                                                        | V. 2. P. 65.                                                                                                                                     |



383.

MARCUS FABIVS,  
 QUINTUS SERVILIUS,  
 MARCUS CORNELIVS,  
 CAIVS VETURIUS,  
 QUINTVS QVINCTIVS,  
 AVLVS CORNELIVS, V. 2. P. 66, 67.

384.

LVCIVS QVINCTIVS,  
 SPVRIVS SERVILIUS,  
 SERVIVS CORNELIVS,  
 LVCIVS PAPIRIVS,  
 SERVIVS SVLPICIVS,  
 LVCIVS VETURIUS, V. 2. P. 67.

386.

AVLVS CORNELIVS,  
 LVCIVS VETURIUS,  
 MARCUS CORNELIVS,  
 PVBLIVS VALERIVS,  
 MARCUS GEGANIVS,  
 PVBLIVS MANLIVS, V. 2. P. 73, 74.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE, (*The*) were Magistrates, created first in the Year 260, to defend the People against the Oppressions of the *Patricians*, V. 1. P. 288; the immediate Cause of their Creation, was the *Secession* of the People to *The Sacred Mountain*, P. 287; the Senate pass a Decree for their Creation, P. 288; and a Law is passed which declares their Persons to be sacred, *Ib.* N. 45; they were created on *The fourth of the Ides*, that is, the tenth Day of *December*, *Ib.* N. 44; *Livy* and *Zonaras* say, that the People created only two *Tribunes* at first, but *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, makes them five, *Ib.* N. 43; in 262 they obtain a Right to be always present at the Deliberations of the Senate, that they may oppose any Decrees which are against the Interest of the People, P. 302; their Jurisdiction does not extend beyond the Gates of *Rome*, P. 339; *Volero*, one of them, passes a Law in the Year 281, whereby the Right of choosing the *Plebeian* Magistrates of the Republick is confined to the *Comitia by Tribes*, P. 367, 372; in the first Ages they examined the Decrees passed by the Senate, and approved or rejected them at Pleasure, P. 422. N. 64; they had a Power of imprisoning a *Citizen*, but no Right to summon any to appear before their *Tribunal*, *Ib.* N. 65; they were rather Protectors of the People against the Violence of the *Patricians*, than Magistrates, P. 436. N. 8; in 291 they contested earnestly for *The Terentian Law*, P. 392; in the Year 296 they obtain Leave to double their Number, P. 419, 420; in 298 they come to an open

Quarrel with the *Consuls*, P. 422; and punish some of the most mutinous of the young *Patricians*, by confiscating their Estates, P. 426; in 301 they refuse to consent to the Election of *Decemviri*, but upon express Condition, that they shall not meddle with two Laws which are very favourable to the Commons, P. 436; in 305 two *Patricians* are made *Tribunes of the People*, P. 498, 499; in 322 the Senate make use of the *Tribunes* to oblige the *Consul* to nominate a *Dictator*, P. 529, 530; in 329 the *Tribunes* stir up the People to choose *Plebeians* into the highest Offices in the State, P. 538; prosecute the *Military Tribunes*, who had suffered themselves to be beaten near *Veii*, P. 539; and *Posthumius*, one of those *Military Tribunes*, is fined, P. 541. N. 75; in 332 they embroil the Nobility with the *Plebeians*, about the Election of four new *Quæstors*, P. 543; in 337, being disappointed in their Hopes of having some *Plebeians* chosen *Military Tribunes*, they revive the old Disputes about the Distribution of Lands, P. 548, 549; in 344 get three *Plebeians* chosen *Quæstors*, P. 555; and try to get some made *Military Tribunes*, P. 555, 556; in 347 they oppose the Decree made by the Senate, that War should be declared with the *Veientes*, P. 560; and their other Decree, that for the future the *Roman* Infantry should be maintained in the Field at the publick Expence, P. 561; in 350 the Siege of *Veii*, which had kept the Troops in the Field all the Winter, gives them Occasion to exclaim afresh against this last Law, and the *Military Tribunes*, P. 565; but *Appius* renders their Attempts abortive, P. 565, 566; in 352 they exclaim against this Law again, P. 571; get two of the *Military Tribunes* fined, P. 572. N. 33; and propose two Laws, one for the Distribution of Lands, and the other for taking off the Taxes raised for paying the Soldiers, P. 572, 573; in 358 they endeavour to persuade the People to leave *Rome* and remove to *Veii*, P. 587, 588; in the Year 366 the *Tribunes* revive the old Quarrels about the Distribution of Lands, but to no purpose, V. 2. P. 35; in 377 they side with the Debtors, and propose a Law in their Favour, P. 64; and propose another Law for the Abolition of the *Military Tribunes*, *Ib.*; but there is a Division among them in this Point, *Ib.*; and these Divisions cause a Suspension of the Choice of the chief Magistrates in the Republick for several Years, P. 65; in 383 they again demand the publication of the Laws formerly drawn up, P. 66; make such Speeches on the Subject as are very offensive to the *Patricians*, *Ib.*; and propose the Creation of *Decemviri*,



to interpret the *Sibylline Books*, P. 67; *Camillus* endeavours to disappoint their Success in passing the Law drawn up, P. 67, 68; but in vain, P. 68; they, by their Menaces force him to abdicate the *Dictatorship*, *Ib.*; and in the Year 386 they obtain Leave, that one of the *Consuls* may be a *Plebeian*, P. 76; in the Year 449 they were not deemed so much confined to *Rome* as to be incapable of being sent from thence on any Deputation elsewhere, V. 3. P. 494; and in the Year 615 they assumed an exorbitant Power of excusing any two Persons whom they pleased, from Military Service, V. 5. P. 55.

**TRIBUNUS CELERUM**, or the chief Officer of the *Celeres*, V. 1. P. 50. N. 166; had so great an Authority, that he was the next Person in *Rome* to the King, *Ib.*

**TRICALA**, or **TRIOCALA**, a City founded by the rebellious Slaves in *Sicily*, in the South part of that Island, V. 5. P. 269 N. 36.

**TRICASTIN**, (*The*) a District of *France*, which is a Part of *Dauphiné*, and lays on the left Bank of *The Rhone*, V. 2. P. 5. N. 22.

**TRICCA**, a City on the Banks of the *Peneus* in *Greece*, V. 4. P. 47. N. 22.

**TRICLINIUM**, (*The*) of the *Romans*, was properly a Table, encompassed on three Sides with three Beds, on which the Guests lay along as they eat, sometimes three, and sometimes four on a Bed; and from hence the Word came to be applied to signify a *Dining Room*, or Hall to eat in, V. 2. P. 83. N. 3. A Plate of one, P. 83.

**TRIFANA**, a Village belonging to the *Aurunci*, V. 2. P. 169. N. 68.

**TRIGEMINA**, (*Gate*) *The*, was not the Gate through which the three *Horatii* passed to fight the three *Curatii*, as some have imagined, V. 2. P. 272. N. 69.

**TRINIUS**, (*The*) now the *Trigno*, a River of *Samnium*, on which stood the City of *Triventum*, V. 2. P. 351. N. 5.

**TRINACRIA**, an Appellation given to the Island of *Sicily*, from its Form, which is almost *Triangular*, V. 2. P. 469. N. 1.

**TRINOBANTES**, (*The*) an ancient People who possessed the Counties of *Essex* and *Middlesex* in *England*, in the Time of *Julius Caesar*, V. 6. P. 134. N. 28.

**TRIOPIA**. See *Gnidus*.

**TRIPHYLIA**, a little Canton of *Elis* in *Greece*, V. 3. P. 429. N. 147.

**TRIPOLIS**, a little Canton of *Laconia*, V. 4. P. 155. N. 171.

**TRIPOLITIS**, a little District of *Macedon*, which contained three Cities, V. 3. P. 318. N. 28.

**TRIPUDIUM SOLISTIMUM**, signified among the *Romans* the fortunate *Augury* of seeing

the sacred Pullets feed so greedily, that some of their Meat fell out of their Mouths upon the Ground, V. 2. P. 72. N. 38.

**TRIREMES**, The Ancients sometimes meant by this Word, all the Gallies of whatever Sort which made up a Fleet, V. 2. P. 534. N. 23; a critical Dissertation on the *Triremes*, *Quadrirèmes*, &c. of the Ancients, V. 3. P. 185.

**TRITHÆUM**, a City of *Phocis*, V. 4. P. 639. N. 51.

**TRITON**, the Name of a City and little River, one in *Doris* or *Phocis*, the other in *Bœotia*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140. Col. 1.

**TRITONOS**, or **TRITONUS**, a City in *Macedon*, near *Pallene*, V. 3. P. 426. N. 140. Col. 2.

**TRIUMPHS**, The Word was taken from the Greek Word *Θρίαμβος* *Thriambos*, one of the Names of *Bacchus*, who first enjoyed the Honours of one of those military Processions, which were called *Triumphs*, V. 1. P. 35. N. 126; the first *Triumph* that was seen in *Rome* was in the Year 5, and suitable to the present Poverty of the State, P. 35; *Romulus* walked into *Rome*, crowned with Lawrel, some of his Soldiers marching before, and others after him, *Ib.*; we have still preserved a Medal on this Subject, *Ib.*; *Tarquin the Elder* was the first who introduced Magnificence in the *Roman Triumphs*, P. 120; the *Roman Laws* would not suffer the Victors who claimed the Honours of a *Triumph* to enter into the City, till his Pretensions to that Honour were examined, and either allowed or rejected, for Fear of his causing Disturbances in the City, and getting it by Force, P. 267. N. 9; it belonged to the Senate to grant the Honours of a *Triumph*, and to the People to confirm their Decree, *Ib.* N. 10; the *Consul Servilius* was the first who decreed himself that Honour, contrary to the Will of the Senate, *Id. Ib.*; it was customary for the Soldiers, during the triumphal Procession, to sing satyrical Verses on the victorious General, P. 416. N. 52; strictly speaking, it was not regular to grant the Honours of the *Triumph* to any but the first Magistrates of *Rome*, V. 2. P. 211. N. 70; and the Right of granting them belonged only to the Senate, P. 355; but in the Year 459 the People grant one, P. 356; there never were but three *Triumphs* in *Rome* which were adorned with the Spoils called *Opima*, V. 3. P. 38; in the first Ages of the Republick the Victors entered *Rome* thro' the Gate *Capena*, P. 570. N. 146; but afterwards a Gate was erected which was called *The Triumphal Gate*, P. 570; which led to *The Flaminian Circus*, and *The Field of Mars*, *Ib.* N. 146; conquered Cities



and Provinces were most commonly represented in *Triumphs* by Slaves, with their Hands tied behind them, or Persons weeping, or Persons in the Dress of Supplicants, *Ib.* N. 147; the Crowns carried on Biers in *Triumphs*, were those which the Cities of the Allies and Confederate Nations had decreed the victorious General, *Ib.* N. 149; the most usual Sacrifices in *Triumphs* were white Bulls, whose Horns were gilt, P. 571. N. 150; the Dancers who attended the triumphant Victor, were dressed like Satyrs, *Ib.* N. 154; Flowers were strewed in his Way, *Ib.* N. 155; his Chariot was very fine, *Ib.* N. 156; and his Robes, P. 572. N. 157; he sat in his Chariot and held an Ivory Scepter in his Hand, *Ib.* N. 158; a Slave was usually placed behind him in his Chariot, to put him in mind that he was a Man, *Ib.* N. 59; a Whip and Bell was usually fastened in his Chariot, to remind him of the Inconstancy of Fortune, and that he might still suffer Disgrace, if he did not go on in the Discharge of his Duty, *Id.* *Ib.*

and he wore an Iron Ring on his Finger, to put him in mind of the Simplicity of the first *Romans*, *Ib.* N. 160; the *Bulla Aurea* is likewise said to have been one of his Ornaments, *Ib.* N. 161; the Licentiousness allowed the Soldiers on this Occasion was very great, P. 573. N. 164; the Victors crawled up the Steps of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* on their Knees, *Ib.* N. 166; the Form of Thanksgiving made to *Jupiter* on this Occasion, *Ib.* N. 167; the *Triumph* always ended with a magnificent Feast, *Id.* *Ib.*; the Victor enjoyed great Distinctions after his Procession was over, *Ib.* N. 168; the Statue of *Hercules* once partook of the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.* N. 169; whether this Pomp always ended with the Cruelty of putting to Death the Chief of the Captives, is not certain, *Ib.* N. 165; the Remarks of *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, on the Origin of the Liberty given the Soldiers to abuse their General, on the Day, and even in the Time of his Procession, *Ib.* N. 164. See *Ovation*.

## A

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Of the TRIUMPHS of the ROMAN KINGS, CONSULS, and other GENERALS.

## YEAR of ROME 5.

|                   |           |              |                     |      |               |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|------|---------------|
| ROMULUS,          | 15 or 16. | V. 1. P. 35. | ANCUS MARCIUS,      | 122. | V. 1. P. 101. |
|                   |           |              |                     |      |               |
| ROMULUS,          | 17 or 18. | V. 1. P. 47. | ANCUS MARCIUS,      | 136. | V. 1. P. 105. |
| ROMULUS,          | 83.       | V. 1. P. 49. | TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, | 150. | V. 1. P. 114. |
| TULLUS HOSTILIUS, | 90 or 91. | V. 1. P. 76. | TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, | 159. | V. 1. P. 120. |
| TULLUS HOSTILIUS, | 93.       | V. 1. P. 92. | TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, | 171. | V. 1. P. 128. |
| TULLUS HOSTILIUS, |           | V. 1. P. 94. | SERVIUS TULLIUS,    | 182. | V. 1. P. 138. |



- <sup>186.</sup>  
 SERVIUS TULLIUS, V. I. P. 140.
- <sup>198 or 199.</sup>  
 SERVIUS TULLIUS, V. I. P. 145.
- <sup>227.</sup>  
 TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, V. I. P. 170.
- <sup>228.</sup>  
 TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, V. I. P. 171.
- <sup>244.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS VARERIUS POPLICOLA, V. I. P. 203.
- <sup>248.</sup>  
 MARCUS VALERIUS, V. I. P. 222.
- <sup>248.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. I. P. 222.
- <sup>249.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA, V. I. P. 228. (Disputed)
- <sup>249.</sup>  
 TITUS LUCRETIUS, V. I. P. 228.
- <sup>250.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. I. P. 233. (An Ovation).
- <sup>250.</sup>  
 MENENIUS AGRIPPA, V. I. P. 234.
- <sup>251.</sup>  
 SPURIUS CASSIUS VISCCELLINUS, V. I. P. 236.
- <sup>251.</sup>  
 OPITER VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS, V. I. P. 236. (Disputed).
- <sup>257.</sup>  
 AULUS POSTHUMIUS, V. I. P. 258.
- <sup>257.</sup>  
 TITUS EBUTIUS, (Disputed). V. I. P. 258.
- <sup>259.</sup>  
 MANIUS VALERIUS, V. I. P. 6.
- <sup>266.</sup>  
 TITUS SICINIUS SABINUS, V. I. P. 329.
- <sup>278.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA, *The Son*, V. I. P. 362.
- <sup>291.</sup>  
 LUCIUS LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS, V. I. P. 393.
- <sup>291.</sup>  
 TITUS VETURIUS GEMINUS CICURINUS, (An Ovation). V. I. P. 393.
- <sup>294.</sup>  
 QUINTUS FABIUS VIBULANUS, V. I. P. 411.
- <sup>294.</sup>  
 LUCIUS CORNELIUS MALUGINENSIS COSSUS, V. I. P. 411.
- <sup>295.</sup>  
 LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS, V. I. P. 416.
- <sup>304.</sup>  
 LUCIUS VALERIUS POPLICOLA POTITUS, V. I. P. 497.
- <sup>304.</sup>  
 MARCUS HORATIUS BARBATUS, V. I. P. 497.
- <sup>310.</sup>  
 MARCUS GEGANIUS MACERINUS, V. I. P. 515.
- <sup>316.</sup>  
 MARCUS ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. I. P. 524.
- <sup>322.</sup>  
 AULUS POSTHUMIUS TUBERTUS, V. I. P. 532.
- <sup>327.</sup>  
 MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS, V. I. P. 537.
- <sup>357.</sup>  
 MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. I. P. 585.
- <sup>363.</sup>  
 MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 2. P. 25.
- <sup>365.</sup>  
 MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 2. P. 34.
- <sup>369.</sup>  
 AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS, V. 2. P. 45.
- <sup>374.</sup>  
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- <sup>386.</sup>  
 MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS, V. 2. P. 76.
- <sup>393.</sup>  
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- MARCUS FABIVS AMBUSTUS, (An Ovation).<sup>393.</sup> V. 2. P. 98.
- CAIVS PLAUTIUS PROCVLVS,<sup>395.</sup> V. 2. P. 99.
- CAIVS SVPICIIVS PETICVS,<sup>395.</sup> V. 2. P. 102.
- CAIVS MARCIIVS RUTILVS,<sup>396.</sup> V. 2. P. 104.
- CAIVS MARCIIVS RUTILVS,<sup>397.</sup> V. 2. P. 106.
- MARCUS FABIVS AMBUSTUS,<sup>399.</sup> V. 2. P. 108.
- MARCUS POPILIIVS LÆNAS,<sup>403.</sup> V. 2. P. 118.
- MARCUS VALERIIVS CORVVS,<sup>407.</sup> V. 2. P. 128.
- MARCUS VALERIIVS CORVVS,<sup>410.</sup> V. 2. P. 145.
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- CAIUS FLAMINIUS NEPOS, <sup>530.</sup> V. 3. P. 34.
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- MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, <sup>531.</sup> V. 3. P. 38.
- PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA, <sup>532.</sup> V. 3. P. 39.
- LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, <sup>534.</sup> V. 3. P. 44.
- MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR, <sup>534.</sup> V. 3. P. 44.
- M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, (on the Hill of *Alba*, and an *Ovation* at *Rome*), <sup>542.</sup> V. 3. P. 324.
- CAIUS CLAUDIUS NERO, <sup>546.</sup> V. 3. P. 431.
- MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR, <sup>546.</sup> V. 3. P. 430.
- CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS SCIPIO, <sup>552.</sup> V. 3. P. 570.
- LUCIUS FURIUS PURPUREO, <sup>553.</sup> V. 4. P. 19.
- LUCIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, <sup>553.</sup> V. 4. P. 20.
- CAIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, <sup>556.</sup> V. 4. P. 82.
- QUINTUS MINUCIUS RUFUS, (on the Hill of *Alba*), <sup>556.</sup> V. 4. P. 82.
- MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, <sup>557.</sup> V. 4. P. 101.
- MARCUS HELVIUS BLASIO, (an *Ovation*), <sup>558.</sup> V. 4. P. 107.
- QUINTUS MINUCIUS THERMVS, <sup>558.</sup> V. 4. P. 108.
- MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, <sup>558.</sup> V. 4. P. 113.



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| <p><sup>558.</sup><br/>TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, V. 4. P. 130.</p> <p><sup>561.</sup><br/>PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, V. 4. P. 190.</p> <p><sup>561.</sup><br/>MANIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO, V. 4. P. 191.</p> <p><sup>562.</sup><br/>MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, (an <i>Ovation</i>), V. 4. P. 190.</p> <p><sup>564.</sup><br/>LUCIUS ÆMILIUS REGILLUS, (a <i>Naval Triumph</i>), V. 4. P. 229.</p> <p><sup>564.</sup><br/>LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS, V. 4. P. 229.</p> <p><sup>565.</sup><br/>QUINTUS FABIUS LABEO, V. 4. P. 246.</p> <p><sup>566.</sup><br/>CNEIUS MANLIUS VULSO, V. 4. P. 260.</p> <p><sup>566.</sup><br/>MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, V. 4. P. 269.</p> <p><sup>566.</sup><br/>CNEIUS MANLIUS VULSO, V. 4. P. 269.</p> <p><sup>568.</sup><br/>LUCIUS MANLIUS ACIDINUS, (an <i>Ovation</i>), V. 4. P. 286.</p> <p><sup>568.</sup><br/>CAIUS CALPURNIUS PISO, V. 4. P. 288.</p> <p><sup>568.</sup><br/>LUCIUS QUINCTIUS, V. 4. P. 288.</p> <p><sup>570.</sup><br/>AULUS TERENTIUS, (an <i>Ovation</i>), V. 4. P. 318.</p> <p><sup>572.</sup><br/>LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, V. 4. P. 323.</p> <p><sup>573.</sup><br/>PUBLIUS CORNELIUS CETHEGUS, V. 4. P. 329.</p> <p><sup>573.</sup><br/>MARCUS BÆBIUS TAMPFILUS, V. 4. P. 329.</p> <p><sup>574.</sup><br/>TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, V. 4. P. 337.</p> | <p><sup>574.</sup><br/>LUCIUS POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS, V. 4. P. 337.</p> <p><sup>576.</sup><br/>TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, V. 4. P. 346.</p> <p><sup>576.</sup><br/>CAIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER, V. 4. P. 348.</p> <p><sup>577.</sup><br/>CAIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS, V. 4. P. 351.</p> <p><sup>578.</sup><br/>PUBLIUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, V. 4. P. 352.</p> <p><sup>578.</sup><br/>MARCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, V. 4. P. 352.</p> <p><sup>579.</sup><br/>APPIUS CLAUDIUS CENTHO, (an <i>Ovation</i>), V. 4. P. 356.</p> <p><sup>581.</sup><br/>CAIUS CICEREIUS, (on the <i>Hill of Alba</i>) V. 4. P. 373.</p> <p><sup>586.</sup><br/>ÆMILIUS PAULUS, V. 4. P. 509.</p> <p><sup>586.</sup><br/>OCTAVIUS, V. 4. P. 512.</p> <p><sup>586.</sup><br/>LUCIUS ANICIUS GALLUS, V. 4. P. 513.</p> <p><sup>587.</sup><br/>MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, V. 4. P. 514.</p> <p><sup>587.</sup><br/>CAIUS SULPICIUS GALLUS, V. 4. P. 514.</p> <p><sup>595.</sup><br/>MARCUS FULVIUS NOBILIOR, V. 4. P. 540.</p> <p><sup>598.</sup><br/>PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, V. 4. P. 548.</p> <p><sup>598.</sup><br/>CAIUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, V. 4. P. 548.</p> <p><sup>607.</sup><br/>PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, V. 4. P. 631.</p> <p><sup>607.</sup><br/>QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, V. 4. P. 646.</p> |
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- <sup>607.</sup>  
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- <sup>618.</sup>  
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- <sup>618.</sup>  
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- <sup>620.</sup>  
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- <sup>624.</sup>  
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- <sup>624.</sup>  
 MARCUS AQUILIUS, V. 5. P. 143.
- <sup>629.</sup>  
 MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS, V. 5. P. 153.
- <sup>630.</sup>  
 QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, V. 5. P. 157.
- <sup>630.</sup>  
 CAIUS SEXTIUS CALVINUS, V. 5. P. 158.
- <sup>633.</sup>  
 CNEIUS DOMITIUS AENOBAREUS, V. 5. P. 177.
- <sup>633.</sup>  
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- <sup>634.</sup>  
 QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, V. 5. P. 179.
- <sup>635.</sup>  
 QUINTUS MARCIUS REX, V. 5. P. 184.
- <sup>638.</sup>  
 MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, V. 5. P. 188.
- <sup>639.</sup>  
 TITUS DIDIUS, V. 5. P. 190.
- <sup>640.</sup>  
 QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, V. 5. P. 194.
- <sup>640.</sup>  
 LUCIUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, V. 5. P. 194.
- <sup>641.</sup>  
 MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS, V. 5. P. 200.
- <sup>643.</sup>  
 MARCUS MINUCIUS RUFUS, V. 5. P. 209.
- <sup>644.</sup>  
 QUINTUS SERVILIUS CÆPIO, V. 5. P. 221.
- <sup>651.</sup>  
 MARCUS ANTONIUS, V. 5. P. 275.
- <sup>652.</sup>  
 QUINTUS LUTATIUS CATULUS, V. 5. P. 287.
- <sup>652.</sup>  
 CAIUS MARIUS, V. 5. P. 287.
- <sup>655.</sup>  
 TITUS DIDIUS, V. 5. P. 305.
- <sup>655.</sup>  
 LUCIUS CORNELIUS DOLABELLA, V. 5. P. 305.
- <sup>660.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, V. 5. P. 317.
- <sup>664.</sup>  
 CNEIUS POMPEIUS STRABO, V. 5. P. 358.
- <sup>672.</sup>  
 LUCIUS CORNELIUS SYLLA, V. 5. P. 464.
- <sup>673.</sup>  
 CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, V. 5. P. 469.
- <sup>676.</sup>  
 LUCIUS LICINIUS MURENA, V. 5. P. 479.
- <sup>678.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS SERVILIUS VATTIA, V. 5. P. 494.
- <sup>681.</sup>  
 CAIUS SERVILIUS CURIO, V. 5. P. 519.
- <sup>682.</sup>  
 QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS PIUS, V. 5. P. 524.
- <sup>682.</sup>  
 CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, V. 5. P. 524.
- <sup>686.</sup>  
 QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS, V. 5. P. 554.
- <sup>692.</sup>  
 CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, V. 6. P. 47.
- <sup>702.</sup>  
 PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SPINTHER, V. 6. P. 169.



- TRIUMVIRATE**, The Origin of the famous *Triumvirate* of *Crassus*, *Pompey*, and *Cæsar*, V. 6. P. 62.
- TRIUMVIRI**, extraordinary Magistrates, created in the Year 541, on purpose to search for young Men in the Neighbourhood of *Rome* who were fit to bear Arms, V. 3. P. 270.
- TRIUMVIRI CAPITALES**, (*The*) were Magistrates established at *Rome*, to judge criminal Causes, V. 2. P. 381. N. 70.
- TRIUMVIRI MENSARII**, (*The*) of *Livy*, were the three Officers who had the Care of the publick Treasury, V. 3. P. 135. N. 48.
- TRIUMVIRI NOCTURNI**, (*The*) at *Rome*, were Magistrates whose Business it was to take the Rounds in all Parts of the City all Night long, V. 2. P. 303. N. 33. See *Nocturni*.
- TROCMI**, (*The*) a People of *Asia*, who probably came originally from *Gaul*, V. 4. P. 198.
- TROGILORUM**, a Name common to a Suburb of *Syracuse*, and a Port near it, which lay to the North of *Tyche* and *Acradina*, V. 3. P. 256. N. 27.
- TROJANS**, (*The fugitive*) came into *Italy*, V. 1. P. 5.
- TROPHIES**, were originally nothing but Posts, or Trunks of Trees, adorned with the Spoils of an Enemy, V. 1. P. 34. N. 123; the Custom of erecting them on the Field of Battle was very ancient, *Ib.*
- TROPHONIUS**, a pretended Son of *Apollo*, who was famous as well as his supposed Father for uttering Oracles, V. 4. P. 494. N. 53; a short Account of all the ancient Pagans have told us of the Oracles of *Trophonius*, *Ib.*
- TROSSULA**, a City of old *Hebruria*, V. 2. P. 368. N. 36.
- TROY**, in *Asia*, was rebuilt by the *Dascyliotes*, V. 1. P. 4.
- TROY**, *Æneas* gave this Name to the Camp he pitched in the Country of the *Laurentini*, in *Italy*, V. 1. P. 5; this Camp was near the Mouth of the *Tyber*, *Ib.* N. 24.
- TRYPHÆNA**, the eldest Daughter of *Ptolemy Auletes*, reigned one Year only in *Ægypt*, V. 6. P. 108. N. 159.
- TRYPHON**, one of the Generals of *Alexander Bala*, V. 5. P. 65; raises great Troubles in *Syria* against *Nicanor*, *Ib.*; gains a compleat Victory over him, P. 66; takes *Jonathan* Prisoner by Treachery, P. 67; deceives *Simon*, *Jonathan's* Brother, P. 68; puts *Jonathan* to Death, notwithstanding *Simon* had paid his Ransom, *Ib.*; and then destroys young *Antiochus*, his Ward and his King, *Ib.*; is defeated by *Antiochus Sidetes*, the Brother of *Demetrius Nicanor*, P. 70; dies in the Year of *Rome*, 617, P. 71. N. 39; he was called at first *Diodotus*, P. 65. N. 8; we have a Medal
- of *Tryphon* still in Being, P. 71. N. 40.
- TRYPHO**, See *Salvius*.
- TUBA**, or **TUBUS**, a Musical Instrument in use among the *Romans*, much like our Trumpet, V. 1. P. 379. N. 78; it differed from the *Lituus* and *Buccina* in this, that it was strait, gradually widened from one End to the other, and had a large circular Mouth; whereas the *Lituus* was almost circular, like the *French Horn*, and the *Buccina* was at first only the Horn of an Ox, *Ib.*
- TUBERO**, the Son-in-Law of the famous *Paulus Æmilius*, V. 4. P. 501.
- TUBERO**, (*Publius Ælius*). See *Ælius*.
- TUBERO**, (*Ælius Petus*). See *Petus*.
- TUBERTUS**, (*Posthumius*) is made General of Horse by the Dictator *Mamercus*, in the Year 319, V. 1. P. 527; is made Dictator himself in 322, P. 530; makes a Vow to celebrate *The Great Games*, in Honour to the Gods, *Ib.*; is wounded at the Attack the *Volsci* make on the Camp of *Titus Quintius*, P. 531; but nevertheless gains a compleat Victory, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 352; the different Accounts Authors give of his causing his Son to be beheaded for Faction and treasonable Designs, *Ib.*; and what Credit is to be given to them, *Ib.* N. 59.
- TUBERTUS**, (*Publius Posthumius*). See *Posthumius*.
- TUBULUS**, (*Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- TUBULUS**, (*Caius Hostilius*). See *Hostilius*.
- TUCCI**, See *Gemella*.
- TUDER**, an ancient City of *Umbria*, V. 5. P. 448. N. 141.
- TUDITANUS**, (*The Surname of*) was taken from the Latin Word *Tudes*, which signifies *A Mallet*, and the first *Sempronius* who bore it, was so called because his Head was of that Shape, V. 5. P. 136. N. 51.
- TUDITANUS**, (*Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
- TUDITANUS**, (*Caius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
- TUDITANUS**, (*Marcus Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
- TUDITANUS**, (*Publius Sempronius*). See *Sempronius*.
- TUENES**, (*The*) a People who formerly inhabited a Part of the present *Switzerland*, V. 5. P. 258. N. 15.
- TULINGI**, (*The*) inhabited the Country of *Stulingen*, and part of the Country of the *Grisons*, in *Switzerland*, V. 6. P. 65. N. 30.
- TULLIÆ**, the two Daughters of *Servius Tullius*, V. 1. P. 144; Women of very different Characters, *Ib.*; marries the two Grandsons of *Tarquin the Elder*, P. 145.
- TULLIA THE ELDER**, prevents her Husband's declaring against her Father-in-Law,



Law, and is assassinated by her Husband, V. I. P. 155, 156.

TULLIA THE YOUNGER, V. I. P. 144; a Woman of an infamous Character, P. 155; marries *Arunx*, the eldest Grandson of *Old Tarquin*, P. 145; has an incestuous Meeting with her Brother-in-Law, P. 155; has *Arunx* her Husband assassinated, P. 156; and probably all the Children she had had by him, *Ib.* N. 49; marries his Brother *Tarquin*, P. 156; persuades him to take away the Crown from *Servius*, P. 160; first salutes him King, P. 161; prevails on him to take from *Servius* his little Remains of Life, *Ib.*; orders her Coachman to drive her Chariot over the Body of her own Father, *Ib.*; is hissed out of *Rome* after the Proscription of her Husband, P. 188.

TULLIANUM, a Prison, in which the chief *Catilinarian* Conspirators were executed, by the Consul *Cicero*'s Order, and in his Presence, V. 6. P. 32. N. 50.

TULLIUS, (*Sextus*) the Commander of the first Corps in the *Roman* Army in the Year 395, is appointed by the Army to make a Speech to the Dictator *Sulpicius*, to persuade him to fight a Battle with the *Boii*, V. 2. P. 100; *Tullius* does so, *Ib.*; and with Success, P. 101.

TULLIUS CICERO, (*Marcus*) the famous O-  
rator, was born in the Year of *Rome* 647, V. 5. P. 257; some Authors relate wonderful Things of his Birth, P. 326. N. 66; he was descended from a very illustrious Person, *Id.* *Ib.*; his Father was *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, a *Roman Knight*, *Id.* *Ib.* Col. 2; he made a surprizing Progress in Learning in his Youth, P. 327; this gained him great Esteem among his Fellow-Scholars, *Ib.* N. 67; applies himself chiefly to Eloquence, P. 328; puts on the *Toga Virilis*, P. 335; makes his first Campaign in the Army of the Consul *Pompeius Strabo*, in *The War with the Allies*, P. 352; pleads his first Cause at 26 Years of Age, P. 462; undertakes the Defence of *Roscius*, who is persecuted by the *Syllan* Faction; and afterwards retires to *Athens*, P. 471; returns to *Rome*, and there continues to apply himself to Eloquence, P. 483; stands for the *Quæstorship* and obtains it, P. 484; discharges the Duty of that Office with great Exactness, P. 489. N. 70; pleads against *Verres*, in favour of the *Sicilians*, P. 529; is chosen *Ædile*, and the *Sicilians*, in gratitude for his having delivered them from Oppression, contribute towards the Expenses of the Shows with which he is obliged to entertain the People of *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 42; he makes a Speech to the People in favour of the famous *Manilian Law*, P. 558; and prevails on them to pass it, *Ib.*; he is proclaimed Consul for the Year 690, by the Acclamations of the People, without coming to a Vote, V. 6.

P. 6; tho' he has six Competitors, most of them Men of the greatest Families, and of great Interest, P. 5; he finds the Republick in great Danger of publick Confusions, when he enters upon his Office, P. 7; opposes a Law which the Tribune *Servilius Rullus* would have passed, concerning the Distribution of Lands, *Ib.* N. 17, 18; the Government of *Macedon* falls to him by Lot, and he resigns it to his Colleague, P. 9, 10; he appeases the People, who were exasperated at the Regard shewn the *Roman Knights* at the publick Shows, by assigning them Places of Distinction at them, and prevails on the People to consent to the Regulation he had made on that Head, P. 10; *Cicero* undertakes the Defence of *Rabirius*, who is prosecuted by *Cæsar*, and gets him acquitted by the People, P. 10, 11; maintains the Law which the Dictator *Sylla* had made, That the Children of proscribed Persons should be for ever excluded from the Senate, and the great Offices of the Republick, P. 11; begins to take his Measures to discover the secret Plots of the seditious *Catiline*, P. 12; embarrasses and confounds *Catiline*, by the Questions he puts to him in full Senate, P. 13; *Catiline* endeavours to assassinate *Cicero* and three other Persons, who he foresaw would be his Competitors for the Consulship, but *Cicero* prevents the Execution of his pernicious Schemes, *Ib.*; discovers them to the Senate, P. 14; is fully empowered by the Senate, to avert the Evils which threatened the Republick, *Ib.*; makes use of this Power to pursue gradually the Conspirators, P. 11; who resolve to set fire to *Rome* in four Places; and during the Confusion, to murder *Cicero* and all his Friends, P. 16; *Cicero* by his Eloquence, puts *Catiline* into great Confusion, and forces him to leave *Rome*, P. 17, 18, 19; then makes a Speech to the People, to prevent their being affected by the Reports of his Enemies, that he had condemned a *Roman Citizen* to Banishment, without consulting them, P. 19; upon a fresh Conviction of the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, the People blame *Cicero* for shewing too much Moderation in the Prosecution of it, P. 20; he applies himself to discover the Plots of the Faction whom *Catiline* had left at *Rome*, P. 21; these Conspirators endeavour to draw the Ambassadors of the *Allobroges* into their Plot, P. 22; the Ambassadors get a Writing from them, which contains the whole Plot, P. 23; and put it into the Consul's Hands, P. 23, 24; he seizes the chief Conspirators, P. 24; makes a Report of the whole Affair to the Senate, P. 25; who give him the glorious Appellation of *The Father of his Country*, *Ib.*; and after long Debates, P. 26 — 30; condemn



damn the Conspirators whom *Cicero* had seized, to die, P. 31; the *Consul*, without Loss of Time, puts this Decree immediately in Execution, *Ib.*; and by this Firmness gets great Applauses from the People, P. 32; when he lays down the *Consulship* *Cicero* takes the usual Oath, but with some Variation in Terms, P. 33; incurs the Hatred of *Publius Clodius*, by appearing as a Witness against him, P. 50, 53. N. 107; prevails on *Cato* to sign the *Agrarian Law*, P. 69; though he thought *Cæsar* blameable in his Conduct in the prosecution of this Law, P. 68. N. 38; *Cicero* declares against the *Triumvirate*, on all Occasions, P. 71; the *Triumviri* therefore try to destroy him, P. 72. N. 48; and in order to this persuade *Vettius* to accuse him of a capital Crime, P. 72; the prosecution of this Affair, P. 73. N. 50; by which *Cicero* does not suffer much, P. 73; he refuses to be one of the twenty Commissioners who were to distribute the Lands, P. 74; *Cæsar* prejudiced against *Cicero*, P. 72. N. 48. P. 73. N. 52; stirs up *Publius Clodius* against him, P. 74; *Clodius* attempts to destroy him, P. 77; *Cicero* renders his first Attempts abortive, P. 78; but being lulled into a false Security, P. 79; he is at last overpowered, *Ib.*; takes some Steps to avoid Condemnation, P. 80; but *Pompey* shamefully deserts him, P. 81. N. 74; and he is forced to leave *Rome*, P. 82; retires to *Dyrrachium*, where he gives a greater Loose to his Grief than became a grave Man, P. 83. N. 79; *Clodius* gets him interdicted *Fire and Water*, by a Decree of the People, P. 84; confiscates his Estates, and burns or demolishes his Houses, *Ib.* N. 83, 84; *Cicero* passes through many Cities in the East, and at last fixes at *Theſſalonica*, P. 85; *Pompey* undertakes to get him recalled, P. 94; which *Clodius* and his Party oppose with great Fury, P. 96. N. 135; but nevertheless the Senate pass a Decree for recalling him, P. 98; and restore him his Estates, P. 99; *Cicero* returns, and triumphantly enters *Rome*, *Ib.*; there recovers the Ascendant he had had before his Banishment, P. 100; *Cato* is reconciled to him, P. 106; *Clodius* offers him new Insults, P. 116. N. 187. P. 117. N. 188; *Cicero* favours the *Triumviri*, *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, and *Crassus*, P. 128; condemns *Gabinus's* *Ægyptian* Expedition, which unites *Crassus* and *Pompey* against him, P. 129. N. 18; *Cicero* brings great Disgrace on himself, by pleading both for and against the Oppressor *Gabinus*, almost at the same Time, P. 130; upon his making his last Speech against him, he was called *The Deforter*, P. 131. N. 21; *Cicero* is intimidated in *Milo's* Affair, and therefore does not speak his Speech in

*Milo's* Favour, with his usual Life and Action, P. 153; which made *Milo* say, when *Cicero* sent him this Speech in his Banishment, That, *If the Orator had been himself when he spoke it, he (Milo) should have been at Rome at that Time, Ib.*; *Cicero* is made Governor of *Cilicia*, and the Island of *Cyprus*, P. 169; undertakes several military Expeditions in *Cilicia*, with such Success, *Ib.*; that a *Triumph* is decreed him, but he declines it, P. 171. N. 23; *Cato* opposes the *Supplications* which the Senate decreed in Honour to *Cicero*, *Ib.* N. 24; who distinguishes his Equity and Moderation in the Government of his Province, *Ib.* N. 25; returns to *Rome*, P. 172; declares for the Senate's granting *Cæsar* his Desires, rather than run the Hazards of a Civil War, P. 183. N. 39; but nevertheless leaves *Rome*, and goes to *Pompey's* Army, P. 205; where he is treated with great Disesteem and Neglect, P. 221.

TULLIUS CICERO, (*Quintus*) the Brother of *Marcus*, V. 6. P. 28; votes for treating the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, whom *Cicero* had seized, with Lenity, *Ib.*; was a Man of great Pride and Insolence, P. 55. N. 3; is wounded in a Fray which happened in the *Forum*, on account of his Brother *Cicero*, P. 98. N. 137; is made a Lieutenant-General by *Cæsar*, P. 134; defends himself with great Bravery against the *Belgæ*, P. 135; and by that Means gives *Cæsar* Time to come to his Relief, P. 136; *Cæsar*, after he has dispersed the Enemy, leaves *Quintus* with some Troops in the Country of the *Eburones*, P. 148; *Quintus*, contrary to *Cæsar's* Orders, suffers a part of his Troops to go out of his Camp to forage, which is like to be the Cause of his having his Camp taken, P. 149; *Cæsar* reprimands him for this Fault, *Ib.*; he goes into *Cilicia* with his Brother, who makes him his Lieutenant-General, P. 169; and to whom he is of great Service in his Military Expeditions, P. 170.

TULLIUS DECULA, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 672, and sent by the Dictator *Sylla* into *Gaul*, to keep the *Gauls* in Subjection, V. 5. P. 459.

TULLIUS LONGUS, (*Manius*) *Consul* in the Year 253, V. 1. P. 238. N. 20; marches with a great Army against the *Fidenates*, P. 239; invests them, and reduces them to great Extremities, *Ib.*; comes with a Detachment of his Troops against the Citizens at *Rome*, who had entered into a Conspiracy in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 241; falls from his Chariot, and dies soon after, *Ib.*; the famous Orator *Cicero* confesses, that he was not descended from this *Tullius*, P. 238. N. 20.

TULLUS AMPHIDIUS, or ATTIVS TULLUS, a famous Warrior, and a Man of Distinction



- tion in *Antium*, V. 1. P. 312 ; receives *Coriolanus* at his House, in his Banishment, P. 313 ; engages that *Roman* in his Interest, *Ib.* ; they both endeavour to persuade the *Volsci* to revolt from the *Romans*, *Ib.* ; *Tullus* is put at the Head of the Army which is to march against *Rome*, P. 315 ; grows jealous of *Coriolanus*, and possesses the *Volsci* with his Suspicions, P. 300 ; *Tullus* himself accuses him, in an Assembly of that Nation, where that brave and unfortunate *Roman* is assassinated, P. 324, 325 ; after his Death *Tullus* marches against the *Romans*, P. 328.
- TULLUS HOSTILIUS, is chosen to succeed *Numa* in the Kingdom of the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 74 ; his Family came originally from *Medulia*, a City of *Latium*, and his Mother's Name was *Hersilia*, P. 74. N. 87 ; his Education is said to have been very mean, P. 75 ; and his Disinterestedness when he came to the Crown great, *Ib.* ; *Curule* Chairs were first used in his Time, P. 75. N. 89 ; he is threatened with a War by the *Albans*, P. 76 ; acts insincerely with the *Albans* on this Occasion, P. 77 ; has an Interview with the *Alban* General, P. 79 ; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 85. N. 102 ; betrayed by *Fuffetius*, in the War with the *Fidenates*, P. 88 ; makes a Vow, and defeats the *Fidenates*, P. 88, 89 ; razes the City of *Alba*, P. 89 ; pronounces Sentence of Death on *Fuffetius*, P. 90 ; has him executed, P. 90, 91 ; takes *Fidenæ*, and subjects it to the Dominion of *Rome*, *Ib.* ; *Triumphs* a second Time, P. 92 ; gains a compleat Victory over the *Sabines*, P. 93 ; *Triumphs* a third Time, P. 94 ; summons the Cities subject to the *Sabines* to surrender to him, *Ib.* ; reduces them, *Ib.* ; when weakened with old Age, he gives himself up to Credulity, P. 95 ; and Superstition, *Ib.* ; as appears in several Instances, *Ib.* ; his Death is related differently, P. 95, 96 ; we have a Medal which relates to him, still in Being, P. 96 ; the Historians mention neither his Obsequies nor Place of Burial, because he was deemed execrable, and killed by the Gods, P. 97.
- TULLUS, (*Lucius Volcatius*). See *Volcatius*.
- TUMULUS, is a Village or Town in *Insubria*, whose Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 71. N. 39.
- TUNICA PALMATA, a Garment worn by the triumphant Victors at *Rome*, is very improperly confounded by some with the *Toga Pura*, V. 1. P. 120. N. 58 ; the former was a Sort of Vest, without Sleeves, worn under other Garments ; the latter was a long flowing Robe, which fell in great Folds quite down to the Ground, *Ib.*
- TUNIS, (*The City of*) is taken by the *Romans*, in the Year of *Rome* 498, V. 2. P. 576 ; it was, according to some, but nine Miles from *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 523. N. 47 ; it now stands on *The Gulf of Gouletta*, P. 524. N. 47.
- TURBULA, a City of *Spain*, near *Saguntum*, V. 4. P. 603. N. 11.
- TURDETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, who possessed the Territories of *Baia*, the *Algarves*, part of that *Seville*, and of the Dutchy of *Medina Sidonia*, V. 3. P. 239. N. 61 ; P. 438. N. 16 ; their Country is at present the Western Part of *Andalusia*, V. 4. P. 111. N. 83.
- TURDULI, (*The*) a People of old *Bætica* in *Spain*, who inhabited the Territory of *Cordona*, near the River *Bætis*, V. 3. P. 208. N. 6. P. 444. N. 20. V. 4. P. 111. N. 83. P. 569. N. 69.
- TURIA, (*The*) or *TURIUM*, a River of *Spain*, was the *Guadalavir*, V. 5. P. 57. N. 112.
- TURIA, (*The*) or *TUTIA*, a little River or Brook, which ran into the *Tyber*, V. 3. P. 306. N. 66.
- TURIN, was the only City in *Piedmont*, when *Hannibal* passed the *Alpes*, V. 3. P. 68.
- TURINUS, (*Caius Mamilius*). See *Mamilius*.
- TURPILIUS SILANUS, (*Titus*) Governour of *Vacca* in *Africa*, suffers that City to be surprized by *Jugurtha*, V. 5. P. 226 ; *Marius* accuses him of having been corrupted by that Prince, *Ib.* ; and he is beheaded for it, *Ib.* ; but afterwards his Innocence appears, *Ib.*
- TURRUS, a *Spanish* King, V. 4. P. 336 ; surrenders to the *Romans*, and serves in their Army, *Ib.*
- TUSCA, (*The*) a River in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, which falls into the *Mediterranean*, V. 5. P. 198. N. 3.
- TUSCAN, (*Street*) *The*, or *Hetrurian-Street*, was that Part of *Rome* which the Senate gave to those *Hetrurians* or *Tuscans*, who came and settled at *Rome* after the Defeat of *Arunx's* Army before *Aricia*, in the Year 247, V. 1. P. 220 ; this Place was a Valley between the Hills *Palatinus* and the *Capitol*, of about four Furlongs long, and led from the *Forum* to the *Great Circus*, *Ib.* N. 75.
- TUSCANS, (*The*) were first called *Tyrrhenians*, and afterwards *Hetrurians*. See *Hetrurians*.
- TUSCULANI, Among the Prisoners whom *Camillus* took, in the Battle he gained over the *Volsci* in his sixth *Tribuneship*, were found some *Tusculans*, who declared that they had the Orders of their Senate for what they did, V. 2. P. 53 ; *Camillus* is therefore ordered to punish this Defection of the *Tusculani*, P. 54 ; who escape Punishment by a singular Artifice, *Ib.* ; in the Year 373 the *Romans* grant them the Right of *Citizenship*, P. 55 ; in 377 the



- the *Latins* surprize their City, P. 62 ; but the *Romans* come to their Assistance, retake *Tusculum*, and put all the *Latins* to the Sword, not one excepted, *Ib.* See *Tusculum*.
- TUSCULUM**, an ancient City of *Latium*, thirteen or fourteen Miles from *Rome*, sides with the *Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 208. N. 51 ; in 291 the *Æqui* ravage the Territory of *Tusculum*, P. 390 ; *Mamilius*, Governour of *Tusculum* in the Year 293, comes to the Assistance of the *Romans*, and helps them to recover the *Capitol*, P. 404 ; in 294 *Tusculum* is surprized by the *Æqui*, P. 408 ; and retaken by the *Consul Fabius*, P. 409 ; in the Year of *Rome* 310, the *Tusculans* put to the Sword the Remains of the *Volsci*, who had come to the Assistance of the Populace of *Ardea*, when they revolted from the Nobility of that City, P. 515 ; in the Year 430, a *Tribune of the People* accuses the *Tusculans* of Treason before the *Tribes*, V. 2. P. 228 ; and this Affair creates a perpetual Difference between two of the *Tribes*, *Ib.* ; there are some Remains of this ancient City still to be seen near *Frescati*, V. 3. P. 303. N. 54 ; *Telegonus* is thought to have been the Founder of it, P. 304. N. 62.
- TUSCUS**, (*Aquilius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 266, V. 1. P. 327.
- TUTANUS**, a Name given by *Varro* to the God whom the *Romans* called *Rediculus*, V. 3. P. 306. N. 65.
- TUTELA**, or **PHILOTIS**, a *Roman Slave*, destroys the *Latins* by a Stratagem of his own Invention, V. 2. P. 32.
- TUTIA**, a *Vestal*, who broke her Vow of Chastity in the Year 519, V. 3. P. 18.
- TUTIA**, an ancient City of *Tarragonian Spain*, V. 5. P. 508. N. 118.
- TWINS**. In the Year of *Rome* 83, a Law was passed, that if any Woman was delivered of three male Children at a Birth they should be brought up to the Age of *Puberty* at the Expence of the Publick, V. 1. P. 87. N. 110.
- TYBER**, (*The*) was so called from *Tiberinus*, a King of *Alba*, who was drowned in it, V. 1. P. 14 ; in the Year 168 the *Sabines* built a Bridge over this River, near the Place where it joins the *Anio*, P. 125 ; little Credit is to be given to the ancient Authors, who say that a Battle was fought on this River, by the *Veientes* and *Romans*, in the *Dictatorship* of *Mamercus Æmilius*, P. 536. N. 69. This River overflowed its Banks in an extraordinary Manner, in the Year of *Rome* 512, V. 2. P. 623. See *Tiber*.
- TYBUR**. See *Tibur*.
- TYBURTES**. See *Tiburtes*.
- TYCHÆUS**, a *Numidian Lord*, remounts *Hannibal's* Cavalry, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 549 ; and brings him a Reinforcement of 2000 Horse, *Ib.*
- TYMPHRESTUS**, a Mountain in the Country of the *Driopes*, a People near *Thessaly*, V. 4. P. 49. N. 37.
- TYNDARIS**, a maritime City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 567.
- TYRANNUS**, (*Talus*) an illustrious *Sabine*, incorporates himself with the *Romans*, V. 1. P. 42.
- TYRITA**, a City utterly unknown, V. 2. P. 545. N. 44.
- TYRRHEUM**, a City of *Acarmania*, which lay between the *Ionian Sea* and the River *Achelous*, V. 4. P. 233. N. 70.
- TYRRHENIAN SEA**, (*The*) a Part of the *Mediterranean*, was called by the Ancients *The Lower or South Sea*, *Mare Inferum*, in Opposition to the *Adriatick*, which they called *Mare Superum*, *The Upper or North Sea*, V. 1. P. 5. N. 20.
- TYRRHENI**, (*The*) a People of *Italy*, V. 1. P. 6 ; this Name was also given to a Colony of *Pelasgi*, who came into *Italy*, and retained this Name after their Return into *Greece*, P. 6. V. 2. P. 409. N. 2.
- TYSCA**, a large and fruitful Country belonging to *Carthage*, is claimed by *Masinissa*, in the Year of *Rome* 596, and he seizes it by force of Arms, V. 4. P. 544.
- V.
- VACCA**, (*The*) a River in *Portugal*, which the Natives call the *Vouga*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.
- VACCA**, or **VACCUA**, Names which different Authors give to *Baccia*, a City in *Lusitania*, on the River of that Name, now called *The Vouga*, V. 5. P. 37. N. 86.
- VACCA**, a City which *Sallust* says was one of the most wealthy of any in the Kingdom of *Numidia*, V. 5. P. 207. N. 12.
- VACCÆI**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, whom *Isidore* places at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*, V. 3. P. 46. N. 105 ; they possessed part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 142 ; which lay between the *Tagus* and the *Duero*, P. 223. N. 59 ; and part of *Old Castile*, P. 569. N. 71 ; in the Year 617 the *Pro-Consuls Lepidus* and *Brutus* are bent on entirely subduing them, V. 5. P. 77 ; but they destroy their Army, *Ib.*
- VACCI**, (*Prata*) the Name of the Ground on which had stood the House of the Traitor *Vitruvius Vaccus*, V. 2. P. 201. N. 48.
- VACCUS**, (*Vitruvius*). See *Vitruvius*.
- VACUNA**, a Name under which the ancient *Sabines* worshipped the Goddess *Victory*, V. 2. P. 350. N. 3.
- VADIMONIUS**, a Lake in *Italy*, now called *Lago di Bassano*, V. 2. P. 285. N. 97 ; and very particularly described by *Pliny the Younger*, P. 415. N. 18.
- VALENCIA**, a City of *Spain*, founded by the *Consul Junius Brutus*, in the Year of *Rome*



- Rome* 615, V. 5. P. 59; a short Dissertation on this City, P. 57. N. 113.
- VALERIA, the Sister of the great *Poplicola*, prevails on *Veturia*, to go with the Roman Ladies to her Son *Coriolanus*, who seemed determined to destroy *Rome*, V. 1. P. 322; her Design is approved by the *Consuls*, *Ib.*; they set out together to go to *Coriolanus*, P. 323; have an Interview with him, *Ib.*; and he consents to grant them a Peace on certain Conditions, P. 324; *Rome* rewards them at their own Desire, with erecting a Temple to *The Fortune of Women*, and makes *Valeria* a Priestess of it, *Ib.*
- VALERIA, the Daughter of the *Consul Poplicola*, V. 1. P. 215; is sent as an Hostage to *Porfena's* Camp, *Ib.*; swims cross the *Tiber*, and returns to *Rome*, *Ib.*; is carried back to *Porfena* by her Father, who is attacked on the Road by the *Tarquins*, *Ib.*; gives Notice in the *Hetrurian* Camp of the Danger to which her Father was exposed, *Ib.*; and some say, there was an Equestrian Statue erected at *Rome* to her Honour, P. 216.
- VALERIA, the Daughter of *Messala*, who had been divorced by her Husband, marries the *Dictator Sylla*, V. 5. P. 468; who fell in love with her at the publick Games, *Ib.*
- VALERIA, a Place in old *Celtiberia* in Spain, which *Livy* calls *Castrum Altum*, V. 3. P. 238. N. 54.
- VALERIAN LAW, (*The*) which enacted, that whoever resisted the *Consuls* or *Tribunes* in the Discharge of their Offices, should be fined five Oxen and two Sheep, V. 1. P. 430; was passed by the famous *Poplicola*, *Ib.*; and the *Consuls*, in the Year 299, increased it to thirty Oxen and two Sheep, *Ib.*
- VALERIAN LAWS, (*The*) or *Leges Valeriae*, were those passed by the *Consul Publius Valerius Poplicola*, in his *Consulship*, V. 1. P. 248. N. 37.
- VALERIUS, (*Caius*) accuses *Marcus Flavius* in the Year 425, and the vehement Passion of the Prosecutor is the Cause of his being acquitted, V. 2. P. 206.
- VALERIUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 359, V. 1. P. 588; and *Consul* in the Year 361, P. 593. N. 70.
- VALERIUS, (*Lucius*) the Nephew, and not the Brother of the great *Poplicola*, is made *Quæstor* with *Cæso Fabius*, in 268, V. 1. P. 333. N. 5; they prosecute *Spurius Cassius*, for squandering away the Lands belonging to the publick Treasury to Foreigners, in his *Consulship*, P. 333; and get him condemned to die, P. 334; *Valerius* is chosen *Consul* in 270, P. 338; fights a bloody Battle with the *Volsci*, which is not decisive, P. 339; some represent him as a Man of little Ability in the Art of War, P. 340; he is made *Con-*
- ful* a second Time in 283, P. 374; and an unforeseen Accident prevents his seizing the Camp of the *Æqui*, P. 376.
- VALERIUS, (*Lucius*) a *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 558, V. 4. P. 103; speaks in favour of the Roman Ladies, who demand the Repeal of *The Oppian Law*, P. 105; and succeeds, P. 106.
- VALERIUS, (*Manius*) *Dictator* in the Year 259, was a Man of Moderation and Courage, V. 1. P. 274; some Mistakes of *Cicero* concerning him, *Ib.* N. 24; he was the third Brother of *Poplicola*, *Ib.* N. 23; makes a Speech to the People, P. 274; raises Levies, P. 275; leads four *Legions* against the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; gains a Victory over them, P. 276; enjoys the Honours of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; is surnamed *Maximus*, *Ib.* N. 26; and several other Marks of Distinction are bestowed upon him, *Ib.* N. 27; the Senate oppose his Demand for the Debtors, and he is forced to send some of them to plant a *Colony* at *Velitræ*, P. 276; he again applies himself in favour of the People to the Senate, who reject his Motion, *Ib.*; this he greatly resents, assembles the People, harangues them, and then lays down the *Dictatorship* in their Presence, P. 277; advises the Senate to grant all the Requests of the People, who revolted upon his Abdication, P. 281; is sent by the Senate to the Rebels, P. 284. N. 38; addresses himself to them in a very mild Manner, P. 284; votes for reserving the Cognisance of the Affair of *Coriolanus* to the People, P. 305, 306.
- VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) performs the Office of *Fecialis*, in the Treaty made between *Tullus* and *Suffetius*, in the Year 83, V. 1. P. 82.
- VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) the Brother of the great *Poplicola*, and *Titus Lucretius*, command the Left-Wing of the Romans, in the Battle they fight with *Porfena*, after his taking the Fort on the Hill *Janiculus*, and are both wounded, V. 1. P. 209; *Valerius* is made *Consul* in 248, P. 220; makes a great Slaughter of the *Sabines*, who ravaged the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; and with the Assistance of his Colleague, gains a second Victory over them, P. 222; is honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; a House is built for him at the Expence of the Publick, and as a Mark of Distinction, it is made to open outwards, *Ib.*; he obstructs the Negotiations of *Mamilius*, among the *Latins*, P. 236; speaks in the Senate in favour of the People, who being overrun with Debts, refuse to enroll themselves for the War with the *Latins*, P. 245; fights a single Combat with *Mamilius*, and is killed in it, P. 256; but *Dion. Hall.* brings him to Life again, several Years after, and makes him *Dictator*, P. 294. N. 61.



VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) the Son of *Poplicola*, is killed at the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 256; a Mistake of *Dion. Hal.* concerning him, P. 294. N. 61.

VALERIUS, (*Marcus*) is made General of Horse by the *Dictator Sulpicius*, in the Year 395, V. 2. P. 99; and *Consul* a first Time, in 398, P. 107; and a second Time in 400, P. 109.

VALERIUS, (*Publius*) the Son of *Poplicola*, is killed at the Battle of *Regillus*, V. 1. P. 256, 294. N. 61.

VALERIUS ANTIAS, is sent to *Rome* in the Year 538, with *Philip's* Ambassadors, whom *Fabius* had taken Prisoners as they were returning to their Master, with the Treaty concluded between *Hannibal* and him, V. 3. P. 173.

VALERIUS ANTIAS, the Author of a large Volume of Annals, flourished, as is supposed, about the Year of *Rome* 666, V. 3. P. 173. N. 155.

VALERIUS CORVUS, or CORVINUS, (*Marcus*) the Grandson of the famous *Dictator Valerius Volusus*, enters the Lists with a *Gallic* Giant, and overcomes him, V. 2. P. 122; is surnamed *Corvus*, or *Corvinus*, from a *Crow* or *Raven* which was his Second in this Battle, and helped him to beat the Giant, *Ib.* N. 88; is rewarded with a Crown of Gold, and ten Oxen, P. 123; is made *Consul*, a first Time in the Year 405, *Ib.*; a second Time in 407, P. 127; defeats the *Volsci*, takes *Satricum*, reduces it to Ashes, and is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 128; is raised to the *Consulate* a third Time, in 410, P. 133; marches against the *Samnites*, P. 137; encamps near Mount *Gaurus*, *Ib.*; harangues his Troops before he gives Battle, P. 138; fights the Enemy, P. 139; beats them, *Ib.*; goes to the Relief of *Suessula*, P. 144; takes the Enemy's Camp, and defeats their Army, *Ib.*; is again honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 145; is made *Dictator*, on Account of the Revolt of part of his Army, which had made War with the *Samnites* in *Campania*, P. 148; meets the Revolters, and harangues them, P. 149; obtains of the *Comitia* an Act of Indemnity for them, P. 151; his Character, P. 139; he is made *Consul* a fourth Time, in 418, P. 189. N. 20; put at the Head of an Army designed to act against the *Sidicini*, P. 189; defeats the *Aufones*, *Ib.*; besieges *Cale*, *Ib.*; takes it, P. 191; is made *Dictator* again, P. 310; marches against the *Hetrurians*, *Ib.*; is promoted to the *Consulship* a fifth Time, in 453, P. 313; revives a Law of *Valerius Poplicola*, P. 316; is made *Consul* a sixth Time in 454, P. 319; and punishes the *Hetrurians*, who had revolted from the Republick, *Ib.*; he was an excellent Citizen, and one of the best of Fathers, and three and twenty Times in his Life

sat in the *Curule Chair*, which no other *Roman* ever did, *Ib.*

VALERIUS CORVINUS, (*Marcus*) probably the Son of the preceding, was made *Consul* in the Year 464, V. 2. P. 380. N. 63.

VALERIUS FALTO, *Prætor* of *Rome*, in the Year 511 goes into *Sicily*, greatly contributes towards the Victory which the *Consul Lutatius* gains over a *Carthaginian* Fleet, V. 2. P. 616. N. 66; continues in *Sicily*, in Quality of *Pro-Prætor*, P. 620; and when he returns to *Rome* is decreed a *Triumph* by the People, P. 623. N. 75.

VALERIUS FALTO, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *Bruttium* in 552, V. 3. P. 564; and of *Sardinia*, and is continued in his *Prætorship* of *Sardinia*, in 553, V. 4. P. 5.

VALERIUS FALTO, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 515, V. 3. P. 2; ordered to make War with the *Gauls*, P. 3; is defeated by them in a pitched Battle, P. 3, 4; but soon has his Revenge, P. 4.

VALERIUS FALTO, (*Quintus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 514, V. 3. P. 1.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, is made General of Horse in the Year 432, V. 2. P. 241.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Caius*) is made High-Priest of *Jupiter* by Force, V. 3. P. 359; and revives the Right of sitting in the Senate, which anciently belonged to that Office, *Ib.*; stands for the Office of *Curule Ædile*, and obtains it, tho' beneath his Dignity as *Flamen Dialis*, V. 4. P. 21.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 660, V. 5. P. 314; and very cruelly punishes a great Number of revolted *Spaniards*, P. 318.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 492, V. 2. P. 550.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) commands the *Roman* Cavalry, and distinguishes himself greatly in the Battle which *Furius* gains over the *Gauls*, in the Year 553, V. 4. P. 18; is made *Prætor* of *Sicily* in 554, P. 21; and *Consul* in 558, P. 102; *Italy* falls to him by Lot, *Ib.*; he defeats the *Boii* there, P. 131; Troops are sent to him, to enable him to defend *Sicily*, P. 153; he is continued in the Government of *Sicily* in 562, P. 170; serves under the *Consul Acilius* in *Greece*, in 562, P. 176; and is appointed by the *Consul* to treat with the *Ætolians*, who were come to desire a Peace of him, P. 181.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Censor* in 569, V. 4. P. 290; and makes a Causeway at *Nephenium*, P. 292.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is promoted to the *Consulship*, in 601, V. 4. P. 562; and died in his Office, P. 567.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) *Consul* in 622, V. 5. P. 125; disputes with his Colleague for the Command of the Armies in *Asia*, *Ib.* which the People determine by a Majority



- Majority of Suffrages, in favour of his Collegue, P. 126.
- VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is prosecuted by a *Tribune of the People*, at the Tribunal of the *Comitia*, and acquitted, in the Year 654, V. 5. P. 301. N. 14; is made *Censor* with *Cato*, in 656, P. 308; and governs *Asia*, in 659, with great Equity, P. 314. N. 40.
- VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) is chosen by *Cinna* to be Collegue in the *Consulship*, in the Year 667, V. 5. P. 412; and ordered by him to make War with *Mithridates*, in the room of *Sylla*, *Ib.*; he sets out from *Rome*, P. 416; and a little before he reaches his Province sends a Squadron of Ships, with some Troops, to prepare every Thing for his Reception, *Ib.*; these Troops go over to *Sylla*, P. 417; *Valerius* after a troublesome Voyage, lands in the East, P. 424; has a Dispute with his Lieutenant-General, and is forced to come to a Reconciliation with him, *Ib.*; this Reconciliation does not last long, but the Lieutenant being ill used, draws the Troops into a Revolt from *Valerius*, and makes himself their General in his room, P. 425; *Valerius* retires to *Nicomedia*, and the Rebels follow him thither, and there kill him, P. 426.
- VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) *President of the Senate*, in 671, is nominated to govern the Republick during an *Interregnum*, V. 5. P. 458; he desires the *Dictatorship* for *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who makes him his General of Horse, P. 459; and they both join in reforming the Republick, *Ib.*
- VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Lucius*) arrests the Ambassadors of the *Allobroges*, and their Leader, who is one of the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, V. 6. P. 24.
- VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in the Year 490, V. 2. P. 541; raises the Siege of *Messana* in *Sicily*, *Ib.*; and when he returns to *Rome* is rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 545.
- VALERIUS FLACCUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 526, V. 3. P. 25; does nothing considerable during his Administration, *Ib.*; is sent into *Spain*, on a Deputation to *Hannibal*, to demand Satisfaction for the Conquests he made in some Provinces there, in direct Breach of the Treaty between *Rome* and *Carthage*, P. 47; *Hannibal* refuses to give him any Answer, and sends him Word, if he has any Complaints to make he must carry them to the Senate of *Carthage*, P. 49; he returns to *Rome* to give an Account of his ill Success, P. 53.
- VALERIUS LACTUCA, or LECTUCINUS MAXIMUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in 297, V. 1. P. 420; *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 355, P. 575; and a second Time in 358, P. 587.
- VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Caius*) *Consul* in 577, V. 4. P. 349; makes a glorious Campaign in *Liguria*, from whence it is conjectured that he was rewarded with a *Triumph*, P. 351. N. 4.
- VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 533, V. 3. P. 42; is made *Prætor* of *Rome*, P. 165; and ordered to cover *Apulia* with two *Legions*, P. 169; *Livy* also gives him the Command of the Troops which escaped at *Cannæ*, and of 25 Gallies, *Ib.* N. 139; he is over-reached by the Ambassadors of the King of *Macedon*, P. 171; recovers three Cities which had surrendered to *Hannibal*, P. 178; is ordered by the Senate to make War in *Macedon*, P. 179.
- VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Marcus*) *Prætor* of *Rome* in 539, has the Command of a Fleet to guard the Coasts of *Italy*, V. 3. P. 215; by his Vigilance keeps the City of *Tarentum* from deserting the Interests of *Rome*, P. 222; upon Notice of *Philip* of *Macedon*'s March, *Valerius* goes to meet him, P. 224; takes and plunders his Camp, and forces him to return into his own Dominions with the Remains of his Army, P. 224, 225; is continued *Pro-Prætor* at *Brundisium*, P. 241, 295; endeavours to raise up *Ætolia* against *Philip* of *Macedon*, who prepares to go into *Italy*, P. 313; makes a Speech to the *Ætolian* Diet on that Subject, P. 314; the Diet approve of his Proposal, and endeavour to draw several other Nations into a Treaty, *Ib.*; which they conclude with him, P. 318; *Lævinus* seizes the Island of *Zacynthos*, and the Cities of *Oeniade* and *Nafus*, *Ib.*; and the City of *Anticyra*, which he subjects to the *Ætolians*, P. 319; he falls sick, P. 326; is chosen *Consul*, P. 327; returns to *Rome* with some *Campani*, who brought Complaints against *Fulvius Flaccus*, and some *Sicilians* who brought Complaints against *Marcellus*, now in Office, P. 329; makes a Report to the Senate of the State of Affairs in *Macedon*, P. 330; the Command of the Army in *Italy* falls to his Lot, *Ib.*; but an Accident induces his Collegue *Marcellus* to exchange Provinces with him, and give him that of *Sicily*, P. 331; makes a Motion in the Senate, that all, to supply the Wants of the Publick, would carry all their Money, and all their Wives Jewels, into the publick Treasury, P. 335; embarks for *Sicily*, P. 336; sends a Fleet with Provisions to the Citadel of *Tarentum*, P. 337; this Fleet is defeated by a *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 338; *Lævinus* surprizes *Agrigentum*, and by this Means drives all the *Carthaginians* out of *Italy*, P. 353, 354; is recalled to *Rome*, to preside in the *Comitia*, P. 354; and sent back to *Sicily*, P. 355; is ordered before he goes



- goes to nominate a *Dictator*, to make the Elections of the great Magistrates, *Ib.*; but he obstinately refuses to do this till he comes to *Sicily*, *Ib.*; and this Obstinacy deprives the *Consuls* of the Right they had always had of nominating *Dictators*, and transfers it to the People, *Ib.*; he is continued in the Government of *Sicily*, P. 357; where he does great Service to the Republick, P. 360. N. 90; purges that Island of a great Number of Banditti who infested it, P. 363; marches into *Bruttium*, destroys every Thing there with Fire and Sword, and besieges *Caulonia*, *Ib.*; the Senate enlarge the Fleet he commands in *Sicily* with thirty Ships, P. 385; he makes a Descent at *Clypea*, and lays waste its Territory, P. 395; fights some *Carthaginian* Galleys, and beats them, *Ib.*; is continued in the Command of the *Roman* Fleet in *Sicily*, P. 407; beats another *Carthaginian* Fleet, P. 430; is recalled to *Rome*, P. 432; sent *Pro-Consul* into *Hetruria* with *Livius Salinator*, P. 458; is sent on a Deputation to King *Attalus*, P. 477; causes the Debts to be paid which the Republick had contracted in his *Consulship*, P. 486.
- VALERIUS LÆVINUS, (*Publius*) *Consul* in 473, V. 2. P. 429. N. 49; sends a very haughty Answer to a Letter which *Pyrrhus* had written to him, P. 439; encourages the Troops to behave themselves well in the Battle he is going to fight with this new Enemy, P. 442; passes the River *Siris*, P. 443; gives *Pyrrhus* Battle, and is defeated, P. 444; loses 15000 Men, *Ib.* N. 75; the Anger of the Gods is thought to follow him into *Apulia*, whither he had retired, P. 445; *Fabrizius* so far reflects on him as to say, That *The King of Epirus had conquered Lævinus, but the Epirots had not conquered the Romans*, *Ib.*; he saves *Capua* from being besieged, P. 446.
- VALERIUS MAXIMUS, who probably wrote about the Time of *Tiberius*, is said by some Authors to have been descended from *Manius Valerius*, who was *Dictator* in the Year of *Rome* 259, V. 1. P. 276. N. 26.
- VALERIUS MAXIMUS, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 441, V. 2. P. 269; distinguishes himself in the last Battle *Papirius* fights with the *Samnites*, P. 288; and is made *Censor* in 446, P. 294.
- VALERIUS MESSALA, gives the Senate Advice of the Design the *Carthaginians* had of conquering *Sicily*, and sending *Asdrubal* into *Italy*, V. 3. P. 355. N. 72; and *Lævinus* nominates him only *Dictator*, which the Senate vehemently oppose, P. 355.
- VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 527, V. 3. P. 25; cruelly orders a *Greek* Man and Woman, and a *Gallie* Man and Woman, to be buried alive in *Rome*, to elude a pretended Prophecy, *Ib.*
- VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) *Consul* in 565, V. 4. P. 246; is said by one ancient Author to have driven the *Gauls* out of *Cisalpine Gaul*, which was his Province, *Ib.*; presides in the great Elections at *Rome*, P. 255.
- VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 592, V. 4. P. 533.
- VALERIUS MESSALA, (*Marcus*) is chosen *Consul* for the Year 700, after an Inter-reign of seven Months, V. 6. P. 147; and is banished for having procured that Election by unlawful Means, P. 172. N. 25.
- VALERIUS POPLICOLA, assembles the People for the Election of the *Consuls*, in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390.
- VALERIUS POPLICOLA, is made General of Horse by *Marcus Papirius*, in 421, V. 2. P. 193.
- VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 293, V. 1. P. 400; is killed in an Attack upon the *Capitol*, which one *Herdonius*, a private *Sabine* had seized, P. 404; the *Romans* make a fine Funeral for him, P. 405; to the Expence of which every *Citizen* contributed the fourth Part of an *As*, in Honour to the Deceased, *Ib.* N. 35.
- VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 365, V. 2. P. 29; a second or third Time in 367, P. 36. N. 96; a fourth Time in 371, P. 50; and a fifth Time in 374, P. 55.
- VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 401, V. 2. P. 111; and *Dictator* in the Year 409, P. 131.
- VALERIUS POPLICOLA, (*Publius*) descended from *Valerius Volusus*, V. 1. P. 201; had the *Prænomen* of *Publius* given him, probably because brought up at the Expence of the Publick, P. 204. N. 33; is surnamed *Poplicola*, not *Publicola*, from his Love to the People, P. 205. N. 36; was a Man of great Wealth, Eloquence, and other Abilities, P. 201; takes an Oath never to have any Friendship with the *Tarquins*, P. 192; frustrates the Designs of the Ambassadors of *Tarquinius*, who were come to *Rome* to demand the Return of the *Tarquins*, P. 193; takes under his Protection the Slave *Vindicius*, who had discovered to him a Conspiracy of some young *Romans*, in favour of the *Tarquins*, P. 195; prevents his being surrendered up to his Masters, according to an Order of *Collatinus*, P. 197; is chosen *Consul* in 244, P. 202; defeats part of the Army of the *Tarquins*, and puts the rest to flight, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, P. 203; makes a Funeral Oration in praise of his Collegue *Junius Brutus*, *Ib.*; delays the Election of a new *Consul*, and thereby raises the Jealousy of the *Romans*, P. 204; has



has the Palace which he had built on the Hill *Palatinus*, and which gave the People Umbrage, pulled down in one Night, *Ib.*; makes a Speech to the People on the Subject of their Suspicions of him, *Ib.*; assembles the *Comitia* to elect a new *Consul*, *Ib.*; the People build him a convenient House at their own Expence, and give him the Surname of *Poplicola*, P. 205; he orders the Axes which used to be carried before the Kings and *Consuls* to be laid aside, *Ib.*; passes a Law that every Criminal shall have a Right of Appeal to the People, who alone shall judge Causes in the last Instance, *Ib.*; but *Dictators* were excepted in this Law, so that no Appeal lay from them to the People, *Ib.* N. 37; *Poplicola* settles a Fine on those who shall disobey the *Consuls*, *Ib.* N. 38; permits any Man to kill any other upon the Spot, whom he knew to have a Design of usurping a Regal Power, *Ib.*; resigns the Care of the publick Treasure into the Hands of two Persons chosen by the People, and called *Quæstors*, P. 206; is made *Consul* a second Time, in 245, P. 207; and a third in 246, P. 208; *Plutarch*, by Mistake, gives him no Collegue in his third *Consulship*, P. 208. N. 48; he commands the Main Body of the Army, in the Battle which *Porfena* fights with the *Romans*, after he has taken the Fort on the Hill *Janiculus*, P. 209; draws a great Body of the Enemy into an Ambuscade, and kills 5000 of them, P. 212; is attacked by the *Tarquins*, as he is carrying back to the *Hetrurian* Camp, the ten *Roman* young Women who had been sent thither as Hostages, and had returned to *Rome* without Leave, P. 215, 216; is relieved by *Arunx*, the Son of *Porfena*, who disperses the Traitors, P. 216; the Senate out of Jealousy of him, give his Collegue *Marcus Horatius Pulvillus*, the Honour of dedicating the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, P. 218; he assists his Brother *Marcus Valerius*, in the War with the *Sabines*, P. 221; is made *Consul* a fourth Time, in 249, P. 223; gains over to the *Romans*, *Ætius Clausus*, one of the most considerable Lords in *Sabinia*, P. 224; and prevails on him to come with all his Friends and settle at *Rome*, *Ib.*; defeats the *Sabines*, P. 227; besieges *Fidenæ* or *Fidenæ*, and takes it, P. 228; is again honoured with a *Triumph*, *Ib.*; and dies soon after, P. 229; is buried at the publick Expence within the City, *Ib.* his Character, *Ib.*

**VALERIUS POPLICOLA**, (*Publius*) Son of the great *Poplicola*, *Consul* in the Year 278, V. 1. P. 359. N. 46; defeats the *Hetrurians* and *Sabines* together, P. 362; and takes a Booty of very great Value from them, *Ib.*; returns to *Rome*, and has ex-

traordinary Honours granted him, particularly those of a *Triumph*, *Ib.*

**VALERIUS POTITUS**, has the Administration of the Republick put into his Hands, during an Interregnum in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 594.

**VALERIUS POTITUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 382, V. 2. P. 65.

**VALERIUS POTITUS**, (*Lucius*) V. 1. P. 490. N. 139; the Son of him who was killed in the Defence of the Capitol, speaks against the Tyranny of the *Decemviri* in full Senate, P. 471; *Appius* the *Decemvir* forces him to hold his Peace, *Ib.*; he opposes a Senator whom the *Decemviri* had gained to vote for making new Levies, to march against the *Sabines* and *Æqui*, P. 474; and declares for nominating a *Dictator* before any Thing else is done, P. 475; *Appius* wants to have him arrested, *Ib.*; *Valerius* has a constant Guard of his Clients about him, especially at his House, P. 476; contributes greatly towards the Abdication of the *Decemviri*, P. 488; is made *Consul* in 304, P. 490; he and his Collegue make several Laws in favour of the *Tribunes of the People*, P. 490, 491. N. 141, 142; he marches against the *Æqui*, P. 494; gives them Battle, *Ib.*; seizes their Camp, *Ib.*; is honoured with a *Triumph*, in spite of the Senate, P. 497; gives his Opinion of the Disputes between the *Patricians* and *Commons*, P. 505, 506.

**VALERIUS POTITUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 339, V. 1. P. 550; a second Time in 347, P. 559; a third Time in 350, P. 564; a fourth Time in 352, P. 570; a fifth Time in 355, P. 575; and has the Government of the Republick in his Hands in an Interregnum, in 356, P. 579.

**VALERIUS POTITUS**, (*Lucius*) and two other Persons, have the Government lodged in their Hands, during a short Interregnum, in the Year 366, V. 2. P. 36.

**VALERIUS POTITUS**, (*Lucius*) is made General of Horse in the Year 422, V. 2. P. 197.

**VALERIUS POTITUS FLACCUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 422, V. 2. P. 196.

**VALERIUS POTITUS POPLICOLA**, (*Publius*) the Son of *Lucius Valerius Potitus*, is made *Military Tribune* in 368, V. 2. P. 38. N. 99; *Camillus* makes him his Collegue in the Command of the Army, P. 38; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 370, P. 47; a third Time in 374, P. 55; a fourth Time in 377, P. 60; a fifth Time in 384, P. 65; and a sixth Time in 386, P. 73.

**VALERIUS POTITUS VOLUENS**, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 338,



- 338, V. 1. P. 549; *Consul* in 343, P. 554; retakes the Fortrefs of *Carventum*, *Ib.*; is honoured with an *Ovation*, *Ib.*; the Soldiers are very fatyrical on him during the *Proceffion*, *Ib.*; is made *Military Tribune* a second Time, in 346, P. 559; and a third, in 347, *Ib.*
- VALERIUS PROCILLIUS, (*Caius*) is fent by *Cæfar* to *Arioviftus*, to treat with him, and that King, contrary to the Law of Nations, puts him in Irons, V. 6. P. 92. N. 112; *Cæfar* delivers him out of his Captivity, P. 93; after *Arioviftus* had condemned him to be burnt alive, *Ib.* N. 125.
- VALERIUS TRIARIUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor* of *Surdinia* in 676, receives the feditious *Consul* *Lepidus* as a declared Enemy of the Republick, V. 5. P. 476.
- VALERIUS VALENTINUS, a Poet who flourished about the Year 652, was very licentious in his Verfes, V. 5. P. 289. N. 85.
- VALERIUS VOLUSUS. See *Volefus*.
- VALMONTE. See *Labicum*.
- VANGIONES, (*The*) an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 93. N. 119.
- VARDÆI, (*The*) or ARDÆI, inhabited a Canton of *Servia*, V. 5. P. 81. N. 53.
- VARGUNTEIUS, (*Lucius*) one of the *Catilinarian* Conspirators, V. 6. P. 3. N. 5; who undertakes to affassinate the *Consul* *Cicero*, P. 16; is very feverely punished, P. 40.
- VARIUS, (*Publius*) Lieutenant to *Sertorius*, is fent by him with fome Troops to *Mithridates*, V. 5. P. 494; his Prefence is of great Service to the King of *Pontus*, in his Expeditions againft the *Romans*, P. 497; *Mithridates* has a great Regard for him, P. 498; but he is taken Prifoner by *Lucullus*, who tortures him to Death, P. 503.
- VARIUS, (*Quintus*) who was born in *Spain*, of a *Roman* Father and *Spanifh* Mother, and therefore called *Hybris* or Mungrel, V. 5. P. 334. N. 79; is fufpected of having killed the *Tribune* *Livius Drufus*, *Ib.*; perfecutes all the Men of Worth in *Rome*, *Ib.*; and paffes a Law, P. 346; to which he falls a Victim himfelf, by tranfgreffing it, *Ib.*
- VARRO, (*Terentius*). See *Terentius*.
- VARRO, (*Caius Terentius*). See *Terentius*.
- VARRO, (*Marcus Terentius*). See *Terentius*.
- VARRO, (*Publius Terentius*). See *Terentius*.
- VARRO LUCULLEIANUS, (*Marcus Terentius*). See *Terentius*.
- VARRO, *Pompey's* Lieutenant in the Civil War, commands under him in *Further Spain*, V. 6. P. 197; but *Cæfar*, by the bare Terror of his Name, difperfes his *Legions*, and forces *Varro* himfelf to difappear, P. 203.
- VARUS QUINTILIUS, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 350, V. 1. P. 564.
- VARUS, (*Publius Atius*). See *Atius*.
- VARUS, (*Caius Caffius*). See *Caffius*.
- VARUS, (*Caius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- VARUS, (*Publius Licinius*). See *Licinius*.
- VARUS, (*Quintilius*). See *Quintilius*.
- VASARIUM, a Term by which *Cicero* means all the Furniture and Moveables, which the *Romans* affigned to *Consuls*, *Pro-Consuls*, and other Governours of Provinces, V. 3. P. 535. N. 63.
- VASE OF GOLD, (*A*) is fent to *Delphi* by the *Romans*, after the taking of *Veii*, V. 1. P. 586.
- VASTETANI, (*The*) an ancient People of *Spain*, inhabited a Canton bordering on the East of *Andalufia* and *New Caftile*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.
- VATES, a Name given to the Man who gave the Key and the Mufick in the *Sallian* Dances, V. 1. P. 65. N. 48.
- VATIA, a Name given in modern Maps to the City of *Eretria* in *Phthiotis*, V. 4. P. 50. N. 46.
- VATIA, (*Publius Servilius*). See *Servilius*.
- VATICAN, (*The*) or Hill *Vaticanus*, now fo famous for the Pope's Palace and Library, was not within the Verge of the City, in the Year 458; V. 2. P. 341. N. 94.
- VATINIUS, a *Prætor* in the Year 680, has a Commiffion to make War with *Spartacus*, V. 5. P. 510; who defeats his Army, and puts him to flight, P. 511.
- VATINIUS, a *Tribune of the People*, and a Man of no manner of Worth, is devoted to *Cæfar*, V. 6. P. 70. N. 43; *Pompey's* Soldiers treacheroufly attack him, when he goes to treat with them of Peace; but his own Soldiers cover him with their Bucklers, and bring him off fafe, P. 212.
- UBII, (*The*) an ancient People who inhabited *Cologne* in *Germany*, V. 6. P. 121.
- VECILIUS, a Hill in *Italy*, is mentioned only by *Livy*, V. 1. P. 485. N. 130.
- VECTIUS, (*Meffius*). See *Meffius*.
- VECTONES, (*The*) a People who formerly inhabited a Part of *Old Lufitania*, V. 4. P. 139. N. 143.
- VEIENTES, (*The*) or People of *Veii*, take up Arms againft the *Romans*, in the Year 18, V. 1. P. 48; are defeated, *Ib.*; and their King is taken, P. 49; they make a Treaty with *Romulus*, *Ib.*; who obliges them to give him Hostages, *Ib.*; in 83 they form a Scheme to deftroy both *Alba* and *Rome* at the fame Time, P. 78; openly revolt from the *Romans*, P. 87; are routed by *Tullus*, and purfued by *Fufetius*, who had drawn them into the Revolt, P. 89; in 134 they lay wafte the Territory of the *Romans*, P. 104; and in 136, loofe two bloody Battles, P. 105; in 182 they refuse to acknowledge the Sovereignty



sovereignty of *Servius Tullius*, make War with him, are vanquished, and deprived of their Lands, P. 137, 138; in 270, as part of the *Hetrurian* Body, they again declare War with *Rome*, P. 339; besiege *Hortona*, P. 341; the *Consul Fabius* gains a Victory over them, but the *Roman* Soldiers mutiny, and prevent his compleating it, P. 343; in 273 they are defeated in a pitched Battle by *Marcus Fabius*, P. 347; surprize the *Consul Virginius*, but are forced to retire, *Ib.*; commit Ravages up to the very Gates of *Rome*, P. 350; are vigorously repulsed by the *Fabii*, P. 351; and after the Loss of a Battle, which the *Consul Æmilius* gains over them, P. 352; they sue for Peace to the *Romans*, who grant it, P. 353; the other *Hetrurian Lucumonies* threaten to make War with them, if they do not break this Peace, P. *Ib.*; in 276 they destroy the *Fabii*, P. 354; block up *Rome*, P. 357; raise the Blockade, with Loss of Part of their Troops, P. 358; the *Consul Valerius* defeats them, in 278, and lays their Country waste, P. 362; and they humbly sue for a Peace, and obtain a Truce for forty Years, P. 363; in 315 the *Fidenates* surrender themselves up to *Tolumnius*, King of the *Veientes*, P. 521; they and the *Fidenates* advance together towards *Rome*, P. 522; are defeated, and their King is killed in the Battle, P. 523; again enter the Territory of *Rome*, P. 525; are there defeated by the *Dictator Q. Servilius*, *Ib.*; upon the taking of *Fidene* they enter into Measures to resist the *Romans*, P. 527; the *Hetrurian* Cantons refuse to join with them against *Rome*, *Ib.*; the *Veientes* lay waste the Lands of the *Romans*, P. 533; who send *Feciales* to them, P. 534; they defeat the Army of the *Tribunes*, *Ib.*; the *Dictator Mamercus Æmilius* revenges this, and gains a compleat Victory over them, P. 536; in 328 the *Romans* grant them a Truce for 20 Years, P. 537; and in 346 prolong the Treaty for one Year, P. 559; the *Veientes* abuse the Condescension of the *Romans*, P. 560; who therefore declare War with them, P. 562; and besiege *Veii*, P. 563; the *Veientes* choose themselves a King, P. 564; and in the Year 365, the *Romans* grant them the Right of *Citizenship*, V. 2. P. 34. N. 91.

**VEII**, a City near *Rome*, V. 1. P. 48. N. 163; sends an Embassy to *Romulus*, P. 48; without Success, *Ib.*; *Romulus* dares not besiege it, P. 49; but it submits to him, *Ib.*; in the Year 156, the *Elder Tarquin* ravages the Country about it, P. 118; it was formerly the strongest City in *Italy*, next to *Rome*, P. 562. N. 15; in 348, the *Romans* besiege it, P. 562; and in this Siege, invent *Lines of Circumvallation*, and *Contravallation*, P. 564; the besieged burn

their Machines, and kill a great Number of the Soldiers who come to put out the Fire, P. 567; but this Loss produces a considerable Advantage to *Rome*, P. 568; the *Romans* revenge it, P. 574; a remarkable Conversation between an old *Hetrurian* and a *Roman* Soldier at this Siege, P. 577. N. 46; the Soldier carries the old Man to the *Roman* Camp, where he is examined, and foretells the Ruin of *Veii*, *Ib.*; the *Hetrurians* refuse to relieve the City, P. 579; and in the Year 357, the great *Camillus* takes and plunders it, P. 583; it is proposed to make this Place the Seat of the *Roman* Government, P. 587; which raises a kind of Sedition, P. 588; but the Law drawn up by the *Tribunes* on that Head, is rejected, P. 593; and the Senate give seven Acres of Land at *Veii*, to every Person there of free Condition, *Ib.*; in 363, the Remains of the *Roman* Army after the Defeat of *The Allia*, take Refuge in this City, V. 2. P. 21; they desire *Camillus* for their General, and have him, P. 21, 22; the *Romans* again talk of removing the Seat of the State to *Veii*, P. 25; the *Dictator Camillus*, makes a Speech to the People to dissuade them from it, P. 26; and they determine to continue at *Rome*, P. 28; this City is thought to have stood in that Part of *The Patrimony of St. Peter*, where *Scrofanò* now stands, V. 5. P. 149. N. 78.

**VELIA**, a City which is thought to have stood on the Banks of the little River *Versa*, V. 4. P. 79. N. 122.

**VELIA**, a City of *Lucania* near the Sea, V. 4. P. 521. N. 105.

**VELIA SUMMA ET IMA**, or *Upper and Lower Velia*, an Appellation given by *Livy* to Part of the Hill *Palatinus*, and the Valley under it, V. 1. P. 204. N. 32; so called, according to *Varro*, from the *Latin* Word *Vellere*, because the Shepherds there plucked off the Wool of their Sheep before Sheering was in use, *Ib.*

**VELINO**, (*The*) or *Velinus*, falls into *The Nar*, or *Nera*, which divides *Umbria* from *Sabinia*, V. 2. P. 379. N. 61.

**VELITES**, (*The*) were a sort of Soldiers belonging to the *Roman* Legions, who had no particular Ranks assigned them in Time of Battle, V. 1. P. 202. N. 25.

**VELITRÆ**, the Capital City of the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 105. N. 19; is taken by *Aulus Virginius*, in the Year 259, P. 275; in 261, the Plague carries off so many of the Inhabitants, that the rest are forced to surrender to the Republick, P. 295; which, notwithstanding the Oppositions of the *Tribunes of the People*, sends a Colony thither, P. 296; in 382, the Inhabitants of *Velitræ* commit Hostilities in the Territory of *Rome*, P. 65; the *Romans* therefore besiege their City, *Ib.*; and take it in 388, P. 76; and after the entire



- ture Conquest of *Latium*, it is razed by Order of the Senate, in the Year 415, P. 175. See *Circæum*.
- VELLAUNODUNUM, a City of *Gaul*, which is now *Chateau Landen* in *Burgundy*, V. 6. P. 156. N. 84.
- VELLOCASES, (*The*) a People who inhabited the Territory of *Rouen* in *France*, V. 6. P. 102. N. 150.
- VENAFRUM, an ancient City of *Campania*, on the Banks of *The Vulturinus*, V. 5. P. 341. N. 119.
- VENETI, (*The*) or *Bretons* of *Vannes* in *Bretagne*, go into *Italy*, V. 2. P. 7; seize the Country of the *Venetians*, and give it their own Name, *Ib.*; but some Authors give the *Venetians* another Origin, *Ib.* N. 40. P. 8. N. 40; in the Year of *Rome* 527, they abandon the Interests of the *Gauls* in *Italy*, their Countrymen, and adhere to the *Roman Republick*, V. 3. P. 26. N. 62.
- VENNO, (*Lucius Plautius*). See *Plautius*.
- VENTIA, a City in *Dauphiné*, now called *Vence*, V. 6. P. 40. N. 68.
- VENTIDIUS BASSUS, (*Publius*) as a Captive, adorns the *Triumph* of *Caius Pompeius Strabo*, V. 5. P. 358; he was one of the chief Commanders of the Nations who had entered into a Confederacy against *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 172, 173.
- VENUS, (*The Promontory of*) was the same which was called *The Cape of the Pyrenees*, and now *The Cape of Venus*, V. 3. P. 323. N. 38.
- VENUS APOSTROPHIA, a Goddess to whom a Statue was erected at *Thebes*, V. 5. P. 192. N. 70.
- VENUS CHABAR, a Goddess worshipped by the *Saracens*, V. 3. P. 389. N. 26. Col. 2.
- VENUS CLOACINA, a Goddess, so called, according to *Pliny*, from the *Latin Word cluere, to purify*, V. 1. P. 483. N. 129; had a Temple built in Honour to her at *Rome*, P. 483; it was near this Temple that *Virgilius* resolved to sacrifice his Daughter, rather than see her dishonoured, *Ib.*
- VENUS ERYCINA, a Goddess, to whom the Dictator *Fabius* made a Vow to build a Temple in the Name of the Republick, V. 3. P. 92; which was afterwards done on the *Capitol*, *Ib.* N. 27.
- VENUS PYRENEA, a Goddess, so called from the Temple which was consecrated to her, near the Cape of *Venus*, which is a Branch of the *Pyrenees*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 74. V. 5. P. 20. N. 53.
- VENUS PYRENEA, a Port in the County of *Roussillon* in *France*, V. 4. P. 107. N. 74.
- VENUS VERTICORDIA, The *Romans* erected a Temple to *Venus*, under this Appellation, to implore her to turn the Hearts of the *Roman Women*, V. 5. P. 192. N. 74.
- 70; which was occasioned by the Debauchery of some of the *Vestals*, *Idem. Ib.*
- VENUSIA, a City which bordered on *Lucania*, V. 2. P. 367. N. 58; and *Samnium*, and *Hirpinia*, and *Apulia*, V. 3. P. 126. N. 16. V. 5. P. 342, 353.
- VENZONE, an ancient City of *Illyricum*, which belonged to the *Taurisci*, V. 5. P. 195. N. 81.
- VER SACRUM, signified among the ancient *Romans*, all the Cattle that was born from the first of *March* to the first of *May*, V. 3. P. 91. N. 25; and some other Nations included in the same Expression, all the Children which were born in that Time, P. 92. N. 25.
- VERAGRI, (*The*) a People of *Lower Valais* in *France*, V. 6. P. 113. N. 172.
- VERCELLIUM, an ancient City whose Situation is not known, V. 3. P. 178. N. 165.
- VERCINGETORIX, the Sovereign of the *Arverni*, V. 6. P. 156; revolts from the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and to prevent *Cæsar's* coming to him, and preserve the Lives and Liberties of his People, he burns the whole Country, P. 157; nevertheless *Cæsar* takes one of the strongest Cities in his Dominions, *Ib.*; and *Vercingetorix* defends *Gorgoria* with great Valour, obliges *Cæsar* to raise the Siege of it, P. 160; and attacks *Cæsar*, P. 162; who surrounds and besieges his Army, P. 163; and after he has defeated it, forces *Vercingetorix* to surrender to him, P. 165.
- VERENIA, a *Vestal*. See *Gegania*.
- VERGÆ, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 71.
- VERMILION, was called *Minium*, in *Latin*, from the River *Minus* in *Gallicia*, near which great Plenty of it was gathered, V. 5. P. 57. N. 118.
- VERMINA, the eldest Son of *Syphax*, contributes greatly to the Defeat of *Masfiniffa*, V. 3. P. 508; who afterwards takes both him and his Father Prisoners, P. 527; and they are both sent to *Rome* by *Scipio*, P. 531.
- VERMINA, the second Son of *Syphax*, joined all the Forces he had left to those of *Hannibal*, in the Year 551, V. 3. P. 548; is defeated by a strong Detachment from *Scipio's* Army, P. 559; sends Ambassadors to *Rome*, V. 4. P. 8; and is reconciled to the *Romans* in the Year 553, P. 21.
- VERRES, the *Prætor* of *Sicily*, is accused by *Cicero*, in the Year 683, V. 5. P. 529; and goes into voluntary Banishment, *Ib.*
- VERRUCOSUS, (*Quintus Fabius Maximus*). See *Fabius*.
- VERRUOO, a little City belonging to the *Volsci*, V. 1. P. 506. N. 13; a Battle is fought near it in the Year 330, P. 539; it is taken by the *Romans* in 344, P. 556; and



- and afterwards besieged by the *Volsci*, P. 559.
- VERSE CHORIC, a Kind of Poetry in which *Nævius* wrote the Life of *Scipio Africanus*, V. 3. P. 2. N. 3.
- VERSE DEFAMATORY, The Author of such was to be beaten with a Club, according to the *Roman Laws*, V. 1. P. 452. Law VII.
- VERSE FESCENINE. See *Fescenine*.
- VERSOBRIGA, or VERTOBRIGA. See *Nertobriga*.
- VERTICO, a Gallick Slave, does considerable Service to *Cæsar*, and to one of his Lieutenants, V. 6. P. 136.
- VERTICORDIA, (*Venus*). See *Venus*.
- VERTUMNALIA, a Festival celebrated in Honour to the God *Vertumnus*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 45.
- VERTUMNUS, a God whom the *Hetrurians* implored for good Markets and a flourishing Trade, was first made known to the *Romans* in the Time of *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 115. N. 45.
- VERUTA, a Kind of Javelins, or Darts, which *Servius*, according to *Livy*, gave for an offensive Weapon to the fourth Class of the *Roman People*, V. 1. P. 147. N. 30; and they continued long in use in the *Roman Armies*, V. 2. P. 344. N. 98.
- VESCELIA, a City of *Spain*, V. 4. P. 168. N. 199.
- VESCI, a City of *Spain*, in the Country of the *Turduli*, V. 4. P. 223. N. 59.
- VESCIA, a little City in the Country of the *Aurunci* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 169. N. 67; The Fields of *Vescia* are placed near the River *Liris*, P. 332. N. 79.
- VESERIS, probably the Name of a Town or City in *Italy*, and not of a River, as some have imagined, V. 2. P. 163. N. 50.
- VESONTIO, an ancient Name of the City of *Besançon*, in *Franche Comté*, V. 6. P. 91. N. 107.
- VESPILLO, a Surname transmitted to the *Lucretian Family*, from *Quintus Lucretius the Edile*, in 620, who ordered the Body of *Caius Gracchus* to be thrown into the River *Tyber*, V. 5. P. 112; the Word signified a Man whose Business it was to carry dead Bodies to the Funeral Pile, *Ib.* N. 81.
- VESTA, (*Goddeſs*) By this Name the Ancients probably meant *The World*, or *The Universe*, V. 1. P. 60. N. 19; the Vulgar worshipped her as the *Goddeſs* of the Earth, and of Fire, P. 60. N. 19; her Worship was as ancient as the Arrival of *Æneas* in *Italy*, P. 60; *Romulus* only erected a Chapel to her, *Ib.* N. 21; *Numa* built her a round Temple, under the Name of *Vesta Communis*, P. 60; a Medal on which it is represented in this Form, *Ib.* *Vesta* was one of the tutelary Deities of *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 22; the different Figures under which she was represented, P. 60, 61.
- VESTAL. In the Year 281, a *Vestal* named *Urbina* is buried alive, V. 1. P. 367. N. 58; in 333 *Minucius*, the *Pontifex Maximus*, reproves a *Vestal* for giving herself too free Airs, P. 545. N. 83; in 477, a *Vestal* named *Sextia* is buried alive, V. 2. P. 478; in 480, another named *Sextilia*, P. 489. N. 38; and in 488, another named *Caparonia*, P. 516.
- VESTALS, Virgins whose Business it was to keep up the sacred Fire in the Temple of *Vesta*, V. 1. P. 61; their Institution was more ancient at *Alba* than at *Rome*, *Ib.* N. 24; their Condition, Age, and the Manner of choosing them, *Ib.* N. 25. P. 62. N. 27; the Ceremonies of receiving them, P. 61. N. 25; after thirty Years Service they might marry, P. 62. N. 28; their Duties and great Privileges, *Ib.* N. 25. P. 62, 63. N. 30, 32; they were punished with great Severity for their Faults, P. 63. N. 33, 34; the Punishment of burying alive was probably no older than the first *Tarquin*, *Ib.* N. 37; there were but four *Vestals* in *Numa's* Time, P. 61; *Tarquin* made them six, P. 131; and this Number was never increased, P. 62. N. 27; *Numa* placed them in the fifth Class of the Ministers of Religion, P. 60; they had the Care of *The Fountain of the Muses*, P. 64. N. 41; a Medal with six *Vestals* on it, P. 131; after the Loss of the Battle of *The Allies*, the *Vestals* leave *Rome*, carry with them the Monuments of Religion in their Custody, carefully conceal them, and retire to *Cære*, V. 2. P. 17; in the Year 505 a Law is made, that when any Vacancy shall happen in the College of *Vestals*, the *Pontifex Maximus* shall have twenty *Plebeian* young Women presented to him, and choose one of them to fill up the Vacancy, P. 608; a Description of their Habit and Head-Dress, V. 3. P. 478. N. 60; some pretended Miracles were ascribed to them, P. 479. N. 62; the Discovery and Prosecution of two *Vestals* who had broken their Vows, V. 5. P. 190, 191, 192.
- VESTINI, (*The*) a fierce People of *Italy*, join with the *Samnites* against the *Romans*, in the Year 428, V. 2. P. 217. N. 87; and *Rome* declares War with them, *Ib.*; their Country was near *Sabinia*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 2.
- VESUVIUS, a burning Mountain in *Campania*, at a little Distance from the City of *Naples*, V. 2. P. 159. N. 39.
- VETERANS, (*The*) or *Milites Emeriti*, among the *Romans*, were such Soldiers as had served the whole Number of Years which the Republick usually required of them, V. 1. P. 263. N. 2; a *Veteran*, who, according to *Livy*, had been an Officer, gives



gives the People a Relation of the Misfortunes which had brought him into Debt, *Ib.*; and this Relation produced great Disturbances in the State, P. 264.

**VETERES.** The Difference between the Soldiers whom the Romans called *Veteres*, and those they called *Veterans*, was this, the *Veteres* were such as had served many Years, but not the whole Number of Years required of them, and were therefore obliged to continue still in the Service; the *Veterans* were those who had served the whole Time required, had been disbanded, and had nothing more to do in the Army, but as Volunteers, V. 3. P. 134. N. 44.

**VETILIUS**, a *Prætor* in Spain, is defeated, taken Prisoner, and put to Death, by *Virriatus*, in the Year 604, V. 4. P. 602, 603.

**VETTIUS**, a Roman Knight, makes an Insurrection among the Slaves, against the Republick, V. 5. P. 266; causes himself to be proclaimed King of the Rebels, *Ib.*; is betrayed, and put into the Hands of the Romans, *Ib.*; and kills himself, *Ib.*

**VETTIUS**, (*Lucius*) accuses *Cæsar* of being an Accomplice in the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 32. N. 64; *Cæsar* obliges him to make a formal Deposition against what the *Consul Cicero* had asserted, P. 73; and then he is cast into Prison, for no Crime that appears, and there perishes miserably, *Ib.*

**VETTIUS**, (*Spurius*) receives *Numa* when he first comes to Rome, V. 1. P. 56.

**VETTIUS CATO**, commands an Army of *Marfi*, in *The War with the Allies*, V. 5. P. 337; defeats a *Consular* Army, and the *Consul* who commanded it is killed in the Action, P. 340; beats an Army of the deceased *Consul's* Collegue, and kills 2000 Men, P. 342; is defeated by *Cneius Pompeius*, P. 351; with whom he has a very friendly Conference, P. 352; he is killed by one of his Slaves, to preserve him from the Slavery to which he is ready to be reduced, P. 362.

**VETTONES**, (*The*) an ancient People of Spain, V. 5. P. 43. N. 94; who inhabited the Province of *Tralos Montes*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, V. 6. P. 197. N. 68.

**VETTONIA**, an ancient Province in Spain, V. 4. P. 552. N. 33.

**VETULONIA**, a City of *Hetruria*, V. 1. P. 113; near which were some hot Waters, which *Pliny* says had Fish in them, *Ib.* N. 37.

**VETURIA**, the Mother of *Coriolanus*, is greatly affected with the Decree passed against her Son, V. 1. P. 310. See *Valeria*.

**VETURIAN FAMILY**, (*The*) which was *Patrician*, gave its Name to the Tribe *Veturia*, V. 3. P. 326. N. 44.

**VETURIUS**, (*Lucius*) one of the first *Quæstors* who were created in Rome, V. 1. P. 206. N. 40; is made *Consul* in 254, P. 241. N. 23; is ordered to undertake the Siege of *Fidenæ*, and suffers a considerable Reinforcement to be carried into the Place, P. 242; repulses with Vigour the Inhabitants, who elated with this Reinforcement, make a Sally upon him, *Ib.*; takes *Crustumerium*, a City of the *Sabines*, *Ib.*; sends Succours to *Signia*, besieged by the *Tarquins*, and raises the Siege, *Ib.*

**VETURIUS**, (*Lucius*) *Curule Ædile* in 543; entertains the People with *The Roman Games*, V. 3. P. 358. N. 86. Col. 2.

**VETURIUS CALVINUS**, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 419, V. 2. P. 191. N. 25; and again in 432, P. 233; he and his Collegue suffer a great Disgrace at *The Caudian Forks*, P. 239.

**VETURIUS CALVINUS**, the Son of the former, refuses to consent to the infamous Passion of *Clodius*, who is condemned to die for endeavouring to seduce him, V. 2. P. 382.

**VETURIUS CICURINUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Consul* in 298, V. 1. P. 421; accused by *Allienus*, the *Ædile*, P. 429; cited to appear before the People, *Ib.*; fined 10000 *Asses*, P. 430; chosen *Augur* in 301, P. 434. N. 4.

**VETURIUS CRASSUS**, (*Caius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in the Year 377. V. 2. P. 60; and a second Time in 383, P. 66.

**VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 384, V. 2. P. 67; and a second Time in 386, P. 73.

**VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS**, (*Marcus*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 354, V. 1. P. 574.

**VETURIUS CRASSUS CICURINUS**, (*Spurius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 336, V. 1. P. 548.

**VETURIUS GEMINUS**, or **CICURINUS**, not **COTURNIUS**, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in 259, V. 1. P. 271. N. 20; reprimanded, together with his Collegue, by the Senate, for neglecting to raise the necessary Levies, P. 272; is ordered to march with three Legions against the *Æqui*, P. 275; defeats their Army, and takes their Camp, *Ib.*

**VETURIUS GEMINUS**, or **CICURINUS**, (*Titus*) *Consul* in the Year 291, V. 1. P. 390; is ordered to make War with the *Volschi*, P. 391; defeats one of their Armies, *Ib.*; helps to take the united Camp of the *Æqui* and *Volschi*, *Ib.*; and is honoured with an Ovation upon his Return to Rome, P. 393.

**VETURIUS PHILO**, (*Lucius*) *Consul* in 533, V. 3. P. 41; makes several Conquests in *Cisalpine Gaul*, and is forced to abdicate the *Consulship* before his Year expires, P.



- 42; is made *Dictator* in the Year 536, P. 113.
- VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) *Prætor* in 544, V. 3. P. 357; has the Command of an Army at *Ariminum*, P. 358; *Livy* by mistake gives this Command to *Caius Hostilius*, *Ib.* N. 84; *Veturius* dies in his *Censorship*, in the Year 543, *Ib.* N. 86.
- VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) chosen *Consul* for the Year 547, V. 3. P. 432; enters upon his Office, P. 433; is ordered, together with his Colleague, to revive Agriculture, P. 434.
- VETURIUS PHILO, (*Lucius*) one of the Officers, whom *Scipio* joins with the Ambassadors whom *Carthage* sent to *Rome*, to get the Treaty ratified which *Scipio* had made with her, V. 3. P. 561. N. 130; attends those Ambassadors from *Scipio's* Camp to the City, *Ib.*
- UFENS, (*The*) now the *Aufente*, a River in *Italy*, which gave Name to one of the *Roman Tribes*, V. 2. P. 256. N. 29.
- UFFUGUM, a City of *Bruttium*, V. 3. P. 536. N. 70.
- VIATOR, a Name which the *Romans* gave to the only Officer which the *Tribunes* of the People had at their Command, V. 1. P. 436. N. 8.
- VIBIUS, an Inhabitant of *Hipponium*, to whom *Cicero* had done great Service, is very ungrateful to him, in the Time of his Banishment, V. 6. P. 83. N. 77.
- VIBIUS, a Captain of a Battalion of *Peligni*, shews great Intrepidity in the Attack of *Hanno's* Camp near *Beneventum*, V. 3. P. 278; and is rewarded at the Head of the *Consular* Armies, P. 279.
- VIBIUS VIRIUS, the first Author of the Revolt of *Capua*, seeing the City reduced to great straits, makes a very furious Speech in the Senate there, V. 3. P. 309; and then poisons himself, and all that despaired as he did, *Ib.*
- VIBO, a City on the Coast of *Bruttium*, or *Calabria*, V. 6. P. 83. N. 77.
- VIBULLIUS RUFUS, one of *Pompey's* Officers, V. 6. P. 194, is taken Prisoner by *Cæsar*, who carries him with him from *Spain* into the East, P. 211; and there gives him his Liberty, which he uses to oppose *Cæsar* again, P. 211, 212.
- VICÆPOTA, VICEPOCA, or VIRIPLACA, different Names for the Goddess *Liberty*, V. 1. P. 205. N. 35.
- VICESIMARIUM, (*Aurum*). See *Aurum*.
- VICILINUS, (*Jupiter*). See *Jupiter*.
- VICILINUM, a City, or Town, in the Territory of *Compsa* in *Ætruria*, V. 3. P. 242. N. 1.
- VICTIMS, The Pagans had a Custom of offering artificial ones to the Gods, when they could not get natural ones, V. 5. P. 501. N. 96.
- VICTORIATUS, a *Roman* Coin, (worth about three Pence three Farthings *English*, according to Dr. *Arbutnot*) V. 2. P. 504. N. 84.
- VICTORY, (*The Goddess*) was represented under the Form of a Girl with Wings, by the ancient *Romans*, V. 1. P. 7. N. 24; *Evander* consecrated an Altar to her in *Pallantium*, *Ib.*; both the *Greeks* and *Romans* worshipped her, V. 2. P. 350. N. 3; she had a Temple in *Rome*, which was one of the most venerable for its Antiquity, V. 3. P. 481. N. 63; a moving Figure of this Goddess, which the *Pergamians* made to flatter the Pride of *Mithridates*, breaks in pieces, just as it is ready to place a Crown upon his Head, V. 5. P. 399. N. 31.
- VICTORY, (*Mount*) a part of Mount *Orospe-da* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, in *Spain*, V. 3. P. 238. N. 56.
- VICTUMVIÆ, a Place which the *Romans* in *Insubria* built, in their War with the *Gauls*, V. 3. P. 79. N. 49; it was also called *Vicumniæ*, P. 71. N. 39.
- VICUS, (*Jugarius*). See *Jugarius*.
- VILIAN, (*Law*) *The*, which was passed in the Year 526, and enacted, that in the Provinces, as well as in the City, the *Prætors* should have the sole Right of nominating Guardians for Women and Children, V. 3. P. 25; was called *The Vilia-Titian Law*, because the *Tribunes Vilius*, and *Titius* were both concerned in passing it, *Ib.* N. 59.
- VILLA PUBLICA, a publick Building which the *Romans* reserved for the Reception of the Deputies of Princes with whom they were actually at War, V. 4. P. 88. N. 15.
- VILLIAN, (*Law*) *The*, which was passed by *Lucius Villius Tappulus* in 573, settled the Age which should be necessary to qualify a Man to bear publick Offices, V. 4. P. 331. N. 96.
- VILLIUS, (*Publius*) is made *Tribune of the People*, after the Abdication of the *Decemviri* in the Year 304, V. 1. P. 489. N. 137.
- VILLIUS TAPPULUS, (*Lucius*) is made *Prætor* of *Sardinia* in 554, V. 4. P. 21.
- VILLIUS TAPPULUS, (*Publius*) one of the Persons appointed to distribute the Lands given to *Scipio's* Soldiers, V. 4. P. 3. N. 9; is chosen *Consul* in 554, P. 21; goes into *Macedon*, and there commands the Army of the *Pro-Consul Sulpicius*, P. 33; finds it so mutinous, that he can attempt nothing considerable, *Ib.*; and he therefore gives up the Command of it to *Flaminius*, *Ib.*; but *Valerius of Antium* says, he made a glorious Campaign in *Macedon*, P. 45. N. 21; he is joined with *Flaminius*, to conclude the Peace with *Macedon*, P. 92.
- VIMINALIS, (*Hill*) *The*, so called from the Oaks and Beach-Trees which grew upon it, V. 1. P. 140. N. 11; was brought within



- within the City of *Rome* by *Servius*, about the Year 190, P. 140.
- VINARIA, (*Gate*) *The*, was the Gate which answered to *The Gate of the Tyber*, and where the *Wines* of *Hetruria* and *Campania* were landed in the City, V. 1. P. 413. N. 47.
- VINDALIA, an ancient City of *Gaul*, which stood between *Avignon* and *Orange*, V. 5. P. 175. N. 18.
- VINDALICIA, comprehended all that Country in *Germany*, which lay between the River *Inn*, and the Lake of *Bregentz*, V. 5. P. 194. N. 76.
- VINDICARE IN LIBERTATEM, an Expression probably taken from the Name of *Vindicius*, a Slave, who was enfranchised at *Rome*, in the Year 244, V. 1. P. 198. N. 15.
- VINDICIUS, a Slave, who was born at *Cænina*, V. 1. P. 195; and whom *Plutarch* calls *Vindex*, *Ib.* N. 12; discovers to *Valerius*, the Conspiracy of the *Aquili* his Masters, P. 196; is taken under his Protection by that Senator, *Ib.*; the Consul *Collatinus* orders him to be restored to his Masters, but in vain, P. 197; he is declared free by the *Curia*, who give him the Right of *Citizenship*, P. 198; and 25000 *Asses* of *Brass*, *Ib.* N. 16.
- VINDIUS, one of the Faction who opposed *Sylla*, is stoned at *Picenum*, V. 5. P. 441.
- VINE, (*A*) or rather an Arbour of Vines, very finely carved in solid Gold, is sent as a Present to *Pompey* by *Aristobulus*, V. 5. P. 584; but has not the desired Effect, P. 585.
- VINEÆ, were probably parallel Ditches, supported by Fascines, which the Ancients used in Sieges, V. 2. P. 190. N. 23.
- VINIUS, (*The Meadows of*). See *Esurian*.
- VINTIMILLA. See *Albium Intemelium*.
- VIRGIL. All that is related in his *Æneid* is not fabulous, V. 1. P. 10. N. 47; his Tomb is in the Territory of old *Palæopolis*, V. 2. P. 205. N. 56.
- VIRGILIUS, (*Caius*) *Prætor* of *Sicily*, in 695, who had received great Benefits from *Cicero*, refuses to give him Leave to retire into his Government, in his Banishment, V. 6. P. 83.
- VIRGINIA, the Daughter of *Lucius Virginius*, a *Plebeian*, for whom *Appius* the *Decemvir* conceives a violent Passion, V. 1. P. 478; is cited by her Lover to appear before his Tribunal, P. 479; *Numitorius*, her maternal Uncle, undertakes her Defence, *Ib.*; *Appius* adjudges her to *Clodius*, who, according to a private Agreement between him and the *Decemvir*, claimed her for his Slave, P. 480; *Idilius*, to whom *Virginia* had been promised in Marriage, opposes the Execution of this Judgment, *Ib.*; the People join with him, and *Appius* is forced to give way for some Time, *Ib.*; *Virginius*, the Father of the young Woman, returns from the Camp at *Tusculum*, and appears at *Rome* with her in Mourning, P. 481; pleads for his Daughter before *Appius*, *Ib.*; the *Decemvir* confirms his former Sentence by a new one, P. 482; *Claudius* seizes *Virginia*, to carry her to his House, P. 483; *Virginius*, not being able otherwise to hinder it, plunges a Dagger into his Daughter's Breast, and returns in a great Rage to the Army, *Ib.*; the Body of *Virginia* is left a great while on the Ground in the *Forum*, *Ib.*; shewn to the People, P. 484; and buried in great State, P. 485; *Aurelius Victor* says, *Virginius* carried her Body to the Camp, but the other Historians do not agree with him in this Particular, *Ib.* N. 131.
- VIRGINIA, (*Aula*) the Wife of *Volumnius Flamma Violens*, a *Plebeian*, claims a Right to assist at the Ceremonies performed in the Temple of *Patrician Chastity*, V. 2. P. 335; but her Pretensions are disallowed, P. 336; and she, in Revenge, builds a Temple to *Plebeian Chastity*, *Ib.*
- VIRGINIUS, a *Tribune of the People* in 292, undertakes to get *The Terentian Law* passed, V. 1. P. 393; accuses young *Cæso*, who zealously opposed this Law, of a capital Crime, P. 397; suborns a false Witness to swear against him, P. 398; forces him to banish himself from *Rome*, P. 399; makes a Report to the Senate of a Letter he had himself forged, which tended to create Suspicions of the Fidelity of the *Patricians*, P. 400; the Consul *Claudius* renders this Design fruitless, P. 401; gets the *Tribune Volscius* recalled from Banishment, P. 417; obtains a Decree of the Senate to increase the Number of the *Tribunes*, P. 420; this Addition was made to them in the *Tribuneship* of *Virginius*, that is, in the Year of *Rome* 296, P. 420. N. 59.
- VIRGINIUS, (*Aulus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 277, V. 1. P. 357.
- VIRGINIUS, (*Aulus*) a Senator, is made chief of the Commissioners appointed to distribute the Territory of the *Antiates*, V. 1. P. 382. N. 2.
- VIRGINIUS, (*Lucius*) the Father of the famous *Virginia*, V. 1. P. 478; kills his Daughter with his own Hands, because he could not otherwise defend her from the Passion of *Appius*, P. 483; goes immediately to the Army, which he had left to come to her Relief, *Ib.*; and upon his Return, immediately tells his fellow Soldiers what he had done, P. 485; the Recital of this tragical Story causes a great Uproar in the Camp, *Ib.*; *Virginius* prevails on the Army to return to *Rome*, P. 486; and they come and encamp on the Hill *Aventinus*, *Ib.*; create



- create ten *Military Tribunes*, and put *Virginius* at the Head of them, but he declines the Office, P. 487; the *Decemviri* are forced to abdicate, and *Virginius* is nominated a *Tribune of the People*, P. 489, 490.
- VIRGINIUS RUTILUS TRICOSTUS**, (*Proculus*) *Consul* in the Year 267, V. 1. P. 329; forces the *Æqui* to fortify themselves in their City, P. 330; opposes a Law which his Collegue would have pass, for the Distribution of the old Lands of the Republick, and those lately taken from the *Hernici*, P. 331; makes a Decree that all who were not Inhabitants of *Rome*, should leave the City immediately, P. 332; because they favoured the Law, *Ib.*; the Senate put an end to these Disputes, *Ib.*
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 318, V. 1. P. 525; but his second *Consulship*, as some pretend, is uncertain, P. 526.
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune* in the Year 365, V. 2. P. 29.
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS**, (*Opiter*) is made *Consul* in 251, V. 1. P. 234; Remarks on his *Prænomen* and *Surname*, *Ib.* N. 8; he besieges the City of *Camerium*, P. 235; takes it by Storm, gives it up to be plundered, and razes it, P. 236; but this Victory did not procure him the Honours of a *Triumph*, P. 235; tho' *Livy* affirms it did, *Ib.* N. 12.
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS**, (*Spurius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 297, V. 1. P. 420.
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS**, (*Aulus*) *Consul* in the Year 259, V. 1. P. 271. N. 20; is reprimanded by the Senate, for not raising the necessary Levies, P. 272; marches with three *Legions* against the *Volsci*, whom he put to flight, P. 275; and whose Camp he takes and plunders, *Ib.*; seizes *Velitrae*, and puts some of the Inhabitants to the Sword, *Ib.*
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS**, (*Aulus*) the Son of the former, is made *Consul* in 284, V. 1. P. 377. N. 73; and falls into an Ambuscade, out of which his Troops have great Difficulty to deliver him, *Ib.*
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS**, (*Lucius*) is made *Military Tribune*, a first Time in 351, V. 1. P. 569, N. 26; the Disputes between him and *Sergius*, one of his Collegues, occasion the Defeat of the *Romans* at the Siege of *Veii*, P. 569; and the bringing on the Election of *Tribunes* before the usual Time, P. 570; *Virginius* is fined by the People 10000 *Asses* of Brass, P. 572; which amount to about 32 l. 5 s. 10 d. *English*, P. 430. N. 80.
- VIRGINIUS TRICOSTUS CÆLIMONTANUS**, (*Titus*) is made *Consul* in the Year 306,
- V. 1. P. 499.
- VIRIATUS**, or **VIRIATHES**, a Youth of great Valour, escapes the Slaughter the *Prætor Sulpicius Galba* makes of the *Lusitanians*, in the Year 602, V. 4. P. 573; in 604 the *Lusitanians* make him the General of their Army against the *Romans*, P. 602; he soon gives convincing Proofs of his Abilities, P. 603; defeats the *Prætor Vetilius*, *Ib.*; and his Successor *Caius Plautius*, P. 604; becomes formidable to the *Romans*, by the Victories he gains over their Generals, V. 5. P. 14, 15; one of his Soldiers shews a remarkable Bravery, P. 14; *Lælius* is the first *Roman* who gains any Superiority over the *Lusitanian* General, *Ib.*; *Fabius* gains two Victories over him, P. 17; *Viriatus* raises up several *Spanish* Nations against the *Romans*, P. 19; *Cæcilius Metellus* reduces the *Arævaccæ*, P. 20; *Viriatus* carefully avoids coming to a Battle with him, P. 26; but behaves himself very differently towards his Successor, P. 30; whom he fights, tho' much inferiour to him in Numbers, *Ib.*; and being obliged to give Way, makes one of those fine Retreats which immortalize the Fame of great Commanders, *Ib.*; and at last forces the *Consul* to put his fatigued Troops into Quarters of Refreshment, P. 31; *Servilius*, *Pro-Consul* in 612, takes the Field against *Viriatus*, P. 37; who conducts himself with so much Skill, *Ib.*; that he surrounds the Enemy's Army, *Ib.*; and forces their General to sign a Peace, granting him the Sovereignty of the Country which was in his Power, P. 38; then he marries the Daughter of one of the most considerable Lords of *Lusitania*, P. 41; and gives remarkable Proofs of his Continnence, Disinterestedness, and Frugality, on this Occasion, *Ib.*; the Peace *Rome* had made with him is broken basely by the *Romans*, and he is a second Time declared an Enemy to the Republick, P. 42; in 613 the able *Lusitanian* avoids a Battle with the *Consul Servilius*, and in the Instant, when the *Roman* thinks him safe in his Hands, he escapes all on a sudden, without the Loss of one Man, P. 43; he again treats of a Peace with *Rome*, *Ib.*; and in order to obtain it, sacrifices to the *Romans*, the chief Men of all the Cities he had taken from them, among whom his Wife's Father is one, P. 44; but being disappointed of his Expectations, he renews his Hostilities, *Ib.*; and at the same Time still continues the Negotiation, *Ib.*; but he is assassinated by some Deputies whom he had sent to *Servilius*, who had engaged them to murder their General, *Ib.*; the *Lusitanians* make very magnificent Obsequies for him, *Ib.*; his Character, P. 44, 45.



- VIRIDOMARUS**, a young King of the *Gauls*, enters *Italy* in the Year of *Rome* 531, at the Head of thirty thousand Men, V. 3. P. 35.
- VIRTUE**, was worshipped as a Goddess at *Rome*, and had a Temple there, so situated with respect to the Temple of *Honour*, that there was no getting into the former, but through the latter, V. 3. P. 325. N. 42. The Goddess *Virtue* was represented by the *Romans*, as dressed in a military Habit, wearing an Helmet on her Head, and holding in her Left-Hand a Pike, and in the Right a Battoon, *Ib.*; a Medal whereon she is thus represented, *Ib.*; in the Year 545, the *Pontifices* oppose building one Temple to *Virtue* and *Honour* jointly, P. 382; as being an indecent Thing, *Ib.* N. 7; and a separate Temple was accordingly ordered to be erected, to each of those Deities, P. 383.
- VISCELLIUM**, or **VICILIUM**, a City which the Geographers imagine stood near *Compsa* in *Hirpinia*, V. 3. P. 178. N. 165.
- VISOLUS**, (*Caius Pætelius Libo*). See *Pætelius*.
- VITELLIA**, a City of the *Æqui* to which the *Romans* had sent a Colony, V. 1. P. 592; is surprized by the *Æqui*, *Ib.*; it stood on *The Labican Way*, near *Rocca Priora*, *Ib.* 69.
- VITELLII**, (*The*) two *Patricians*, who are gained over by the *Tarquinian* Ambassadors, to the Interest of *The Tarquins*, V. 1. P. 195; gain over the Son of the *Consul Brutus*, *Ib.*; and swear on the Entrails of a Man, whom they kill for that purpose, that they will destroy the *Consuls*, and restore the Kings, *Ib.*; but they are seized, tried, and put to Death, P. 196, 197, 198.
- VITERBO**, an ancient City at the Foot of Mount *Ciminius* in the *Patrimony* of *St. Peter*, V. 2. P. 285. N. 98.
- VITIUM ET CALAMITAS**, Terms in the *Augural Science*, which signified a Storm of Hail and Lightning together, which was understood to imply, that the preceding Election was disapproved of by the Gods, V. 3. P. 168. N. 132.
- VITREVIUS VACCUS**, a Native of *Fundi*, and Inhabitant of *Rome*, puts himself at the Head of the *Privernates*, to make War with the *Romans*, V. 2. P. 198; who rout him, *Ib.*; and the *Privernates* deliver him up to the *Romans*, P. 200; who bring him to a Trial, P. 201; and condemn him to die, *Ib.*
- VIXIT**, (*The Term*) was used by the *Roman* Diviners to signify the Death of a Person; *He hath lived*, that is, is dead, V. 3. P. 159. N. 104.
- UMBO**, the Center, or most protuberant Part of the *Roman* Buckler, V. 2. P. 95. N. 33.
- UMBRENUS**, (*Publius*) solicits the Ambassadors of the *Allobroges*, to enter into the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, V. 6. P. 22.
- UMBRI**, (*The*) were reckoned some of the *Aborigines* in *Italy*, V. 2. P. 9. N. 47; some of them rise up in Rebellion against the *Romans*, and are punished for it, V. 2. P. 239, 260.
- UMBRIA**, a Country in *Italy*, which was bounded to the West by *The Usens*, to the South by *The Nar*, to the East by *The Æsis*, and to the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, V. 2. P. 23.
- UNELLI**, (*The*) an ancient People of *Gaul*, whom some Place in *Coutance*, and others in *Perche*, &c. V. 6. P. 114. N. 176.
- UNION**, (*An*) is made between the *Latins* and *Romans* by *Servius*, V. 1. P. 153; and renewed by *Tarquin the Proud*, P. 167, 168; the Particulars of this *Union* were, 1. That the *Latins* should not be subject to the *Roman* Laws; 2. Nor comprized in the *Roman Census*; 3. That they should only be obliged to furnish as many Troops for the *Roman* Army as the *Consuls* should require; 4. That they should not have a Right of Suffrage in the *Comitia*; but 5. Should have a Right to stand for Offices at *Rome*; and all these Particulars together, were called *Latinitas*, P. 168. N. 60; some include the *Sabines* in this *Union*, P. 153. N. 43; in Consequence of it, Temples were erected for Places for the united Nations to meet in, P. 154, 167. See *Diet*.
- VOCATTI**, (*The*) a People who inhabited the District which is now called *The Capitulat de Buch* in *Gascony*, V. 6. P. 115. N. 181.
- VOCONTII**, (*The*) a People of *Transalpine Gaul*, V. 6. P. 87. N. 95.
- VOCONIUS**, (*Quintus*) a Tribune of the People in 584, V. 4. P. 414; the different Branches of his Family, *Ib.* N. 16; he gets the *Comitia* to pass a Law, which reformed the Abuses of *Wills* in favour of Women, P. 415; and which from him was called *The Voconian Law*, *Ib.*; the Particulars of this Law, *Ib.*; *Augustus* was the first who invalidated it, *Ib.*
- VOLATERRÆ**, an ancient City of *Ettruria*, V. 1. P. 113. N. 35; beyond the River *Arnus*, V. 2. P. 322. N. 70; it is still in being, in the Territory of *Pisa*, V. 3. P. 464. N. 14.
- VOLCÆ**, (*The*) a People of *Narbonne Gaul*, V. 3. P. 61. N. 23; in vain oppose *Hannibal's* passing *The Rhone*, P. 62.
- VOLCÆ ARECOMICI**, (*The*) inhabited that Part of *Languedoc* which is next *The Rhone*, viz. the Dioceses of *Nismes*, *Uzès*, *Montpellier*, *Lodève*, and *Agde*, V. 5. P. 183. N. 43; V. 6. P. 156. N. 80.
- VOLCÆ TECTOSAGES**, (*The*) inhabited the Country between the *Pyrenæes* and *Thoulonse*, viz. the Dioceses of *Narbonne*, *St. Pons*,



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**VOLCENTUM**, a City belonging to the *Bruttii*, which lay South of *Cosentia*, V. 3. P. 367. N. 101.

**VOLERO PUBLILIUS**, See *Publius*.

**VOLERO PUBLIUS**, an inferior Officer in the *Roman Army*, V. 1. P. 365; appeals to the *Roman People*, from the *Consuls* who condemned him to suffer an ignominious Punishment, P. 365; the *People* mutiny upon this Occasion, P. 366; *Volero* is created *Tribune of the People*, in the Year 281, P. 367; makes a Motion for a Law, that for the future, the *Plebeian Magistrates* should be chosen only by *Comitia by Tribes*, *Ib.*; is continued in the *Tribuneship* for the Year 282, P. 368; the Law he proposes greatly embarrasses the *Senate*, *Ib.*; and produces Tumults, P. 370; but it is at last passed, P. 371.

**VOLÆSUS**, or **VOLUSUS**, (*Valerius*) an illustrious *Sabine*, is incorporated with the *Sabines*, V. 1. P. 42. N. 148; and sent on a Deputation to *Numa Pompilius*, to desire him to accept of the Crown, P. 55, 56.

**VOLONES**, a Name given to the Slaves who were enlisted in the Service of the Republic after the Battle of *Cannæ*, V. 3. P. 134. N. 47; P. 169. N. 138; in 539, *Sempronius*, by virtue of the Power he had received of the *Senate*, enfranchises them after the Battle of *Beneventum*, P. 219. N. 26; and they celebrate a Festival in Memory of their Enfranchisement, P. 220; in the Year 541, upon the Death of their Commander, they disband themselves, P. 285; but are enrolled again by Order of the *Senate*, *Ib.* Note, Col. 2; in the Years 547, 548, they are again obliged to bear Arms, P. 458, 466.

**VOLSCI**, (*The*) a People of *Latium*, when reduced to Extremities by the *Roman Army*, implore their Clemency, and enter into an Alliance with *Rome*, V. 1. P. 105; *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* and *Livy* disagree as to their first War with the *Romans*, P. 168. N. 61; but it is allowed, that they made War with *Rome* near 200 Years, P. 168; about the Year 226, *Tarquin* takes from them the City of *Suessa Pometia*, P. 169; they were perhaps a Part of the ancient *Opici* or *Ofci*, P. 316. N. 106; their Nation was divided into two Cantons, P. 377; in the Year 255, they insult the *Roman Ambassadors*, P. 244; in 257, they join their Troops with those of the *Latins*, P. 252; the News of the Approach of a considerable Army of these People, induces *Posthumius* to fight the famous Battle of *Regillus*, P. 255; the *Volsci* are sur-

prized with the News of this Victory of the *Romans*, P. 257; send Spies to the *Roman Camp* under the Character of Ambassadors, *Ib.*; the *Romans* discover the Cheat, and the *Volsci* return Home without accomplishing any Thing, *Ib.*; in 258, the *Senate of Rome* resolve to make War with them, P. 261; but the *Romans* refuse to enroll themselves, *Ib.*; *Servilius* is ordered to go on an Expedition against them, *Ib.*; raises an Army of Volunteers, enters their Country, and obliges them to sue for Pardon, P. 262; in the same Year they make Preparations again for a War with *Rome*, *Ib.*; the *Senate* decree, that a War shall be made with them, P. 263; an Accident retards the raising of Troops, *Ib.*; the *Volsci* attack the Camp of the *Consul Servilius*, and are routed, P. 266, and their Camp is taken and plundered by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; who afterwards make themselves Masters of *Suessa Pometia*, and plunder it, P. 267; in 260, the *Volsci* lose two Battles near *Corioli*, P. 289; hinder the *Romans* from taking away the Corn in *Latium* in a Time of Famine, P. 294; are attacked by the Plague at the same Time, P. 295; declare War with the *Romans* in 264, P. 314; put *Coriolanus* at their Head, P. 315; lay waste the Territory of *Rome*, *Ib.*; take *Circeum*, P. 316; and a great many other Cities, under the Command of that brave Man, P. 316, 317; who is at last assassinated in a general Assembly of their Nation, P. 325; in 265, the *Volsci* quarrel with the *Æqui* their Confederates, and they destroy one another, P. 326; in 266, they renew the War with the *Romans*, P. 328; who under the Command of the *Consul Sicinius*, give them Battle, and rout them, P. 329; upon which they sue to the *Romans* for a Peace, and obtain it, P. 330; in 268, they endeavour to oppose the *Romans*, but failing, retire to *Antium*, and are obliged to surrender at Discretion, P. 336; nevertheless, they take the Field again the next Year, P. 337; and defeat the Army of the *Consul Æmilius*, *Ib.*; who soon after has his Revenge, P. 338; in 270, they fight a bloody Battle with the *Romans*, which is not decisive on either Side, P. 339, 340; in 276, they make new Preparations for War, P. 356; *Nautius* lays their Country waste; in 278, P. 363; in 284, *Numicius* beats them, and burns the Suburbs of *Antium*, P. 377; in 285, *Quintius* gains a famous Victory over them, P. 378; which is followed by the taking of *Antium*, P. 380; in 289, the *Volsci* join with the *Æqui*, defeat *Furius*, and besiege him in his Camp, to which he retired with the Remains of his Troops, P. 386; but are forced to retire themselves, P. 388; in 290, they make a new League with the *Æqui*, P. 389; and with them commit Deva-



Devastations near *Rome*, P. 389; pretend to have a Design of besieging that City, *Ib.*; but retire, P. 390; and beat the *Latins* and *Hernici*, the Allies of the Republick, *Ib.*; in 291, one of their Armies is routed by the *Consul Veturius*, P. 391; another by *Lucretius*, *Ib.*; they rally, and are beaten again, *Ib.*; in 294, they gain over the City of *Antium* to their Interest, P. 408; are defeated by the *Consul Fabius*, *Ib.*; who penetrates into their Country, and forces them to take Refuge in *Ecetræ* their Capital, P. 409; and the *Consul Cornelius* recovers *Antium* from them, P. 410; in 307 *Quincius* gains a Victory over them, P. 503; in 310 they come to the Assistance of the Commons of *Ardea*, who revolt from their Nobility, P. 514; are beaten by the *Romans*, *Ib.*; and afterwards by the *Tusculans*, P. 515; in 321 they assemble all their Forces, and join the *Æqui*, to begin a new War with the Republick, P. 529; attack the Camp of the *Consul Quinctius*, and are routed, P. 531; this Defeat is followed by Civil Broils, P. 532; in 329 they commit Hostilities in the Country of the *Hernici*, P. 538; and threaten *Rome* with a cruel War, P. 539; almost defeat the *Romans* near *Verrugo*, *Ib.*; in 340 they enter the Territory of the *Hernici*, P. 553; destroy the City of *Terentinum*, *Ib.*; enter the Country of the *Latins* and *Hernici* in Arms, P. 555; and draw off the *Antiates* from the Republick, P. 557; in 345 they are defeated in a pitched Battle, by the *Dictator Publius Cornelius Rutilus*, P. 558; who takes from them a Fort, and in it 3000 Prisoners, *Ib.*; in 347 the City of *Anxur* is taken from them, and given up to be plundered, P. 561; in 349 they lose a Battle with the *Romans*, P. 563; which is followed by the taking of *Artena*, *Ib.*; in 351 they surprize the City of *Anxur*, P. 569; which is retaken by the *Romans*, P. 574; and again besieged by them, P. 577; in 358 they sue for Peace, after the taking of *Veii*, and obtain it, P. 587; in the Year 365 they are defeated by *Camillus*, V. 2. P. 33; who forces them to submit to the *Romans*, after a cruel War, almost continually carried on for above 107 Years together, P. 34; in 368 they revolt again, and are again vanquished by *Camillus*, to whom they surrender at Discretion, P. 39; in 369 they rise against the *Romans* again, P. 42; and are beaten by the *Dictator Cossus*, P. 43; in 372 they besiege *Satricum*, P. 51; challenge the *Romans*, who come to the Defence of the new Colony, P. 52; are upon the Point of beating them, *Ib.*; but are at last defeated themselves, P. 53; draw their Conquerors into an Ambuscade, P. 58; which the *Romans* revenge, by laying waste their

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VOLCIANI, (*The*) a People of *Spain*, haughtily refuse to enter into an Alliance with the *Romans*, V. 3. P. 59, N. 14.

VOLSCIUS, a Tribune of the People, in the Year 292, falsely charges young *Cæso* with the Murder of his Father, V. 1. P. 398; is cited by the *Quæstors* to appear before the People, to answer for this Calumny, P. 410; refuses to appear, P. 411; and is condemned to be banished, by the free Suffrages of the People, P. 416; retires to *Lavinium*, P. 417; and is recalled, and restored to his Office, by *Virginus* and his Collegues, *Ib.*

VOLSINIENSES, (*The*) or Inhabitants of *Volscinium* in *Hetruria*, declare against *Rome* in the Year 361, V. 1. P. 593; in 362 they take up Arms against the *Romans*, are defeated by the Tribunes *Lucretius* and *Æmilius*, V. 2. P. 10; and obtain a Truce for twenty Years, *Ib.*; and in the Year 488, being oppressed by their *Freedmen*, whom they had suffered to make themselves Masters of their Republick, send a Deputation to the Senate of *Rome*, to implore their Protection, P. 517; the Senate, for the greater Secrecy, receive the Petition of the *Volsinienses* in a private House, and immediately sends the *Consul Fabius* to suppress the Rebels, P. 518; *Fabius* fights and beats them, but loses his Life in the Pursuit; and the *Freedmen* were not suppressed, till *Flaccus* the next Year obliged the City to surrender, and put them to Death, *Ib.*

VOLSINIUM, one of the most considerable Cities in *Hetruria*, was burnt down by Lightning, V. 2. P. 412. N. 11.

VOLSO, (*Publius Manlius*). See *Manlius*.

VOLSONES, (*The*) a People unknown to the ancient Geographers. V. 2. P. 356.

VOLTUMNA, or VULTURNA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Hetrurians*, V. 1. P. 526. N. 52.

VOLTUMNA, (*The Temple of*) the Place in which the General Assemblies of all the *Hetrurian* Cantons were held, V. 1. P. 526. N. 52.

VOLUMNIA, the Wife of *Coriolanus*, V. 1. P. 322; goes to the Camp at *Jerusalem*, to her Husband, P. 323.

VOLUMNIUS AMINTINUS, or GALLUS, (*Publius*) is made *Consul* in the Year 292, V. 1. P. 393. N. 23; and sent on a Deputation to the *Æqui*, P. 412.

VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA VIOLENS, (*Lucius*) is made *Consul* in 446, V. 2. P. 293; makes War with the *Salentini* with Success,



- cess, P. 294; is chosen *Consul* again, in 457, P. 326; goes into *Hebruria*, to assist his Collegue, who had been worsted there, P. 329; is received coldly by the General, but with Acclamations by the Troops, *Ib.*; fights the *Hebrurians*, and takes their Camp, P. 332; marches into *Campania*, and cuts in Pieces the *Samnites*, who had committed great Devastations there, P. 333; returns to *Rome*, to preside in the *Comitia*, P. 334; which he does with great Prudence and Credit, *Ib.*; is declared *Pro-Consul*, P. 335; and sent into *Samnium*, P. 341; where he gains two considerable Victories, P. 346, 348; is made General of Horse, and brings back to *Rome* the Populace, who, in Resentment to the *Patricians*, had retired to the Hill *Janiculus*, P. 408.
- VOLUNTARII**, (*The*) or VOLUNTEERS, among the *Romans*, were those old Soldiers, who, after they had served the Time required by the State, engaged themselves, of their own Accord, to serve a certain Number of Campaigns more, V. 3. P. 134. N. 47.
- VOLUSIUS**, (*Cneius*) one of *Cicero's* *Quæstors* in *Cilicia*, V. 6. P. 169.
- VOLUX**, the Son of *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, V. 5. P. 248; is sent by his Father to meet *Sylla*, *Ib.*; who suspects him, but he comes off with Honour, P. 249.
- VOPISOUS**, was a *Prænomen* usually given to the Twin, who survived his Twin-Brother, V. 1. P. 363. N. 51.
- VOPISCUS**, (*Lucius Julius*). See *Julius*.
- Vows**. The *Roman Laws* required, that all *Vows* should be religiously performed, V. 1. P. 467. *Law XIII*.
- URANIA**. Under this Name the *Carthaginians* worshipped either *Luna* or *Venus*, V. 2. P. 526. N. 12.
- URBA**, a City which gave Name to one of the four Cantons, into which the Country of the ancient *Swiss* were divided, V. 5. P. 196. N. 84.
- URBIGENES**, (*The*) an ancient People, who possessed *The Principality of Neuchâtel*, and the greatest Part of the Canton of *Fribourg*, and of *The Pais Roman*, V. 5. P. 258. N. 16; they are a Part of the ancient *Helvetians*, V. 6. P. 90. N. 103.
- URNS**, (*Sepulchral*). See *Funerals*.
- URSAO**, or *URSO*. See *Orsone*.
- USCANA**, a City of *Macedon*, V. 4. P. 403. N. 46.
- USCELLINUS**, **VISCELLINUS**, **VATELLINUS**, or **BECELLINUS**, all Surnames of the *Consul Spurius Cassius*. See *Cassius*.
- USCUDAMA**, the Name given by the *Bessi*, to the present City of *Adrianople*, V. 4. P. 309. N. 68.
- USRETES**, an ancient People of *Germany*, V. 6. P. 120. N. 1.
- USTRINUS**, (*Vicus*) a Part of the Hill *Esquilinus*, where the dead Bodies of the common People were usually burnt, V. 3. P. 216. N. 17.
- USURY**. The most exorbitant Usury was allowed at *Rome*, in the first Ages of the Republick, and Creditors were permitted to treat their Debtors with Cruelty; both which were designed to terrify the common People from borrowing, and teach them Frugality, V. 1. P. 263. N. 4; but in the Year 396, a Law was passed to put a Stop to the excessive Usury of the Nobility, V. 2. P. 103; which had been before condemned by a Law of *The Twelve Tables*, *Ib.* N. 50; in 406, Interest was again sunk, P. 127; and in 411, it was made unlawful at *Rome*, to take any Interest at all, P. 151. A short Account of the several Laws made at *Rome*, to prevent or suppress Usury, V. 5. P. 348. N. 141.
- UTI ROGAS**, the Expression used by the ancient *Romans* in Voting, when they gave their Suffrages for the Affirmative of the Question, V. 1. P. 149. N. 32.
- UTICA**, the most considerable City in *Africa*, next to *Carthage*, V. 2. P. 126. N. 98; in the Year 498, both Port and City are surrendered up to the *Romans*, P. 576; who abandon it soon after, P. 581; it stood not far from *Carthage*, V. 3. P. 522. N. 44; and in the Year 604, the *Uticans* send a Deputation to the Senate of *Rome*, offering to surrender to the Republick, V. 4. P. 584.
- VULCAN**, (*The God*) *Romulus* dedicates to him, and places in his Temple, a Chariot of Brass, V. 1. P. 47; *Tarquin* dedicates to him the Spoils he took from the *Sabines*, in the Battle he fought with them near the *Tyber*, P. 126; he was the tutelary God of the Island of *Lemnos*, V. 3. P. 421. N. 123; *Scipio* sacrificed to him all the Spoils he took, in the Battle he fought with *Asdrubal* and *Syphax*, in the Year 550, P. 520.
- VULCAN**, (*The Isle of*) now *Volcano*, was one of the *Æolian Islands*, V. 3. P. 56. N. 10.
- VULSO**. (*Aulus Manlius*). See *Manlius*.
- VULTURNUM**, a City in *Italy*, V. 4. P. 134. N. 127.
- VULTURNUS**, (*The*) watered Part of old *Campania*, V. 2. P. 283. N. 89; this River was also called *Casilinus*, from the City of *Casilinum*, V. 3. P. 155. N. 96; it rises in the *Apennines*, and falls into the *Tuscan Sea*, V. 5. P. 438. N. 120.
- VULTURNUS**, the Name given by the *Romans* to the South-South-East Wind, V. 3. P. 121. N. 8.
- VULTURS**, *Romulus* and *Remus* agree, that he of the two who first saw a Flight of *Vulturs*, should build *Rome*, and be King of it, V. 1. P. 41; and *Romulus* puts a Trick



Trick upon his Brother, and gets the better of him by it, *Ib.*; *Vulturs* were deemed by the *Romans* lucky Birds, tho' it was thought an *unlucky* Omen, that one pitched on the Temple of *Jupiter*, in 545, V. 3. P. 382. N. 2.

UXELLODUNUM, an ancient City of *Gaul*, which stood in the Place called by the Natives, *Uffeldun*, or *Uffolun*, near the Borders of *Limousin*, V. 6. P. 175. N. 29.

## W.

WATER, *Partake of your Husband's Fire and Water*, was the Form of Marriage among the Ancients, V. 1. P. 33. N. 117.

WATERS, There were some hot Waters in *Italy*, near *Vetulonia*, which had Fish in them, V. 1. P. 113. N. 37; the Island of *Ischia*, formerly called *Ænaria*, was very famous among the Ancients for hot Mineral Waters, V. 2. P. 205. N. 58.

WAY, (*Appian*) *The*, *The Ausonian Way*, and *The Latin Way*, three different Names of the Road which *Appius* made from *Rome* into *Latium*, V. 2. P. 466. N. 77; the *Appian* and *Latin Ways* were for some Space different Roads, but afterwards joined, whence they had both Names, V. 3. P. 131. N. 30. See *Appian*.

WAY, (*Æmilian*) *The*, there were two great Roads which bore this Name; one made by *Æmilius Scaurus*, from *Pisa* in *Tuscany* to *Dertona* in *Liguria*; the other made by *Æmilius Lepidus*, in the Year 566, from *Rimini* to *Boulogne*, V. 5. P. 222. N. 34.

WAY, (*Flaminian*) *The*, a Road which reached from the Gate *Flumentana*, at *Rome*, 194 Miles in Length, was made by that *Caius Flaminius*, who was *Censor* in the Year 533, V. 3. P. 42. N. 99. Col. 2; it crossed *Tuscany* and *Umbria*, and ended at *Ariminum*, P. 94. N. 33.

WAY, (*Latin*) *The*, a Road which begun at *The Latin Gate* at *Rome*, and led to *Latium*, V. 3. P. 95. N. 37; it crossed *Latium* between the East and South, and joined with *The Appian Way*, near the City of *Casinum*, P. 131. N. 30.

WAY, (*Aurelian*) *The*. See *Aurelian*.

WAY, (*Lavican*) *The*. See *Lavican*.

WAY, (*Prænestine*) *The*. See *Prænestine*.

WAY, (*Sacred*) *The*, was the Road or Street in *Rome*, which led from the Quarter of the *Carinæ* to the *Capitol*, V. 5. P. 229. N. 46.

WAY, (*Vaterran*) *The*, a Road which led from *Rome* to the Country of the *Sabines*, V. 3. P. 131. N. 30.

WHEP, the *Romans* hung a Whip and Bell to the Chariot of the triumphant Victor, to put him in mind of the Inconstancy of Fortune, and that he might still suffer Ignominy and Reproach, if he did not con-

tinue to behave himself well, V. 3. P. 572. N. 159. Col. 2.

WHIPPING, The *Roman Women* had a Superstition of putting themselves in the way of the *Euperci*, (who ran about the Streets with Whips in their Hands) on purpose to be whipped by them, fancying that it would procure them easy Deliveries, V. 1. P. 142. N. 16.

WILLS, or TESTAMENTS, that of *Hiero* King of *Syracuse*, V. 3. P. 209; a short Account of all that is remarkable, relating to the *Testamentary* Acts of the *Romans* in the first Ages of the Republick, V. 5. P. 26. N. 74; the *Wills* which were called by the *Romans* *In procinctu*, were made in the Presence of three or four Witnesses, by the Soldiers who were going to Battle, P. 29. N. 74; this Sort of *Wills* were proscribed in the latter Ages of the Republick, *Id. Ib.*; a litigated *Will* in the Year 660, gave the most famous Orators and Civilians in *Rome*, a fair Opportunity to display their Talents, P. 315.

WINE, was forbidden to Women by *Romulus*, V. 1. P. 29; they who transgressed this Law were sometimes punished with Death, *Ib.* N. 103; *Numa* abolished the Custom of extinguishing the Fire of Funeral Piles with Wine, P. 71. N. 72; so late as in the Time of *Julian the Apostate*, little or no Wine was made about *Paris*, V. 2. P. 7. N. 39; there were only a few Vines cultivated there, by some few Persons, and those such as bore very sweet Grapes, *Ib.* N. 39; Wine sweetened with Honey was thought a delicious Drink by the old *Romans*, P. 363. N. 24; a Dissertation on the District which produced *The Amminean Wine*, the Reason of giving it this Name, V. 5. P. 351. N. 149.

WINTER, There was a remarkably severe one in *Italy*, in the Year 483, V. 2. P. 498.

WITNESS, A false Witness was, according to the *Roman Laws*, to be punished with being thrown down from the Top of the *Capitol*, V. 1. P. 453; it was customary among the *Romans*, when any one wanted another to bear Testimony in his Cause, to pull the Witness by the Tip of the Ear to oblige him to it, P. 438. N. 16.

WIVES, By the Laws of *Romulus*, Unfaithfulness in a *Wife* was an unpardonable Crime, V. 1. P. 29; and he confined Men to one *Wife* each, P. 28; those *Wives* only were Heirs to their Husbands after their Deaths, who were called *Matres Familias*, and who had been married in the Manner called *Ex coemptione*, P. 29. N. 30; by the *Roman Laws*, an Husband was empowered to punish his *Wife* with Death, if he caught her in Adultery, or Drunk, P. 470. N. 123; the Ceremonies required by those Laws to be performed by Husbands,



bands, when they divorced their *Wives*, *Ib.* N. 124; in the Year 256, when the *Romans* and *Latins* gave all their Women, who had married *Romans* or *Latins*, Leave to return home, and forsake their Husbands; only two *Latin* Women left their Husbands at *Rome*, but almost all the *Roman* Women in *Latum* left their Husbands, and came to *Rome*, P. 251; in the Year 422, a great Number of *Roman* Women entered into a Plot to poison their Husbands, V. 2. P. 196.

**WOLVES**, The Enemies of the *Romans* sometimes called them *Wolves*, by way of Reproach, either alluding to the Story of the Wolf which suckled *Romulus*, or the savage Nature of that Animal, V. 1. P. 501. N. 6; in the Year 484, three *Wolves* came into the City of *Rome* in the Night, V. 2. P. 498.

**WOMEN**, *Romulus*, by a Law, forbid Women to drink any Wine, V. 1. P. 29; *Numa* by another, forbid any Women that had died with Child, to be buried or burnt, till she had been opened, in order, if possible, to save the Child, P. 72. N. 80; by another Law, *Numa* declared all Women infamous, who married again, without Leave, before the Time of Mourning for their Husbands was expired, P. 67. N. 58; by the Laws of *Romulus*, Unfaithfulness in a Woman was an unpardonable Crime, P. 29; *Numa* forbid their intermeddling in any publick Affairs, P. 71; in the Year 357, the Republick granted the *Roman* Women, the Privilege of having funeral Orations spoken for them after their Deaths, and of riding in Chariots to the publick Games and Sacrifices, P. 586. N. 63; the Women at *Rome* were always in a State of Minority, by the *Roman* Law, V. 4. P. 106. N. 70; and it belonged to the nearest Relations, or for want of such, to the *Prætors* and *Tribunes*, to appoint them Guardians, P. 275. N. 7.

**WOODPECKER**, A strange Story of one, which would perch upon the Head of *Ælius Patus*, whilst he was pronouncing Sentence, and giving Judgment as *Prætor* of *Rome*, V. 3. P. 46.

**WOODS**, or **GROVES**, (*Sacred*). A short Account of their Origin and Use among the ancient Pagans, in their Idolatries and Superstitions, V. 2. P. 175. N. 80.

**WRITING**, The *Romans* not only wrote on Tables covered with Wax, but likewise on Linnen Cloth prepared for that Purpose, V. 1. P. 512. N. 19.

## X.

**XANTHIPUS**, the *Lacedæmonian*, assists the *Carthaginians* in the Year of *Rome* 498.

V. 2. P. 577; and they make him their General, *Ib.*; he prepares to give the *Romans* Battle, P. 578; defeats them, and takes *Regulus* their General Prisoner, P. 579; but is afterwards basely assassinated, *Ib.*

**XENOCRITA**, a Woman of *Cumæ*, first causes her Lover *Aristodemus*, who was the Tyrant there, to be murdered, and then makes her self a Priestess of *Ceres*, V. 1. P. 295. N. 63.

**XENOPHANES**, the Chief of an Embassy which King *Philip* sends to *Hannibal*, V. 3. P. 170; falls into the Hands of the *Romans*, and persuades them, that his Master has sent him to the Senate of *Rome*, P. 171; arrives in *Hannibal's* Camp, and makes a Treaty with him, *Ib.*; is taken on his Return to *Macedon*, by *Fulvius Flaccus*, P. 173; who sends him to *Rome* under a strong Guard, *Ib.*; and when he comes there, he is put in Prison by Order of the Senate, P. 179.

**XILINES**, a City of *Pisidia*, V. 4. P. 237. N. 94.

**XINIÆ**, a City of *Greece* near Mount *Pindus*, V. 4. P. 48. N. 32; and bordering on *Ætolia* and *Macedon*, *Id. Ib.*; P. 283. N. 23.

**XIPHARES**, the Son of *Mitbridates*, is cut in pieces by his Father, in Revenge for his Mother's having left him, V. 5. P. 574.

**XIPHONIA**, a City of *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 544. N. 40.

**XISTÆ**, *Portico's* in which the Wrestlers performed their Exercises in bad Weather, V. 3. P. 493. N. 109; the Word also signified open Walks in which the Academists assembled in the Summer-Time, *Ib.*

## Y.

**YEAR**, *Numa's* Year consisted of 355 Days, V. 1. P. 72. N. 84; that of the *Greeks* of 354, *Ib.*

**YEARS**, (*Consular*) *The*, among the *Romans*, began at different Times, according to the Revolutions which the Republick underwent, V. 1. P. 388. N. 12; P. 512. N. 19.

**YOKK**, The most disgraceful Ceremony that could be used towards Prisoners, was to erect two Posts, and lay a third across them, in the Form of a Door, and make them pass through, or under it, V. 1. P. 86; this was called *passing under the Yoke*, and was thought the greatest Indignity that could be offered to a Soldier, *Ib.* N. 105; the *Romans* called this Yoke *Sororium Tigillum*, *Ib.* N. 109.

**YVREA**, a City of *Piedmont*, V. 5. P. 295. N. 5.

## ZACUTH,



## Z.

ZACUTH, the Name *Thevet* gives to the River *Eurymedon*, in *Asia Minor*, V. 4. P. 207. N. 25.

ZACYNTHUS, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, different from another Island of the same Name in *The Archipelago*, which was first settled by *Zacynthus*, the Son of *Dardanus*, V. 1. P. 4. N. 11; in the Year 542 the *Romans* seized the Island and City of this Name, V. 3. P. 318.

ZALEUCUS THE FIRST, a Legislator of *Locri*, that the Honour and Dignity of his Laws might be preserved, punished his own Son with the Loss of one Eye; and would likewise have put out the other, had it not been for the earnest Intreaties of the Citizens to the contrary; the Loss of both Eyes being the Punishment his Law inflicted on Persons taken in the Crime of which his Son was guilty, viz. Adultery, V. 2. P. 467. N. 103.

ZAMA, a City of *Africa Propria*, different from the *Zama* King *Juba* made his Capital, which was in *Numidia*, V. 3. P. 550. N. 108.

ZAMA, an Island mentioned by *Livy*, but now utterly unknown, V. 4. P. 50. N. 45.

ZANCLE, a Name formerly given to the City now called *Messina* in *Sicily*, V. 2. P. 470. N. 6; it is to this Day the chief City in that Island, V. 3. P. 495. N. 113.

ZANGARI. See *Sangaris*.

ZARACHA, a City of *Achaia Propria*, V. 4. P. 75. N. 102.

ZARBIENUS, a petty King in *Armenia*, is assassinated by order of *Tigranes*, V. 5. P. 538. N. 63.

ZELA, or ZIELA, a City in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, V. 5. P. 555. N. 9.

ZELASIUM, the Name of a Promontory mentioned by *Livy*, and by which he is thought to mean the Cape *Phalasia* in *Euboea*, V. 4. P. 37. N. 113.

ZENO, the famous Philosopher who founded the Sect of the *Stoicks*, was a Native of *Citium*, in the Island of *Cyprus*, V. 4. P. 549. N. 24; the Doctrine of his Sect concerning Virtue was mere Rant, and those concerning the Gods only disguised Atheism, *Ib*.

ZENOBIUS, one of the Favourites of *Mithridates*, is the Instrument of his Cruelties, in putting his Wives and Subjects to Death, V. 5. P. 422; and is murdered by the *Ephesians*, *Ib*.

ZENODOTIA, a City in *Asia*, situated at a little Distance from the *Euphrates*, V. 6. P. 129. N. 15.

ZEPHYRIUM, a Promontory in *Calabria*, V. 3. P. 319. N. 32; which the *Italians* now call *Capo Bursano*, *Id. Ib*. P. 469. N. 36.

ZEPHYRIUM, (Cape) or *The Promontory of Calycadmus*, stands at the Mouth of a River of *Cilicia* in *Asia*, called also *Calycadnes*, V. 4. P. 252. N. 112.

ZERLI, an Island and Promontory near *Africa*, which was inhabited by the People called *Lotophagi*, V. 2. P. 585. N. 21.

ZEUGMA, a City in the Kingdom of *Syria*, V. 6. P. 139. N. 36.

ZEUXIPPUS, a noble *Bæotian* in the Interest of *Rome*, V. 4. P. 90; is forced to retire to *Athens* to save his Life, P. 91.

ZOIPPUS, one of the most considerable Lords in *Syracuse*, marries *Heraclea*, the younger Daughter of King *Hiero*, V. 3. P. 209; that good King makes him, by his Will, Guardian to *Hieronimus*, his Grandson, and Successor to his Crown, *Ib*.; and *Zoippus* engages him in the *Carthaginian* Interest, P. 211.

ZOPYRUS, a *Macedonian*, killed King *Pyrhus* in *Argos*, V. 2. P. 493.

ZUCAMINO, a Name given by *Nardus* to the City of *Oropus* in *Bæotia*, V. 4. P. 548. N. 19.

ZUCHRIA, a Name given by *Nigea* to the City of *Pella*, in which *Alexander the Great* was born, V. 3. P. 318. N. 27.





## ERRATA

**VOL. IV.** Pag. 329. Line 11. for *Tamphilus*, read *Cethegus*; p. 332. Note, l. 3. for *Cannæ*, r. *Cumæ*; p. 388. l. 31. for *Begonites* r. *Begorrites*; p. 421. n. 81. l. 1. for *Port* r. *Fort*; p. 449. l. 28. for *Cavii* r. *Caravii*; n. 37. ditto. **V. 5.** p. 370. l. 12. for *Ænacia* r. *Ænaria*; p. 429. n. 107. l. 2. for *Latium* r. *Lætum*. **V. 6.** p. 12. l. 29. for *Fesulæ* r. *Fesulæ*; p. 16. l. 14. r. §. XII; p. 34. l. 1. for *they neither would* r. *neither would they*; p. 178. n. for 310625 l. r. 290625 l.; p. 199. l. 26. for *Armomici* r. *Arecomici*; p. 202. l. 53. for *new* r. *more*. Contents, p. 3. l. 1. margin for 378 r. 388; p. 4. l. 1. marg. for 379 r. 389; p. 6. l. 25. marg. for 380 r. 390; p. 7. l. 12. marg. for 381 r. 391; p. 8. l. 3. marg. for 382 r. 392.